



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Wednesday,

No. 159

August 20, 2025

Pages 40529–40702

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER



The **FEDERAL REGISTER** (ISSN 0097-6326) is published daily, Monday through Friday, except official holidays, by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, under the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 15) and the regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (1 CFR Ch. I). The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office, is the exclusive distributor of the official edition. Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, DC.

The **FEDERAL REGISTER** provides a uniform system for making available to the public regulations and legal notices issued by Federal agencies. These include Presidential proclamations and Executive Orders, Federal agency documents having general applicability and legal effect, documents required to be published by act of Congress, and other Federal agency documents of public interest.

Documents are on file for public inspection in the Office of the Federal Register the day before they are published, unless the issuing agency requests earlier filing. For a list of documents currently on file for public inspection, see www.federalregister.gov.

The seal of the National Archives and Records Administration authenticates the **Federal Register** as the official serial publication established under the Federal Register Act. Under 44 U.S.C. 1507, the contents of the **Federal Register** shall be judicially noticed.

The **Federal Register** is published in paper and on 24x microfiche. It is also available online at no charge at www.gpo.gov, a service of the U.S. Government Publishing Office.

The online edition of the **Federal Register** is issued under the authority of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register as the official legal equivalent of the paper and microfiche editions (44 U.S.C. 4101 and 1 CFR 5.10). It is updated by 6:00 a.m. each day the **Federal Register** is published and includes both text and graphics from Volume 1, 1 (March 14, 1936) forward. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800 or 866-512-1800 (toll free). E-mail, gpoousthelp.com.

The annual subscription price for the **Federal Register** paper edition is \$860 plus postage, or \$929, for a combined **Federal Register**, **Federal Register** Index and List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA) subscription; the microfiche edition of the **Federal Register** including the **Federal Register** Index and LSA is \$330, plus postage. Six month subscriptions are available for one-half the annual rate. The prevailing postal rates will be applied to orders according to the delivery method requested. The price of a single copy of the daily **Federal Register**, including postage, is based on the number of pages: \$11 for an issue containing less than 200 pages; \$22 for an issue containing 200 to 400 pages; and \$33 for an issue containing more than 400 pages. Single issues of the microfiche edition may be purchased for \$3 per copy, including postage. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or charge to your GPO Deposit Account, VISA, MasterCard, American Express, or Discover. Mail to: U.S. Government Publishing Office—New Orders, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000; or call toll free 1-866-512-1800, DC area 202-512-1800; or go to the U.S. Government Online Bookstore site, see bookstore.gpo.gov.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the **Federal Register**.

How To Cite This Publication: Use the volume number and the page number. Example: 90 FR 12345.

Postmaster: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, Federal Register, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COPIES

PUBLIC

Subscriptions:

Paper or fiche	202-512-1800
Assistance with public subscriptions	202-512-1806

General online information 202-512-1530; 1-888-293-6498

Single copies/back copies:

Paper or fiche	202-512-1800
Assistance with public single copies	1-866-512-1800 (Toll-Free)

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Subscriptions:

Assistance with Federal agency subscriptions:

Email	FRSubscriptions@nara.gov
Phone	202-741-6000

The Federal Register Printing Savings Act of 2017 (Pub. L. 115-120) placed restrictions on distribution of official printed copies of the daily **Federal Register** to members of Congress and Federal offices. Under this Act, the Director of the Government Publishing Office may not provide printed copies of the daily **Federal Register** unless a Member or other Federal office requests a specific issue or a subscription to the print edition. For more information on how to subscribe use the following website link: <https://www.gpo.gov/frsubs>.



Contents

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 159

Wednesday, August 20, 2025

Agricultural Marketing Service

NOTICES

Designation Opportunities for United States Grain Standards Act, 40556–40558

Agriculture Department

See Agricultural Marketing Service

See Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

See The U.S. Codex Office

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

NOTICES

Assessment of the Newcastle Disease Status of the Cantons of Zurich and Jura of Switzerland, 40558

Domestic Quarantine:

Quarantined Areas and Regulated Articles, 40558–40559

Census Bureau

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

High-Frequency Surveys Program/Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey, 40560–40561

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NOTICES

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:

Establishing a Road Map for Accelerated Diagnosis and Treatment of HCV Infection in the United State, 40605–40606

Coast Guard

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 40610–40616

Commerce Department

See Census Bureau

See International Trade Administration

See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Copyright Royalty Board

NOTICES

Distribution of 2022 Satellite Royalty Funds:

Distribution of 2022 Cable Royalty Funds, 40660–40661

Defense Department

NOTICES

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, 40592–40593

Drug Enforcement Administration

NOTICES

Decision and Order:

Andrew Konen, MD, 40650–40659

Kenneth Pherson, DO, 40649–40650

Energy Department

See Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 40593–40594

Environmental Protection Agency

RULES

Regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act:

Extension of Postponement of Effectiveness for Certain Provisions of Trichloroethylene, 40534–40535

Federal Aviation Administration

RULES

Airworthiness Directives:

Siam Hiller Holdings, Inc., 40529–40531

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff

Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures;

Miscellaneous Amendments, 40531–40534

PROPOSED RULES

Airspace Designations and Reporting Points:

Morgantown, WV; Withdrawal, 40539

Oakwood, TX, 40539–40540

Federal Communications Commission

RULES

Delete, Delete, Delete; Removal of Obsolete Regulations, 40536–40538

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTICES

Flood Hazard Determinations, 40618–40637

Flood Hazard Determinations:

Correction, 40629–40630

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

NOTICES

Application:

Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC, 40600–40601

Palo Duro Transmission LP, Palo Duro Pipelines (Texas Gathering), LP, 40596–40598

Texas Eastern Transmission, LP, 40594–40595

Combined Filings, 40598–40599

Request for Extension of Time:

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., LLC, 40595–40596

Federal Housing Finance Agency

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 40601–40605

Health and Human Services Department

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

See Health Resources and Services Administration

NOTICES

Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:

New World Screwworm, 40609–40610

Health Resources and Services Administration

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

Membership Forms for Organ Procurement and

Transplantation Network, 40606–40608

Supplemental Award:

Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems:

Evidence to Impact, 40608–40609

Homeland Security Department

See Coast Guard

See Federal Emergency Management Agency

See U.S. Customs and Border Protection

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

Actively Exploited Vulnerability Submission Form, 40637–40638

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Visitor Request Form, 40637

Speaker Request Form, 40639–40640

Vulnerability Reporting Submission Form, 40638–40639

Interior Department

See National Park Service

International Trade Administration**NOTICES**

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea, 40563–40564

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Thailand, 40561–40563

Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China, 40564–40566

Justice Department

See Drug Enforcement Administration

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

Claims under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, 40660

Labor Department

See Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Library of Congress

See Copyright Royalty Board

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**NOTICES**

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:

Fisheries of the Gulf of America and South Atlantic; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review, 40567–40568

New England Fishery Management Council, 40591–40592

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities:

Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Narwhal, LLC Oil and Gas Exploration Activities in West Harrison Bay, AK, 40568–40591

Taking or Importing of Marine Mammals:

Port of Alaska Modernization Program Phase 2B: Cargo Terminals Replacement Project in Anchorage, AK, 40566–40567

National Park Service**NOTICES**

Inventory Completion:

California Department of Transportation, Oakland, CA, 40648–40649

Oregon/Washington State Office, Prineville District Office, Prineville, OR, 40647–40648

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, 40640–40641

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN, and University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN, 40643–40644

The Newark Museum of Art, Newark, NJ, 40644–40646

University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR, 40641–40642

Repatriation of Cultural Items:

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State

Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA, 40644

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN, and University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of

Natural History and Culture, Knoxville, TN, 40646–40648

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 40642–40643

Nuclear Regulatory Commission**NOTICES**

Facility Operating Licenses:

Palisades Energy, LLC; Palisades Nuclear Plant; Direct Transfer of Licenses, 40661–40663

Occupational Safety and Health Administration**PROPOSED RULES**

1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 40543

1,3-Butadiene, 40546–40547

13 Carcinogens (4-Nitrobiphenyl, etc.), 40541–40542

Acrylonitrile, 40543–40544

Amending the Medical Evaluation Requirements in the Respiratory Protection Standard for Certain Types of Respirators, 40541

Asbestos, 40542–40543

Benzene, 40548

Cadmium, 40552–40553

Coke Oven Emissions, 40546

Construction Illumination, 40553–40554

Cotton Dust, 40553

Ethylene Oxide, 40548–40549

Formaldehyde, 40551

Inorganic Arsenic, 40545–40546

Lead, 40547–40548

Methylene Chloride, 40544–40545

Methylenedianiline, 40550–40551

Occupational Exposure to COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings, 40551–40552

Occupational Safety and Health Standards:

Interpretation of the General Duty Clause: Limitation for Inherently Risky Professional Activities, 40554–40555

Vinyl Chloride, 40549–40550

Postal Regulatory Commission**NOTICES**

New Postal Products, 40663–40665

Postal Service**NOTICES**

Product Change:

Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail Negotiated Service Agreements, 40665

Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail Negotiated Service Agreements, 40665–40666

Securities and Exchange Commission**NOTICES**

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Proposed Rule Changes:
BOX Exchange LLC, 40684–40686
Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc., 40666–40669, 40674–40677
Cboe Exchange, Inc., 40669–40674, 40681–40684
Nasdaq ISE, LLC, 40680–40681
Nasdaq PHLX LLC, 40687
National Securities Clearing Corp., 40677–40680

Small Business Administration**NOTICES**

Disaster Declaration:
New Mexico, 40687

Social Security Administration**NOTICES**

Privacy Act; Systems of Records, 40687–40699

State Department**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals:
J–1 Visa Waiver Recommendation Application, 40699–
40700

The U.S. Codex Office**NOTICES**

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:
Codex Alimentarius Commission, Committee on Spices
and Culinary Herbs, 40559–40560

Transportation Department

See Federal Aviation Administration

NOTICES

Request for Information:

Advancing a Surface Transportation Proposal That
Focuses on America's Most Fundamental
Infrastructure Needs, 40700

U.S. Customs and Border Protection**NOTICES**

Commercial Gauger and Laboratory; Accreditation and
Approval:
International Marine Consultants, San Juan, PR, 40617–
40618
Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc.,
Pasadena, TX, 40616–40617

Veterans Affairs Department**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals:
Application for Disability Compensation and Related
Compensation Benefits, 40700–40701

Reader Aids

Consult the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue for
phone numbers, online resources, finding aids, and notice
of recently enacted public laws.

To subscribe to the Federal Register Table of Contents
electronic mailing list, go to [https://public.govdelivery.com/
accounts/USGPOOFR/subscriber/new](https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USGPOOFR/subscriber/new), enter your e-mail
address, then follow the instructions to join, leave, or
manage your subscription.

CFR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE

A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.

14 CFR

39 40529
97 (2 documents) 40531,
40532

Proposed Rules:

71 (2 documents) 40539

29 CFR**Proposed Rules:**

1910 (18
documents) 40541, 40542,
40543, 40544, 40545, 40546,
40547, 40548, 40549, 40550,
40551, 40552, 40553

1915 (15
documents) 40541, 40542,
40543, 40544, 40545, 40546,
40547, 40548, 40549, 40550,
40551, 40552

1917 (17
documents) 40541, 40542,
40543, 40544, 40545, 40546,
40547, 40548, 40549, 40550,
40551, 40552, 40553

1918 (17
documents) 40541, 40542,
40543, 40544, 40545, 40546,
40547, 40548, 40549, 40550,
40551, 40552, 40553

1926 (16
documents) 40541, 40542,
40543, 40544, 40545, 40546,
40547, 40548, 40549, 40550,
40551, 40552, 40553

1928 (2 documents) 40551,
40552

1975 40554

40 CFR

751 40534

47 CFR

2 40536

73 40536

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 159

Wednesday, August 20, 2025

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2024-2555; Project Identifier AD-2024-00214-R; Amendment 39-23089; AD 2025-15-02]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Siam Hiller Holdings, Inc.

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Siam Hiller Holdings, Inc. (Siam Hiller), Model UH-12E (Army OH-23G and H-23F) and UH-12E-L helicopters. This AD was prompted by reports of cracks found in a main rotor (M/R) transmission drive shaft (drive shaft). This AD requires inspecting certain M/R drive shafts for a crack, prohibits installing certain M/R drive shafts unless the inspection is done, and prohibits using certain paint strippers. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective September 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2024-2555; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eduardo Orozco-Duran, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 3960 Paramount

Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712; phone: (562) 627-5264; email: eduardo.orozco-duran@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Siam Hiller Model UH-12E (Army OH-23G and H-23F) and UH-12E-L helicopters. The NPRM was published in the *Federal Register* on January 14, 2025 (90 FR 03046). The NPRM was prompted by reports of two cracks in an M/R drive shaft that were found during an inspection involving a Siam Hiller Model UH-12E helicopter. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require inspecting certain M/R drive shafts for a crack, prohibit installing certain M/R drive shafts unless the inspection is done, and prohibit using certain paint strippers. The FAA is issuing this AD to address non-conforming parts and the use of improper paint stripper; and to detect cracking of the M/R drive shaft. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in separation of the M/R drive shaft and M/R blades from the helicopter and consequent loss of control of the helicopter.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from Summit Helicopters, Inc (Summit Helicopters). The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Extend Compliance Times

Summit Helicopters stated the compliance time proposed in the NPRM would create significant economic impact for their company and is requesting an additional time margin to be added for the required inspections. The commenter stated that the time required to perform these inspections, as proposed in the NPRM, is significantly short of the actual time it would take to perform these inspections. Summit Helicopters requested to be able to delay inspection until November 2025 or extend compliance to the next scheduled overhaul inspection. Additionally, the commenter provided a detailed explanation of the actions that would be

required to comply with the actions of the AD.

The FAA agrees to revise the initial compliance time to be within 4 years of the effective date of this AD or at the next M/R transmission assembly overhaul inspection after the effective date of this AD, whichever comes first.

Request To Revise Cost

Summit Helicopters stated that the cost of the actions proposed in the NPRM did not include the costs of baking, shipping, and other precondition tasks such as the removal, reinstallation, and reassembly of the M/R drive shaft. Summit Helicopters requested changes to the cost of compliance to include the above costs. Summit Helicopters commented that the removal and reinstallation process would take at least an additional 11.5 hours. In addition, Summit Helicopters has also commented that, based on operator experience, the labor work-hours required to strip, bake, inspect, prime, and paint will take approximately 6.5 hours instead of 5 hours.

The FAA partially agrees. The FAA disagrees with providing cost information for shipping, handling, and transportation, or pre-condition tasks such as removal, reinstallation, and reassembly. The cost information specified in the proposed AD describes only the direct costs of the specific actions required by this AD. Based on the best data available, the manufacturer provided the number of work-hours necessary to do the required actions. This number represents the time necessary to perform only the actions actually required by this AD. The FAA recognizes that, in doing the actions required by an AD, operators might incur incidental costs in addition to the direct costs. The cost analysis in AD rulemaking actions, however, typically does not include incidental costs such as the time necessary for planning or time necessitated by other administrative actions. Those incidental costs might vary significantly among operators. In addition, the total amount of work-hours will only account for the total work-hours for the corrective actions and not the 11.5 work-hours required for pre-condition tasks and the 24 work-hours associated with relief baking span time. As stated previously, it is also important to note that special

flight permits are allowed in the AD, therefore operators are allowed to transport their helicopters to any repair facility to have these actions performed. However, the FAA agrees to update the cost of compliance to reflect an accurate estimate due to Summit Helicopter experience of work-hours required to perform corrective actions to paint strip, relief bake, inspect, prime and paint. The FAA also accepts the provided estimate as our initial analysis did not consider the availability of outsized ovens and will assume that it is \$1,850 for each shaft. Therefore, the FAA is updating the cost to be up to \$1,850 based on the size of the oven and increasing the total work-hours from 5 work-hours to 6.5 work-hours.

Request To Remove the Requirement To Use Certain Materials

Summit Helicopters requested that the FAA provide additional specifications that meet the requirements of paint strippers with specifications TT-R-248B and TT-R-2918A Type I. The commenter stated that during its initial search, it was difficult to find paint stripper with specifications TT-R-248B and TT-R-2918A Type I. Summit Helicopters suggested replacing the requirement for the use of the specified paint stripper with one more readily available.

The FAA disagrees with Summit Helicopters' request to provide additional specifications that meet the need for non-embrittling paint stripper, other than a paint stripper with specifications TT-R-248B or TT-R-2918A Type I because certain paint strippers used in aviation maintenance can pose risks to aircraft materials and structural integrity. Additionally, the FAA provides maintenance and safety guidelines for aircraft paint removal processes to prevent structural damage and ensure airworthiness, which can be found in documents such as Federal Specification TT-R-248B or TT-R-2918A Type I. Operators that prefer to accomplish this action by means other than those specified in this AD may submit an alternative method of compliance, as indicated in paragraph (i) of this final rule. However, the FAA did revise the reference to the paint stripper specifications in paragraphs (g)(1) and (h)(2) of this AD to remove the revision letter from the number, in an effort to improve search results for operators.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed.

Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, and any other changes described previously, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 110 helicopters of U.S. registry. Labor costs are estimated at \$85 per hour. Based on these numbers, the FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD.

Removing the coatings, hydrogen embrittlement relief baking, and magnetic particle inspecting the M/R drive shaft takes 6.5 work-hours and parts cost up to \$1,850 for an estimated cost of \$2,402.50 per helicopter and \$264,275 for the U.S. fleet. If required, replacing the M/R drive shaft takes 5 work-hours and parts cost \$15,000 for an estimated cost of \$15,425 per helicopter.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

- (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

- 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

- 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2025-15-02 Siam Hillar Holdings, Inc.:
Amendment 39-23089; Docket No.
FAA-2024-2555; Project Identifier AD-
2024-00214-R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective September 24, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD Applies to Siam Hiller Holdings, Inc., Model UH-12E (Army OH-23G and H-23F) and UH-12E-L helicopters, certificated in any category, with a main rotor (M/R) transmission drive shaft (drive shaft) having part number (P/N) 23600 installed.

Note 1 to paragraph (c): Hiller Aircraft Corporation Main Rotor Transmission Assembly Overhaul Manual, Manual 63-20, for UH-12E Series Helicopters, accepted May 6, 2015, contains additional information pertaining to inspecting the M/R drive shaft and refers to an M/R drive shaft as a transmission M/R mast and M/R drive shaft, interchangeably.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 6230, Main Rotor Mast/Swashplate.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of cracks in the M/R drive shaft. The FAA is issuing this AD to address non-conforming parts and the use of improper paint stripper; and to detect cracking of the M/R drive shaft. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in separation of the M/R drive shaft and M/R blades from the helicopter and consequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Required Actions

At the next overhaul inspection of the M/R transmission assembly or within 4 years after the effective date of this AD, whichever comes first, with the M/R drive shaft removed, inspect the M/R drive shaft by accomplishing the actions required by paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this AD.

(1) Remove all coatings from all surfaces of the M/R drive shaft by using paint stripper TT-R-248 or TT-R-2918 Type I.

(2) Hydrogen embrittlement relief bake the M/R drive shaft for 24 hours minimum at 375 °F ± 25 °F.

(3) Magnetic particle inspect all surfaces of the M/R drive shaft for a crack. If there is a crack, before further flight, remove the M/R drive shaft from service and install an airworthy M/R drive shaft.

Note 2 to paragraph (g): Hiller Aircraft Corporation Main Rotor Transmission Assembly Overhaul Manual, Manual 63-20, for UH-12E Series Helicopters, accepted May 6, 2015, contains additional information pertaining to inspecting the M/R drive shaft, applying appropriate coatings to the M/R drive shaft, and returning the helicopter to service.

(h) Parts Installation Limitations

(1) As of the effective date of this AD, do not install an M/R drive shaft having P/N 23600 on any helicopter unless the actions required by paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this AD have been accomplished.

(2) As of the effective date of this AD, do not use any paint stripper other than TT-R-248 or TT-R-2918 Type I to remove coatings from all areas of the M/R drive shaft.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, West Certification Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the West Certification Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(j) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Eduardo Orozco-Duran, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712; phone: (562) 627-5264; email: eduardo.orozco-duran@faa.gov.

(2) For Hiller Aircraft Corporation material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact Hiller Aircraft Corporation, 925 M Street, Firebaugh, CA

93622; phone: (559) 659-5959; or website: hilleraircraftcorporation.com/.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on August 15, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025-15839 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 97**

[Docket No. 31620; Amdt. No. 4179]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes, amends, suspends, or removes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) and associated Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures (ODPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, adding new obstacles, or changing air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: This rule is effective August 20, 2025. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matters incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination

1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Ops-M30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Bldg., Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

2. The FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located;

3. The office of Aeronautical Information Services, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 or,

4. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Availability

All SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs are available online free of charge. Visit the National Flight Data Center at nfdc.faa.gov to register. Additionally, individual SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP copies may be obtained from the FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary W. Petty, Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration. Mailing Address: FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., STB Annex, Bldg. 26, Room 217, Oklahoma City, OK 73099. Telephone (405) 954-1139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule amends 14 CFR part 97 by establishing, amending, suspending, or removes SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and/or ODPs. The complete regulatory description of each SIAP and its associated Takeoff Minimums or ODP for an identified airport is listed on FAA form documents which are incorporated by reference in this amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and 14 CFR 97.20. The applicable FAA Forms are 8260-3, 8260-4, 8260-5, 8260-15A, 8260-15B, when required by an entry on 8260-15A, and 8260-15C.

The large number of SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, pilots do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums or ODPs, but instead refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP, Takeoff Minimums and ODP listed on FAA form documents is

unnecessary. This amendment provides the affected CFR sections and specifies the types of SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs with their applicable effective dates. This amendment also identifies the airport and its location, the procedure, and the amendment number.

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

The material incorporated by reference is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

The material incorporated by reference describes SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and/or ODPs as identified in the amendatory language for part 97 of this final rule.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP, Takeoff Minimums and ODP as amended in the transmittal. Some SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and textual ODP amendments may have been issued previously by the FAA in a Flight Data Center (FDC) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flights safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts.

The circumstances that created the need for some SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP amendments may require making them effective in less than 30 days. For the remaining SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, an effective date at least 30 days after publication is provided.

Further, the SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d), good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44

FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air traffic control, Airports, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 15, 2025.

Gary W. Petty,

Aviation Safety, Flight Standards Service Manager (Acting), Standards Section, Flight Procedures & Airspace Group, Flight Technologies & Procedures Division, Federal Aviation Administration.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, 14 CFR part 97 is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or removing Standard Instrument Approach Procedures and/or Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721–44722.

■ 2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

Effective 2 October 2025

Chevak, AK, VAK/PAVA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 20, Amdt 2
Galena, AK, GAL/PAGA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 8, Amdt 4
Galena, AK, GAL/PAGA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 26, Amdt 4
Grayling, AK, KGX/PAGX, RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 1
Homer, AK, HOM/PAHO, LOC RWY 4, Amdt 12
Mc Grath, AK, MCG/PAMC, LOC RWY 17, Amdt 4
Mc Grath, AK, MCG/PAMC, RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 2
Mc Grath, AK, MCG/PAMC, RNAV (GPS)-A, Orig
Mc Grath, AK, MCG/PAMC, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 2D
Mc Grath, AK, MCG/PAMC, VOR/DME-C, Amdt 2B, CANCELED
Minchumina, AK, PAMH, HEMRO ONE, Graphic DP
Minchumina, AK, MHM/PAMH, NDB RWY 3, Amdt 3E, CANCELED
Minchumina, AK, MHM/PAMH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 3, Amdt 1

Minchumina, AK, MHM/PAMH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 21, Amdt 1
Minchumina, AK, PAMH, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 3
Wales, AK, IWK/PAIW, RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 1, CANCELED
Wales, AK, IWK/PAIW, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 36, Orig
Wales, AK, IWK/PAIW, RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 36, Orig
Wales, AK, IWK/PAIW, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 2
Washington, DC, DCA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 15, Amdt 1
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Orig
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (GPS) RWY 32, Orig
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 5, Orig
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 23, Orig
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 5, Orig
Naples, FL, APF, RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 23, Orig
Greenville, IL, GRE, RNAV (GPS) RWY 18, Amdt 2
Greenville, IL, GRE, RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 1
Westminster, MD, 2W2, RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Amdt 1C, CANCELED
Westminster, MD, 2W2, RNAV (GPS)-B, Orig
Westminster, MD, 2W2, VOR-A, Amdt 5
Detroit/Grosse Ile, MI, ONZ, RNAV (GPS) RWY 4, Orig-B
Detroit/Grosse Ile, MI, ONZ, RNAV (GPS) RWY 22, Amdt 2
Detroit/Grosse Ile, MI, ONZ, VOR-A, Amdt 8
Claremont, NH, CNH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 29, Amdt 1
Hobbs, NM, HOB, ILS OR LOC RWY 4, Amdt 9
Westhampton Beach, NY, FOK, RNAV (GPS) RWY 15, Orig
Westhampton Beach, NY, FOK, RNAV (GPS) RWY 33, Orig
Monongahela, PA, KFWQ, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 2
Columbia/Mount Pleasant, TN, MRC, RNAV (GPS) RWY 6, Orig-B

[FR Doc. 2025–15871 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 31621; Amdt. No. 4180]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends, suspends, or removes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) and associated Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of

the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, adding new obstacles, or changing air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: This rule is effective August 20, 2025. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matter incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination

1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Ops–M30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Bldg., Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001;

2. The FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located;

3. The office of Aeronautical Information Services, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 or,

4. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Availability

All SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs are available online free of charge. Visit the National Flight Data Center online at nfdc.faa.gov to register. Additionally, individual SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP copies may be obtained from the FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary W. Petty, Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration. Mailing Address: FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., STB Annex, Bldg. 26, Room 217, Oklahoma City, OK 73099. Telephone (405) 954–1139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule amends 14 CFR part 97 by amending the referenced SIAPs. The complete regulatory description of each SIAP is listed on the appropriate FAA Form 8260, as modified by the National Flight Data Center (NFDC)/Permanent Notice to Airmen (P–NOTAM), and is incorporated by reference under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and 14 CFR 97.20. The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, pilots do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained on FAA form documents is unnecessary. This amendment provides the affected CFR sections, and specifies the SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs with their applicable effective dates. This amendment also identifies the airport and its location, the procedure and the amendment number.

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

The material incorporated by reference is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

The material incorporated by reference describes SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs as identified in the amendatory language for part 97 of this final rule.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP as amended in the transmittal. For safety and timeliness of change considerations, this amendment incorporates only specific changes contained for each SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP as modified by FDC permanent NOTAMs.

The SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, as modified by FDC permanent NOTAM, and contained in this amendment are based on criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these changes to SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, the TERPS criteria were applied only to specific conditions existing at the affected airports. All SIAP amendments in this rule have been previously issued by the FAA in a FDC NOTAM as an emergency action of

immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts.

The circumstances that created the need for these SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP amendments require making them effective in less than 30 days.

Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d), good cause exists for making these SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air traffic control, Airports, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 15, 2025.

Gary W. Petty,

Aviation Safety, Flight Standards Service Manager (Acting), Standards Section, Flight Procedures & Airspace Group, Flight Technologies & Procedures Division, Federal Aviation Administration.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, 14 CFR part 97 is amended by amending Standard Instrument Approach Procedures and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721–44722.

■ 2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME;

§ 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV

SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, Identified as follows:

* * * *Effective Upon Publication*

AIRAC date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	FDC date	Procedure name
2-Oct-25	SD	Miller	Miller Muni	5/0917	6/9/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 15, Amdt 1B.
2-Oct-25	SD	Miller	Miller Muni	5/0918	6/9/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 33, Amdt 1C.
2-Oct-25	NC	Rutherfordton	Rutherford County/Marchman Fld.	5/1622	6/11/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 19, Amdt 1A.
2-Oct-25	TN	Greeneville	Greeneville Muni	5/1826	5/16/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 5, Amdt 1A.
2-Oct-25	KS	Wichita	Wichita Dwight D Eisenhower Ntl.	5/2131	7/3/2025	NDB RWY 1R, Amdt 15D.
2-Oct-25	PA	Johnstown	John Murtha Johnstown/Cambria County.	5/2525	7/22/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 5, Amdt 2B.
2-Oct-25	OK	Ponca City	Ponca City Rgnl	5/3240	5/20/2025	ILS OR LOC RWY 17, Amdt 3B.
2-Oct-25	KS	Johnson	Stanton County Muni	5/3617	6/13/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 35, Amdt 2A.
2-Oct-25	KS	Johnson	Stanton County Muni	5/3621	6/13/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 2A.
2-Oct-25	AL	Enterprise	Enterprise Muni	5/4300	5/22/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 5, Amdt 1B.
2-Oct-25	MS	Hattiesburg	Hattiesburg Bobby L Chain Muni.	5/4570	5/23/2025	RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 13, Amdt 2C.
2-Oct-25	MS	Hattiesburg	Hattiesburg Bobby L Chain Muni.	5/4579	5/23/2025	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 13, Amdt 1C.
2-Oct-25	TX	Greenville	Majors	5/4607	5/5/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 35, Amdt 2.
2-Oct-25	NY	Massena	Massena Intl-Richards Fld	5/5237	5/6/2025	ILS OR LOC RWY 5, Amdt 3C.
2-Oct-25	NY	Massena	Massena Intl-Richards Fld	5/5242	5/6/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 23, Amdt 2.
2-Oct-25	CA	Brawley	Brawley Muni	5/5736	5/29/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 26, Orig-A.
2-Oct-25	CA	Brawley	Brawley Muni	5/5738	5/29/2025	VOR-B, Amdt 2C.
2-Oct-25	FL	Apalachicola	Apalachicola Rgnl-Cleve Randolph Fld.	5/6834	4/16/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 6, Amdt 1C.
2-Oct-25	FL	Apalachicola	Apalachicola Rgnl-Cleve Randolph Fld.	5/6835	4/16/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Amdt 2C.
2-Oct-25	FL	Apalachicola	Apalachicola Rgnl-Cleve Randolph Fld.	5/6836	4/16/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 1E.
2-Oct-25	FL	Apalachicola	Apalachicola Rgnl-Cleve Randolph Fld.	5/6837	4/16/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 32, Amdt 2F.

[FR Doc. 2025-15872 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 751

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0642; FRL-8317.1-04-OCSP]P

RIN 2070-AK83

Extension of Postponement of Effectiveness for Certain Provisions of Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notification; extension of postponement of effectiveness.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is extending the postponement of the effectiveness of certain regulatory provisions of the final rule entitled “Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)” for an additional 90 days. Specifically, this postponement

applies to the conditions imposed on the uses with TSCA exemptions.

DATES: As of August 19, 2025, EPA further postpones until November 17, 2025, the conditions imposed on each of the TSCA section 6(g) exemptions, as described in this document, in the final rule published on December 17, 2024, at 89 FR 102568.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0642, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Gabriela Rossner, Existing Chemicals Risk Management Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 565-2426; email address: TCE.TSCA@epa.gov.

For general information: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620;

telephone number: (202) 554-1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 17, 2024, EPA issued a final risk-management rule under TSCA section 6(a) prohibiting all uses of trichloroethylene (TCE), most of which would be prohibited within one year, including TCE manufacture and processing for most commercial and all consumer products. (89 FR 102568, December 17, 2024) (FRL-8317-02-OCSP). The final rule included extended phaseouts or TSCA section 6(g) exemptions to permit several uses to continue under workplace restrictions for longer periods.

The final rule was originally scheduled to become effective on January 16, 2025. EPA received petitions for an administrative stay of the effective date on behalf of Microporous, LLC (Microporous), which also separately sought partial reconsideration of the final rule, and Alliance for a Strong U.S. Battery Sector (Alliance) on January 10, 2025. EPA denied these requests on January 15, 2025. Microporous and Alliance submitted renewed petitions to the

Agency to stay the effective date of the rule, or, in the alternative, for an administrative stay of the final rule's workplace conditions for battery separator manufacturers, on January 20, 2025. PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG) also submitted a request for an administrative stay on January 21, 2025.

EPA also received thirteen petitions for review of the final rule in various circuits of the U.S. Courts of Appeals. On January 13, 2025, petitioners Microporous and Alliance filed emergency motions for stay in the Fifth and Sixth Circuit Courts of Appeals of the final rule's effective date and workplace conditions for battery-separator manufacturers, as well as a temporary administrative stay of the final rule pending consideration of the emergency stay motion. The same day, the Fifth Circuit granted the motion for a temporary administrative stay of the final rule's effective date while the court considered the emergency stay motion.

Shortly thereafter, the petitions for review were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit as *USW v. U.S. EPA*, Case No. 25–1055. On January 16, 2025, the Third Circuit issued an order leaving the temporary administrative stay of the effective date of the final rule in place pending briefing on whether the temporary stay should be lifted or converted to a permanent stay. On January 21, 2025, petitioner PPG filed a new stay motion with the court, and Alliance and Microporous refiled their existing motions to stay the effective date. On January 24, 2025, EPA filed a motion requesting that the court extend all deadlines in the case for sixty days, including with respect to further stay briefing, which the court granted.

EPA temporarily delayed the effective date of the final rule until March 21, 2025. (90 FR 8254, January 28, 2025 (FRL–12583–01–OA)). Although the final rule had yet to go into effect, it was incorporated into the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) on January 16, 2025. See 40 CFR part 751, subpart D.

On March 21, 2025, EPA signed a notice pursuant to section 705 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 705, further postponing the effective date of the provisions applicable to the conditions of use subject to TSCA section 6(g) exemptions until June 20, 2025. Postponement of Effectiveness for Certain Provisions of Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 90 FR 14415, April 2, 2025 (FRL–8317.1–01–OCSPP) (“Initial Notice”). In that notice, EPA explained that Petitioners Alliance, Microporous, and PPG (“Industry Petitioners”) raised serious questions

regarding the WCPP that warranted a delay of the effective date of those provisions.

On March 28, 2025, the court lifted the administrative stay except as to the provisions that are subject to EPA's Initial Notice. The court also ordered EPA to file any response to the pending stay motions by May 27, 2025.

On May 27, 2025, the Agency filed a response to Industry Petitioners' motions for stay stating it did not oppose a judicial stay of the provisions subject to EPA's Initial Notice for the same reasons EPA requested an abeyance. Industry Petitioners later replied in support of their stay motions.

Also on May 27, 2025, EPA moved to hold the case in abeyance because it intends to reconsider the final rule, including provisions subject to EPA's Initial Notice, through notice-and-comment rulemaking. Industry Petitioners later responded that they would prefer the court decide the stay motions before deciding EPA's abeyance motion; otherwise, they would oppose the abeyance. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; United Steel, Paper, and Forestry, Rubber Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial Workers International Union; Center for Environmental Health; and Environmental Defense Fund (“Environmental and Labor Petitioners”) later opposed EPA's motion for abeyance. On June 18, 2025, EPA replied in support of its abeyance motion that the majority of petitioners did not oppose EPA's request.

One day earlier, on June 17, 2025, EPA signed a notice pursuant to section 705 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 705, further postponing the effective date of the provisions applicable to the conditions of use subject to TSCA section 6(g) exemptions until August 19, 2025. Extension of Postponement of Effectiveness for Certain Provisions of Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 90 FR 26453, June 23, 2025 (FRL–8317.1–03–OCSPP) (“Second Notice”).

On June 25, 2025, Environmental and Labor Petitioners' filed a letter advising the court of the Second Notice. In its same-day response, EPA provided the court with a published copy of the Second Notice. Industry Petitioners responded to Environmental and Labor Petitioners' letter a few days later, reiterating their position that the court should decide the pending stay motions before deciding EPA's abeyance motion. The judicial proceedings are ongoing.

II. Statutory Authority

As discussed in the Initial Notice, section 705 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes an agency to postpone the effective date of an agency action pending judicial review when the agency finds “that justice so requires.” 5 U.S.C. 705. Notice and comment is not required when an agency delays the effective date of a rule under APA section 705 because such a stay pending judicial review is not substantive rulemaking subject to APA section 553; it merely maintains the status quo to allow for judicial review. See *Bauer v. DeVos*, 325 F. Supp. 3d 74, 106–07 (D.D.C. 2018); *Sierra Club v. Jackson*, 833 F. Supp. 2d 11, 28 (D.D.C. 2012).

III. Postponement of Effective Date

In light of the fact that the pending litigation is still ongoing and for the same reasons as set forth in the Initial Notice, EPA has determined that justice requires a 90-day extension of the postponement of the effective date (*i.e.*, until November 17, 2025) of the conditions for each of the TSCA section 6(g) exemptions. See 40 CFR 751.325(a)(2). The extension of the postponement applies, for example, to the conditions imposed under the TSCA section 6(g) exemption for the use of TCE as a processing aid for specialty polymeric microporous sheet material manufacturing. 40 CFR 751.325(b)(6)(i) through (iv).

The postponement will temporarily preserve the status quo while the Third Circuit litigation is pending. Nothing has materially changed since the Initial Notice, nor the Second Notice, that would affect EPA's analysis of whether justice requires a stay of these provisions. Therefore, per the reasons discussed in the Initial Notice, EPA believes extending the postponement for 90 days is necessary.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 705 and 15 U.S.C. 2605(a).

Lee Zeldin,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–15885 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 73

[GN Docket No. 25–133; FCC 25–51; FR ID 308263]

Delete, Delete, Delete; Removal of Obsolete Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission acts to eliminate certain outdated, obsolete, and unnecessary rules.

DATES: Effective October 20, 2025, unless significant adverse comments are received by September 9, 2025. In the event the Commission receives significant adverse comments, the Commission will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public the provisions of the rule(s) for which significant adverse comments were received and elimination will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by GN Docket No. 25–133, electronically or on paper. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for specific information and addresses for electronic or paper filings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathy Berthot, Federal Communications Commission, Media Bureau, Policy Division, Kathy.Berthot@fcc.gov, (202) 418–7454.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s *Direct Final Rule*, GN Docket No. 25–133, FCC 25–51, adopted on August 7, 2025 and released on August 8, 2025. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and can be downloaded at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-deletes-outdated-broadcast-rules-and-requirements>. Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format) by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or calling the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Comment Period and Filing Procedures. Interested parties may file comments on or before the dates provided in the **DATES** section of this document. Comments must be filed in GN Docket No. 25–133. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). See Electronic Filing of

Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

- All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.

- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.

- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

Procedural Matters

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis: This document does not contain new or modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Congressional Review Act: The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget concurs, that this rule is “non-major” under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Direct Final Rule to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Synopsis

I. Introduction

This *Direct Final Rule* continues our efforts to modernize our regulatory framework by rescinding facially obsolete provisions in parts 2 and 73 of our rules. In this proceeding, we have undertaken a sweeping review eventually aimed at eliminating outdated rules, reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens, accelerating infrastructure deployment, promoting network modernization, and spurring innovation. Our objective is to

streamline, simplify, and smartly deregulate across multiple fronts simultaneously to better serve the public and support technological progress.

In initiating this proceeding, we generally sought to identify rules that are outdated, obsolete, unlawful, anticompetitive, or otherwise no longer in the public interest. In today’s item, we specifically focus on the repeal of certain broadcast rules in parts 2 and 73 for which prior notice and comment are unnecessary, but for which we elect to provide an opportunity for input on that assessment. Absent any significant adverse comments in response to this *Direct Final Rule*, these rules will be repealed.

II. Discussion

Good Cause to Forgo Notice and Comment. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public comment “are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest,” it need not follow notice and comment procedures before modifying or repealing rules. Prior notice and comment are “unnecessary” when “the administrative rule is a routine determination, insignificant in nature and impact, and inconsequential to the industry and to the public.”

We have identified 71 rule provisions, including 98 rules and requirements, that plainly no longer serve the public interest because they regulate obsolete technology,¹ are no longer used in practice by the FCC or licensees,² or are

¹ 47 CFR 2.1400 (specifying procedures for applying for advance approval of a subscription TV system).

² 47 CFR 73.58 (requiring that AM broadcast stations be equipped with specified types of indicating instruments); 73.258 (requiring that FM broadcast stations be equipped with specified types of indicating instruments); 73.297 (authorizing FM broadcast stations to transmit stereophonic sound programs); 73.558 (extending the requirements for indicating instruments set forth in § 73.258 to educational FM broadcast stations); 73.597 (authorizing noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations to transmit stereophonic sound programs); 73.688 (requiring that TV broadcast stations be equipped with specified types of indicating instruments); 73.1695 (listing requirements for proposed changes in transmission standards); 73.1710 (specifying that operation of a broadcast station is permitted 24 hours per day); for International Broadcast Stations, 73.701(b), (d), (f)–(g), (l)–(n) (each subsection defining the terms transmitter-hour, multiple operation, sunspot number, day, reference month, maximum usable frequency, and optimum working frequency, respectively); 73.702(i)(1), (i)(3)–(4), (j)–(k) (each subsection describing the filing of technical data, multiple operation, zones of operation, multiple frequency use, and frequency availability, respectively); 73.760 (describing the showing and conditions required to justify grant of an alternate main transmitter); and 73.765 (describing how to calculate operating power).

otherwise outdated or unnecessary.³ Applying the “good cause” standard discussed above, we conclude that prior notice and comment are unnecessary before repealing the rules identified in this document.

Direct Final Rule Process. In this *Direct Final Rule*, we follow the processes previously outlined by the Commission regarding direct final rules, which we briefly summarize here. At times when the Commission has found prior notice and comment unnecessary before modifying or repealing rules, it simply adopted the relevant rule change without any additional process. Although we reserve the right to proceed in that manner, we elect in this decision to proceed using what is known as a “direct final rule” process. By proceeding through a direct final rule, the Commission chooses to provide *expanded* opportunities for public comment when it is not legally required to do so under the “good cause” standard. Under a direct final rule process, rule changes are adopted without prior notice and comment, but accompanied by an opportunity for the public to file comments—and if we conclude that significant adverse comments have been filed, the relevant rule changes would not take effect until after a full notice and comment process.

In particular, we will publish this item adopting direct final rules in the **Federal Register**, and allow for comment from interested parties within 20 days of **Federal Register** publication. Until 20 days after **Federal Register** publication, this shall be a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding for purposes of our *ex parte* rules. Because this comment process is directed toward the discrete objective of the direct final rule process, and to avoid unwarranted delay in that process, we prohibit filings addressing the rule changes contemplated in this *Direct Final Rule* more than 20 days after **Federal Register** publication, absent further direction from the FCC published in the **Federal Register**. This both accords with the purpose of the comment process for direct final rules, and is similar (though not identical) to actions the Commission has taken in other contexts to provide a defined end-point for public filings to enable the Commission to focus its attention on the submissions already before it.

The direct final rules will be effective 60 days after **Federal Register** publication. To the extent that the Commission receives comments on these direct final rules, we will evaluate whether they are significant adverse comments that warrant further procedures before changing the rules. In our assessment, we plan to be guided by the recommendation of the Administrative Conference of the United States that “[a]n agency should consider any comment received during direct final rulemaking to be a significant adverse comment if the comment explains why: a. The [direct final] rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule’s underlying premise or approach; or b. The [direct final] rule would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change.”

In the event that we conclude that significant adverse comments have been filed, the Media Bureau and the Office of International Affairs (OIA) will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** so that this *Direct Final Rule* does not become effective until any appropriate additional procedures have been followed. If significant adverse comments are filed only with respect to a subset of the rule revisions(s) addressed by this *Direct Final Rule*, the Media Bureau or OIA, as appropriate, will withdraw the portions of the *Direct Final Rule* that were subject to significant adverse comments. For example, if a significant adverse comment is filed regarding a single rule within a direct final rule addressing multiple rules, we will publish a withdrawal addressing only that rule.

In the event that no comments are filed in response to this *Direct Final Rule*, we do not anticipate publishing a confirmation of the effective date in the **Federal Register**, but simply will allow the rule changes to take effect as originally specified. Where comments are filed, but none of the comments are significant adverse comments, where warranted by the record the Media Bureau and/or OIA will issue a Public Notice that will briefly explain why any comments filed were not determined to be significant adverse comments.

III. Ordering Clauses

Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), and 303(r) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), (j), 303(r), this *Direct Final Rule* is adopted. Except as specified below, this *Direct Final Rule* shall be effective upon **Federal Register** publication of the rule changes set forth in this document, which also shall serve as the date of public notice of that action.

It is further ordered that the amendments of the Commission’s rules as set forth in this document shall be effective 60 days after **Federal Register** publication. In the event that significant adverse comments are filed, the Media Bureau and the Office of International Affairs shall publish a timely document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing the rule so that the rule change does not become effective until any additional procedures have been followed. In the event that significant adverse comments are filed with respect to only a subset of the rule revisions, we direct the Media Bureau or Office of International Affairs, as appropriate, to publish a timely document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing only such rule so that the rule change does not become effective until any additional procedures have been followed.

48. *It is further ordered* that the Office of the Managing Director, Performance Program Management, shall send a copy of this *Direct Final Rule* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 2 and 73

Administrative practice and procedures; Radio; Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends part 2 and 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, and 336, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart M—[Removed and Reserved]

- 2. Remove and reserve subpart M, consisting of § 2.1400.

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

- 3. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

³ 47 CFR 73.4000–73.4280 (listing, “solely for purpose of reference and convenience,” certain policies of the FCC); and 73.713(d)–(e) (reminding applicants for International Broadcast Stations operating under program test authority to obey Commission rules and that the grant of program test authority shall not be construed as approval of the license application, respectively).

Subpart A—AM Broadcast Stations

§ 73.58 [Removed]

- 4. Remove § 73.58.

Subpart B—FM Broadcast Stations

§ 73.258 [Removed]

- 5. Remove § 73.258.

§ 73.297 [Removed]

- 6. Remove § 73.297.

Subpart D—Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Stations

§ 73.558 [Removed]

- 7. Remove § 73.558.

§ 73.597 [Removed]

- 8. Remove § 73.597.

Subpart E—Television Broadcast Stations

§ 73.688 [Removed]

- 9. Remove § 73.688.

Subpart F—International Broadcast Stations

§ 73.701 [Amended]

- 10. Amend § 73.701 by removing and reserving paragraphs (b), (d), (f), (g), and (l) through (n).

§ 73.702 [Amended]

- 11. Amend § 73.702 by removing and reserving paragraphs (i)(1), (i)(3) and (4), (j), and (k).

§ 73.713 [Amended]

- 12. Amend § 73.713 by removing paragraphs (d) and (e).

§ 73.760 [Removed]

- 13. Remove § 73.760.

§ 73.765 [Removed]

- 14. Remove § 73.765.

Subpart H—Rules Applicable to All Broadcast Stations

§ 73.1695 [Removed]

- 15. Remove § 73.1695.

§ 73.1710 [Removed]

- 16. Remove § 73.1710.

§§ 73.4000 through 73.4280 [Removed]

- 17. Remove §§ 73.4000 through 73.4280.

[FR Doc. 2025–15919 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 159

Wednesday, August 20, 2025

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2559; Airspace Docket No. 24–AEA–11]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Morgantown, WV: Withdrawal

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Proposed rule, withdrawal.

SUMMARY: This action withdraws the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published in the **Federal Register** on June 30, 2025, proposing to amend Class D and Class E airspace at Morgantown, WV. The FAA has determined that withdrawal of that NPRM is warranted as new airspace data have been received which significantly change the requirements for the proposed airspace. FAA expects to publish a new NPRM to amend the Class D and Class E airspace at Morgantown, WV, after assessing the new data.

DATES: The proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** on June 30, 2025 (90 FR 27826) is withdrawn as of August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Shelby, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5857.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

An NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on June 30, 2025 (90 FR 27826)¹ under Docket No. FAA–

2024–2559 to amend 14 CFR part 71 by modifying the Class D and Class E surface airspace, and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Morgantown Municipal Airport–Walter L. Bill Hart Field, Morgantown, WV. Subsequent to publication, new airspace data was received changing the airspace requirements. Therefore, the FAA is withdrawing the NPRM, and expects to publish a new NPRM after fully evaluating the new data to amend the Class D and Class E surface airspace, and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Morgantown Municipal Airport–Walter L. Bill Hart Field, Morgantown, WV, to support the new instrument procedures being developed.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Withdrawal

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–05492, Airspace Docket No. 24–AEA–11, as published in the **Federal Register** of June 30, 2025 (90 FR 27826) is hereby withdrawn.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854; 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on August 12, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–15886 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2304; Airspace Docket No. 25–ASW–10]

RIN 2120–AA66

Revocation of Class E Airspace; Oakwood, TX

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to revoke the Class E airspace at Oakwood, TX. The FAA is proposing this action due to the cancellation of the instrument procedures at Carter Ranch Airport, Oakwood, TX.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA–2025–2304 and Airspace Docket No. 25–ASW–10 using any of the following methods:
* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the online instruction for sending your comments electronically.

* *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

* *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

* *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at (202) 493–2251.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at www.regulations.gov at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FAA Order JO 7400.11], Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in

¹ The FAA had published an NPRM on March 31, 2025 (90 FR 14221) under the same airspace number and FAA docket number, which was subsequently withdrawn on June 9, 2025 (90 FR 24232), prior to the June 30, 2025, publication of the second NPRM that is being withdrawn by the current action.

Title 49 of the United States Code, Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it would revoke Class E airspace at the affected airport as it is no longer required.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should submit only one time if comments are filed electronically, or commenters should send only one copy of written comments if comments are filed in writing.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it received on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. The FAA may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at www.regulations.gov. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through

the FAA's web page at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for the address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace is published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates would be published subsequently in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 that would remove the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 ft above the surface at Carter Ranch Airport, Oakwood, Texas due to the instrument procedures being cancelled and the airspace no longer being required.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities

under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, "FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures" prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ASW TX E5 Oakwood, TX [Remove]

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on August 18, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–15875 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Part 1910****[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0006]****RIN 1218–AD48****Amending the Medical Evaluation Requirements in the Respiratory Protection Standard for Certain Types of Respirators****AGENCY:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.**ACTION:** Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to amend the medical evaluation requirements in the Respiratory Protection Standard. The agency is extending the comment period by 60 days to allow interested stakeholders additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28463 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0006, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0006). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0006 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in

the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the medical evaluation requirements for certain types of respirators in the agency's Respiratory Protection Standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the

preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15912 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926****[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0013]****RIN 1218–AD56****13 Carcinogens (4-Nitrobiphenyl, etc.)****AGENCY:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.**ACTION:** Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on 13 Carcinogens (4-Nitrobiphenyl, etc.) additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28312 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0013, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0013). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA

cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0013 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency’s 13 Carcinogens standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency’s need for stakeholder input with the agency’s desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to

announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor’s Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15898 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0024]

RIN 1218–AD58

Asbestos

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Asbestos additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28295 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0024, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency’s name and the

docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0024). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0024 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency’s Asbestos standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency’s need for stakeholder input with the agency’s

desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15901 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0019]

RIN 1218–AD54

1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28316 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0019, electronically at www.regulations.gov,

which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0019). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0019 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to

close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15896 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0017]

RIN 1218–AD57

Acrylonitrile

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Acrylonitrile additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR

28291 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0017, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0017). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0017 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA

Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Acrylonitrile standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15900 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926**

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0012]

RIN 1218–AD67

Methylene Chloride

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to

allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Methylene Chloride additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28272 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0012, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0012). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0012 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693-1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Methylene Chloride standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025-15911 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926**

[Docket No. OSHA-2025-0016]

RIN 1218-AD65

Inorganic Arsenic

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Inorganic Arsenic additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28267 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA-2025-0016, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA-2025-0016). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA-2025-0016 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through

that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202-693-2350 (TTY number: 877-889-5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693-1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Inorganic Arsenic standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15909 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1917, and 1918

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0014]

RIN 1218–AD61

Coke Oven Emissions

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Coke Oven Emissions additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28354 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0014, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0014). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the

docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0014 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Coke Oven Emissions standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW,

Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15904 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0020]

RIN 1218–AD55

1,3-Butadiene

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on 1,3-Butadiene additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28302 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0020, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0020). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at

www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0020 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency’s 1,3-Butadiene standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency’s need for stakeholder input with the agency’s desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a

separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor’s Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15899 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0022]

RIN 1218–AD66

Lead

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Lead additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28277 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0022, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency’s name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0022). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0022 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency’s Lead standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to

balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025-15910 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA-2025-0023]

RIN 1218-AD59

Benzene

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Benzene additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28321 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA-2025-0023,

electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA-2025-0023). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA-2025-0023 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202-693-2350 (TTY number: 877-889-5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.
General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693-1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Benzene standard. The public comment period for the NPRM

was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025-15902 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA-2025-0018]

RIN 1218-AD63

Ethylene Oxide

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Ethylene Oxide additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR

28307 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0018, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0018). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0018 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA

Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Ethylene Oxide standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15914 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926**

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0015]

RIN 1218–AD69

Vinyl Chloride

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to

allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Vinyl Chloride additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28263 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0015, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0015). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0015 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693-1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Vinyl Chloride standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 90 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025-15917 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926**

[Docket No. OSHA-2025-0025]

RIN 1218-AD68

Methylenedianiline

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Methylenedianiline additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28325 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA-2025-0025, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA-2025-0025). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA-2025-0025 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through

that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202-693-2350 (TTY number: 877-889-5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693-1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Methylenedianiline standards. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7-2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15897 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0026]

RIN 1218–AD64

Formaldehyde

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Formaldehyde additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28286 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0026, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0026). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0026 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Formaldehyde standard. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of

Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15907 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926, and 1928

[Docket No. OSHA–2020–0004]

RIN 1218–AD36

Occupational Exposure to COVID–19 in Healthcare Settings

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Occupational Exposure to COVID–19 in Healthcare Settings additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28336 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0004, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2020–0004). All comments, including any personal

information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2020–0004 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM proposing to remove OSHA’s COVID–19 Emergency Temporary Standard and its associated recordkeeping and reporting provisions from the Code of Federal Regulations. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency’s need for

stakeholder input with the agency’s desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor’s Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15913 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926, and 1928

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0021]

RIN 1218–AD60

Cadmium

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Cadmium additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28330 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0021, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency’s name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0021). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0021 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency’s Cadmium standards. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to

balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15903 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1917, and 1918

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0011]

RIN 1218–AD62

Cotton Dust

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Cotton Dust additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28349 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified

by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0011, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0011). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0011 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to revise the agency's Cotton Dust standard. The

public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15906 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Part 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0040]

RIN 1218–AD70

Construction Illumination

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments by 60 days to allow stakeholders interested in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on construction illumination requirements additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR

28366 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0040, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0040). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0040 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA

Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM to remove the agency's Construction Illumination Standard, 29 CFR 1926.26 and 1926.56, from the Code of Federal Regulations. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15905 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Part 1975**

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0041]

RIN 1218–AD71

Occupational Safety and Health Standards; Interpretation of the General Duty Clause: Limitation for Inherently Risky Professional Activities

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: OSHA is extending the period for submitting comments on the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled Occupational Safety and Health Standards; Interpretation of the General Duty Clause: Limitation for Inherently Risky Professional Activities. The agency is extending the comment period by 60 days to allow interested stakeholders additional time to review the NPRM and collect information and data necessary for comment.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM that was published at 90 FR 28370 on July 1, 2025, is extended. Comments on any aspect of the NPRM must be submitted by November 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0041, electronically at www.regulations.gov, which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the online instructions for making electronic submissions. The Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov is the only way to submit comments on this NPRM.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0041). All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0041 at www.regulations.gov. All comments and submissions are listed in the www.regulations.gov index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. All comments and submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Documents submitted to the docket by OSHA or stakeholders are assigned document identification numbers (Document ID) for easy identification and retrieval. The full Document ID is the docket number plus a unique four-digit code. OSHA is identifying

supporting information in this NPRM by author name and publication year, when appropriate. This information can be used to search for a supporting document in the docket at www.regulations.gov. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at 202–693–2350 (TTY number: 877–889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General and technical information: Andrew Levinson, Director, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: osha.dsg@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA issued an NPRM proposing

to clarify its interpretation of the OSH Act's General Duty Clause, 29, U.S.C. 654(a)(1), to exclude from enforcement known hazards that are inherent and inseparable from the core nature of a professional activity or performance. The public comment period for the NPRM was to close on September 2, 2025, 60 days after publication of the NPRM. In response to requests from stakeholders, OSHA is extending the public comment period for 60 days, until November 1, 2025. OSHA believes a 60-day extension is sufficient and appropriate in order to balance the agency's need for stakeholder input with the agency's desire to proceed with the rulemaking in a timely manner.

Additionally, in response to commenter requests, OSHA will hold an informal public hearing on this proposal. The agency will publish a separate notice at a future date to

announce the details of the public hearing.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this document pursuant to the following authorities: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 7–2025 (90 FR 27878 (June 30, 2025)); 29 CFR part 1911; and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Signed at Washington, DC, on August 13, 2025.

Amanda Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–15908 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Doc. No. AMS–FGIS–25–0254]

Designation Opportunities for United States Grain Standards Act

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA) designations for seven official agencies, Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc. (Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection), Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc. (Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection), Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc. (Enid Grain Inspection), Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc. (Fremont Grain Inspection), Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Maryland Department of Agriculture, Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

(Omaha Grain Inspection), will end on the dates listed in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is requesting designation applications from private entities or state governmental agencies that would like to provide official inspection and weighing services for the areas presently served by these seven agencies. In addition to this request for applications, AMS seeks comments on the quality of services provided by the official agencies mentioned above.

DATES: Applications and comments must be received between September 1, 2025, and September 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit applications and comments concerning this Notice using the following methods:

To apply for USGSA designation: New applicants (not currently designated) seeking designation, currently designated applicants seeking to apply for designation in a new geographic area, or designated applicants intending to re-apply for their existing designated geographic area can find detailed instructions at https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/FGISApplyingforDesignation_NewApplicants.pdf. Applicants must have a *Login.gov* account, a MyFGIS number, and access to FGISonline Delegations/Designations and Export Registrations (DDR) prior to applying.

Applicants are encouraged to begin the application process early to allow time for system authentication.

To submit comments regarding currently designated official agencies: Go to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) (<https://www.regulations.gov>). Instructions for submitting and reading comments are detailed on the website. All comments must be submitted through the Federal e-rulemaking portal at <https://www.regulations.gov> and reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. All comments submitted in response to this notice will be included in the record and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above.

To view the applications submitted, please contact FGISQACD@usda.gov. All comments will be available for public viewing online at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Candace Hildreth, Quality Assurance and Compliance Division, telephone 202–720–0203; email: Candace.A.Hildreth@usda.gov or FGISQACD@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The designations of the official agencies listed below will end on the prescribed dates:

Official agency	Headquarters location and telephone	Designation end	Applications/comments open period
Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc.	Urbana, IL, 217–344–9306	3/31/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.	Davenport, IA, 815–761–9468	3/31/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc	Enid, OK, 580–233–1121	3/31/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc	Fremont, NE, 402–721–1270	6/30/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.	Baton Rouge, LA, 318–339–7642	9/30/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Maryland Department of Agriculture	Annapolis, MD, 410–841–5769	6/30/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025
Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc	Council Bluffs, IA, 712–256–2590	3/31/2026	09/01/2025–09/30/2025

Sec. 7(f) of the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA) authorizes the Secretary to designate a qualified applicant to provide official services in a specified area after determining the applicant is better able than any other applicant to provide such official services (7 U.S.C. 79(f)). A designated agency may provide official inspection

service and/or Class X or Class Y weighing services at locations other than export port locations. Under sec. 7(g) of the USGSA, designations of official agencies may be awarded for no longer than five years, unless terminated by the Secretary, and may be renewed according to the criteria and procedures prescribed in sec. 7(f) of the USGSA.

See also 7 CFR 800.196 for further information and guidance. The following areas are open for designation.

Areas Open for Designation

Area 11

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the

following geographic area, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

Description: In Illinois (central section): Cass, Christian (the area west of CR22, south of CR 2600 N, west of CR 1500 E, south of CR 2500 N, west of N 1600 East Rd., south of E 2100 North Rd., west of IL-48 and N 1600 East Rd., north of CR 900 N, west of CR 1250 E/ N 1250 East Rd., north of E 300 North Rd., and west of CR 1100 E), Greene, Logan (the area south of IL-10, west of 2000th Ave., north of CR 1500N, west of 1800th Ave., north of CR 1400 N, west of 1600th Ave., north of CR 1200 N, west of CR 1325 E, north of CR 1100 N, west of 1175th Ave., north of 950th St./ CR 12, west of CR 937 E, south of 825th St., west of CR 950 E, north of CR 10/ 700th St., northwest of N Gillett St, and west of CR 600 E; and the area south and west of CR 11), Macoupin, Menard, Montgomery (west of CR 6, north of IL-16), Morgan, Pike (south and east of US-54 and IL-107, south of IL-104) Sangamon (the area west of Burrus Rd., south of McLaughlin Rd., west of Buffalo Hart Rd., south of Sherman Rd./ CR 6½, west of Cornland Rd., south of Old Rte. 36, west of Lanesville Rd./CR 34, south of Mechanicsburg Illiopolis Rd./CR 33, west of CR 20¼ E/Mt. Auburn Rd./CR 57), Schuyler, and Scott Counties.

In Illinois (eastern section): Champaign, Clark, Coles, Crawford (north and east of IL-33), Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee (east of US-57 and US-45/US-52), Lawrence (east of IL-33 and north of US-50), Livingston (west of CR 10, south of IL-116, and west of IL-47), McLean (east of CR 13 north of IL-165, east of CR-15 between IL-165 and US-136), and east of CR 11 south of US-136), Piatt (north of US-72), Vermillion, and Will (east of US-57) Counties.

In Indiana: Benton, Clay, Elkhart, Fountain (west of US-41), Greene, Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Newton, Owen, Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Putnam, St. Joseph, Starke, Sullivan, Vigo, Warren, and White Counties.

In Michigan: Berrien, Cass, and St. Joseph Counties.

Area 15

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Description: In Illinois: Northern Area: Boone, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, and Winnebago Counties. Midwestern Area: Bureau (west of IL-40), Henderson, Henry, Knox, Mercer Rock Island, and Warren Counties.

In Iowa: Northern Area: Delaware and Dubuque Counties. Southern Area: Cedar (south of I-80, east of IA-38, and south of IA-130), Des Moines, Henry, Iowa (south of I-80), Jefferson, Johnson (south of I-80), Keokuk, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, Wapello, and Washington Counties.

In Wisconsin: The entire state of Wisconsin.

Area 37

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the States of Oklahoma and Texas.

Description: In Oklahoma: Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Beckham, Blaine, Bryan, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Creek, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Latimer, Le Flore, Lincoln, Logan, Love, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Major, Marshall, Mayes, Murray, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Roger Mills, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Stephens, Tillman, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward Counties.

In Texas: Clay, Wichita, and Wilbarger Counties.

Area 21

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the States of Iowa and Nebraska.

Description: In Iowa: Carroll (west of US-71), Crawford, Harrison (east of IA-183 to IA 127 to Loess Hills Trail), and Shelby Counties.

In Nebraska: Burt, Butler, Colfax, Cuming, Dodge, Madison (east of US-81), Pierce (east of US-81 and south of US-20), Platte, Polk, Saunders (west of US-77), Stanton, Washington (north of State Route 91), and Wayne Counties.

Exclusions: The following grain elevators, which are located within the Fremont, Nebraska, geographic area, have been excluded from Area 21: Huskers Cooperative Grain Company in the city of Columbus, Nebraska in Platte County, Nebraska; Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.: Central Valley Ag in the city of Rising City, Nebraska, in Butler County, Nebraska, and Central Valley Ag in the city of Shelby, Nebraska, in Polk County, Nebraska.

Area 24

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the State of Louisiana.

Description: In Louisiana: The entire state of Louisiana.

Area 25

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the State of Maryland.

Description: In Maryland: The entire state of Maryland.

Area 23

Pursuant to section 79(f)(2) of the United States Grain Standards Act, the following geographic area, in the States of Iowa and Nebraska.

Description: In Iowa: Harrison (west of IA-183), Mills (east of I-29 and north of US-34), Monona (south of IA-175 and IA-37), Montgomery (west of CR 47 and IA-48), and Pottawattamie Counties.

In Nebraska: Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders (east of US-77), and Washington (south of NE-91 and US-30) Counties.

Exclusions: The following grain elevators, which are located within the Council Bluffs, Iowa, geographic area, have been excluded from Area 23: Farmers Union Cooperative Association and Krumel Grain and Storage in the city of Wahoo, Nebraska, in Saunders County, Nebraska.

Opportunity for Designation

Interested persons or governmental agencies may apply for designation to provide official services in the geographic areas specified above under the provisions of section 79(f) of the USGSA and 7 CFR 800.196. To apply for designation or for more information, contact Candace Hildreth at the address listed above or visit the AMS website at <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/FGISApplyingforDesignation.pdf>.

Request for Comments

We are publishing this Notice to provide interested persons the opportunity to comment on the quality of services provided by Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection, Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection, Enid Grain Inspection, Fremont Grain Inspection, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Maryland Department of Agriculture, and Omaha Grain Inspection Service. In the designation process, we are particularly interested in receiving comments citing reasons and pertinent data supporting or objecting to the

designation of the applicants. Submit all comments to Candace Hildreth at the above address or at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

We consider applications, comments, and other available information when determining which applicants will be designated.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–15828 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2024–0033]

Notice of Availability of Assessment of the Newcastle Disease Status of the Cantons of Zürich and Jura of Switzerland

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public of our intention to reinstate the animal health status of the Cantons of Zürich and Jura in Switzerland as free of Newcastle disease. This recognition is based on an assessment we have prepared in connection with this action, which we are making available for review and comment.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2024–0033 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2024–0033, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., #AP760, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) or in our reading room, which is located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Rebecca Gordon, Import Risk Analyst, Regionalization Evaluation Services, Strategy & Policy, Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA, 920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27606; AskRegionalization@usda.gov; (919) 855–7741.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The regulations in 9 CFR part 94 govern the importation of animal products into the United States in order to ensure that the products do not introduce or spread diseases or pests of livestock. Section 94.6 contains regulations governing the importation of carcasses, meat, parts or products of carcasses, and eggs (other than hatching eggs) of poultry, game birds, or other birds from areas in which Newcastle disease (ND) is known to exist. The section provides that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will maintain a list on the internet of regions in which ND is not known to exist. It further provides that, should a region be removed from the list due to an outbreak, APHIS will reinstate the region to the list in accordance with the procedures in 9 CFR 92.4.

Section 92.4 provides that after removing disease-free status from all or part of a region, APHIS may reassess the disease situation in that region to determine whether it is necessary to continue import prohibitions or restrictions. When reassessing the region's disease status, APHIS considers the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health for reinstatement of disease-free status, as well as all relevant information obtained through publicly available means or collected by or submitted to APHIS through other means. Prior to removing import prohibitions or restrictions, APHIS makes the information regarding its assessment of the region's disease status available to the public for comment through a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

APHIS previously issued import alerts on February 7, 2022, and March 23, 2022, notifying trade partners that the Cantons of Zürich and Jura in Switzerland, which had previously been considered to be regions in which ND is not known to exist, were now affected with ND. In accordance with the regulations in § 94.6, concurrent to these determinations, APHIS placed restrictions on the importation of poultry products for commodities from the two cantons.

APHIS completed a *Report for Reassessment of Cantons Zürich and Jura in Switzerland as Free of Newcastle Disease* in November 2023. This

document presents the results of APHIS' reassessment of the ND status of the Cantons of Zürich and Jura. As a result of this reassessment, APHIS concludes that Switzerland has effectively controlled and eradicated ND in its domestic poultry population in the Cantons of Zürich and Jura and that competent veterinary authorities of the cantons have adequate disease control measures in place to rapidly identify, control, and eradicate the disease should it be reintroduced into Switzerland. Based on the results of the reassessment, APHIS recommends reinstating the Cantons Zürich and Jura onto the list of regions in which ND is not known to exist.

The report may be viewed on the [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) website or in our reading room. (Instructions for accessing [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) and information on the location and hours of the reading room are provided under the heading **ADDRESSES** at the beginning of this notice). The document is also available by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Information submitted in support of this notice is also available by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

After reviewing any comments we receive, we will announce our decision regarding the disease status of the Cantons of Zürich and Jura with respect to ND in a subsequent notice.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622 and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.)

Done in Washington, DC.

Sarah Helming,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–15829 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2024–0063]

Domestic Quarantine: Quarantined Areas and Regulated Articles

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public of the changes made to our lists of domestic quarantined areas in 2024. These changes may be viewed on the relevant plant pest programs' websites.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Derek A. Woller, Senior Regulatory

Policy Specialist, RCC, IRM, PEIP, PPQ, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705–5000; (480) 490–6454; Derek.A.Woller@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The regulations in 7 CFR part 301 are designed to prevent the interstate spread of plant pests that are new to or not widely distributed within the United States. Subparts C through X (§§ 301.32 through 301.92–12, referred to below as the regulations) each address a specific plant pest and contain criteria for designating certain areas of the United States as quarantined areas¹ for the specific plant pest. The regulations restrict the interstate movement of certain regulated articles from quarantined areas in order to prevent the spread of plant pests to noninfected areas of the United States.

In accordance with the regulations, APHIS keeps updated lists of quarantined areas on the relevant plant pest programs' websites, which are listed in the relevant subpart of the regulations. When a change to the status of a plant pest threat occurs, APHIS takes appropriate action to add, expand, remove, or reduce a quarantined area, and the relevant APHIS plant pest program updates the web-based list of quarantined areas for their program. APHIS also publishes a yearly notice informing the public of all updates to quarantined areas that have occurred since publication of the last notice informing the public of such updates.

Since our last notice² informing the public of updates to our lists of quarantined areas, the following actions revising our lists of quarantined areas have been taken. Updated lists of quarantined areas are available on the relevant plant pest programs' websites. For ease of access, direct links to each page are provided as footnotes in this document.

Asian Longhorned Beetle³

- DA–2024–02

Citrus Canker⁴

- DA–2024–04
- DA–2024–13

Karnal Bunt⁵

- DA–2024–05
- DA–2024–41

Imported Fire Ant⁶

Witchweed⁷

Fruit Flies⁸

- DA–2024–06
- DA–2024–26
- DA–2024–07
- DA–2024–09
- DA–2024–11
- DA–2024–16
- DA–2024–18
- DA–2024–19
- DA–2024–20
- DA–2024–23
- DA–2024–24
- DA–2024–25
- DA–2024–28
- DA–2024–29
- DA–2024–32
- DA–2024–33
- DA–2024–37
- DA–2024–38
- DA–2024–40
- DA–2024–42
- DA–2024–44
- DA–2024–45
- DA–2024–46
- DA–2024–49

Citrus Greening⁹

- DA–2024–08
- DA–2024–15
- DA–2024–27
- DA–2024–35
- DA–2024–39
- DA–2024–43
- DA–2024–48

Pale Cyst Nematode¹⁰

- DA–2024–31

This notice serves as an official record and public notification of these actions.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3. Section 301.75–15 issued under Sec. 204, Title II, Public Law 106–113, 113 Stat. 1501A–293; sections 301.75–15 and 301.75–16 issued under Sec. 203, Title II, Public Law 106–224, 114 Stat. 400 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note).

Done in Washington, DC.

Sarah Helming,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–15811 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Codex Office

Codex Alimentarius Commission: Meeting of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs

AGENCY: U.S. Codex Office, USDA.

⁷ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/witchweed>.

⁸ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/fruit-flies>.

⁹ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/citrus-diseases/citrus-greening-and-asian-citrus-psyllid>.

¹⁰ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/pcn>.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Codex Office is sponsoring a public meeting on September 11, 2025. The objective of the public meeting is to provide information and receive public comments on agenda items to be discussed at the 8th Session of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH8) of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). CCSCH8 will be held in Guwahati, Assam, India, from October 13–17, 2025. The U.S. Manager for Codex Alimentarius and the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs recognize the importance of providing interested parties the opportunity to obtain background information on the 8th Session of the CCSCH and to address items on the agenda.

DATES: The public meeting is scheduled for September 11, 2025, from 1:00–3:00 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will take place via video teleconference only. Documents related to the 8th Session of the CCSCH will be accessible via the internet at the following address: <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CCSCH&session=8>.

Mr. Dorian LaFond, U.S. Delegate to the 8th Session of the CCSCH, invites interested U.S. parties to submit their comments electronically to the following email address: dorian.lafond@usda.gov. Comments should state that they relate to the activities of the 8th Session of the CCSCH.

Registration: Attendees may register to attend the public meeting at the following link: https://www.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/ovdUu6-6Sie8yWTrugp0_A. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

For further information about the 8th Session of the CCSCH, contact U.S. Delegate, Mr. Dorian LaFond, dorian.lafond@usda.gov. For additional information regarding the public meeting, contact the U.S. Codex Office by email at: uscodex@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Codex Alimentarius Commission was established in 1963. Through adoption of food standards, codes of practice, and other guidelines developed by its committees, and by promoting their adoption and implementation by governments, Codex seeks to protect the health of consumers

¹ Certain subparts refer to quarantined areas as “regulated areas,” “protected areas,” or “suppressive/generally infested areas.”

² Docket No. APHIS–2019–0035, 89 FR 53382, June 26, 2024.

³ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/alb>.

⁴ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/citrus-diseases/citrus-canker>.

⁵ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/karnal-bunt>.

⁶ <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/ifa>.

and ensure fair practices in the food trade.

The Terms of Reference of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) are:

(a) To elaborate worldwide standards for spices and culinary herbs in their dried and dehydrated state in whole, ground, and cracked or crushed form; and

(b) To consult, as necessary, with other international organizations in the standards development process to avoid duplication.

India hosts the CCSCH. The United States attends the CCSCH as a member country of Codex.

Issues To Be Discussed at the Public Meeting

Although the meeting agenda was not available at the time of publication of this notice, the following items are expected to be on the agenda for the 8th Session of the CCSCH and will be discussed during the public meeting:

- Adoption of the Agenda
- Draft standard for spices derived from dried or dehydrated fruits and berries—vanilla
- Draft standard for sweet marjoram
- Draft standard for dried seeds—coriander
- Draft standard for large cardamon
- Draft standard for cinnamon
- Update to the template for CCSCH standards
- New work proposals
- Other business

Public Meeting

At the September 11, 2025, public meeting, agenda items will be described and attendees will have the opportunity to pose questions and offer comments. Written comments may be offered at the meeting or sent to the U.S. Delegate, Mr. Dorian LaFond, dorian.lafond@usda.gov. Written comments should state that they relate to activities of the 8th Session of the CCSCH.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, the U.S. Codex Office will announce this **Federal Register** publication on-line through the USDA Codex web page located at: <https://www.usda.gov/codex>.

Done at Washington, DC, on August 18, 2025.

Julie A. Chao,

Deputy U.S. Manager for Codex Alimentarius.

[FR Doc. 2025–15892 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3420–3F–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; High-Frequency Surveys Program/Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey (HTOPS)

On January 15, 2025, the Department of Commerce (Department) received clearance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 to conduct the Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey (HTOPS) recruitment operation, January topical operation and February topical operation (0607–1029). We received approval for the March, April, and May HTOPS collections on April 11, 2025. On June 16, 2025, we were approved for the June and August 2025 topical collections. The HTOPS is designed to ensure availability of frequent data collection for nationwide estimates on a variety of topics for a variety of subgroups of the population. This notice serves to inform of the Department's intent to request clearance from OMB to conduct the HTOPS September, October, and December data collections. For September, we will conduct the 2030 Census Planning Survey, which is designed to understand attitudes and behaviors that relate to 2030 Census participation across demographic characteristics. Topics include Census knowledge and trust in Census data, intention to respond to the 2030 Census, barriers to completing the 2030 Census, and motivators to completing the 2030 Census. The October and December topical surveys will include content from the Household Pulse Survey. Household Pulse Survey content continues to serve as an experimental endeavor in cooperation with other federal agencies to produce near real-time data to understand the effects of current events, including health events, and other social or economic events facing the nation or a significant portion of the nation.

Data collected in the Household Pulse Survey demonstrate the ability to quickly collect and disseminate high-frequency data products that inform the public in urgent circumstances. Data products will include public-use data files and detailed data tables, which can be used by federal, state, and local agencies; academics and non-government organizations; the media; and the public.

It is the Department's intention to commence data collection using the revised instruments on or about September 16, 2025, October 21, 2025, and December 9, 2025. We invite the general public and other federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via publication to the **Federal Register** on December 9, 2024, February 28, 2025, and May 13, 2025 during a 30-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Title: High Frequency Surveys Program/Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey.

OMB Control Number: 0607–1029.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission, Request for a Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Number of Respondents: 8,300 (99,600 annually).

Average Hours per Response: .333 (20 minutes).

Burden Hours: 2,754 (33,167 annually).

Needs and Uses: The High-Frequency Surveys Program was established as a natural progression from the creation of the Household Pulse Survey. The Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey is a probability-based, nationwide, nationally representative survey panel designed to test methods to collect data on a variety of topics of interest, and for conducting experimentation on alternative question wording and methodological approaches. The goal of the HTOPS is to ensure availability of frequent data collection for nationwide estimates on a variety of topics and a variety of subgroups of the population, meeting standards for transparent quality reporting of the federal statistical agencies and the Office of Management and Budget.

Panelists and households selected for the HTOPS were recruited from the Census Bureau's gold standard Master Address File. This ensures that HTOPS is rooted in this rigorously developed and maintained frame and available for linkage to administrative records securely maintained and curated by the Census Bureau. Invitations to complete the monthly surveys will be sent via email and SMS messages.

Questionnaires will be mainly internet self-response. The HTOPS will maintain representativeness by allowing

respondents who do not use the internet to respond via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). All panelists will receive an incentive for each complete questionnaire. Periodic replenishment samples will maintain representativeness and panelists will be replaced after a period of three years.

Affected Public: Households.

Frequency: Monthly.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141, 182 and 193.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0607–1029.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2025–15926 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–549–833]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Thailand: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that certain producers/exporters subject to this administrative review did not make sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joy Zhang, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration,

U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1168.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on citric acid and certain citrate salts (citric acid) from Thailand.¹ On July 1, 2024, we published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order* for the POR.² On August 14, 2024, based on timely requests for an administrative review, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order*.³ On September 17, 2024, Commerce selected COFCO Biochemical (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (COFCO) and Sunshine Biotech International Co., Ltd. (Sunshine) for individual examination as the mandatory respondents in this administrative review.⁴ On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.⁵ On June 10, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review by 59 days, until August 29, 2025. For a complete description of the events following the initiation of this administrative review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶

A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included in the appendix 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/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

¹ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Belgium, Colombia, and Thailand: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 83 FR 35214 (July 25, 2018) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List*, 89 FR 54437 (July 1, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 66035 (August 14, 2024).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated September 17, 2024.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated December 9, 2024.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand; 2023–2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are citric acid from Thailand. For a complete description of the scope of this *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). We calculated export price and NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, respectively. For a complete description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Examined Company

The Act and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies which were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally "an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}."

In this review, we preliminarily calculated dumping margins of zero percent for both COFCO and Sunshine. Consistent with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's decision in *Albemarle*,⁷ and Commerce's practice,⁸ we preliminarily assigned to the non-selected company a zero percent rate, based on the rates calculated for the two mandatory respondents.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following estimated weighted-average

⁷ See *Albemarle Corp. v. United States*, 821 F.3d 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (*Albemarle*).

⁸ See *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 87 FR 60989 (October 7, 2022), unchanged in *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 20218 (April 5, 2023).

dumping margins exist for the period July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
COFCO Biochemical (Thailand) Co., Ltd	0.00
Sunshine Biotech International Co. Ltd	0.00
Xitrical Group Co. LTD	0.00

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations and analysis performed for these preliminary results to interested parties within five days of any public announcement 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).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.⁹ 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.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs in this administrative review must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹¹

As provided to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this administrative review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹² 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 public executive summaries as the basis of the comment

summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance via ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Hearing requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised at the hearing will be limited to those raised in the case and rebuttal briefs. If a hearing request is made, parties will be notified of the date and time of the hearing.¹³ Parties should confirm the date and time of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed using ACCESS.¹⁴ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹⁵

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, upon completion of the final results of this administrative review, Commerce shall determine and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review.¹⁶ If the weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent) for COFCO or Sunshine in the final results of this review, we will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).¹⁷ If the respondents' weighted-average dumping margin or an

importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate relevant entries without regards to antidumping duties.¹⁸

For the company which was not selected for individual examination, Xitrical Group Co. LTD, we will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties at an *ad valorem* assessment rate equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin determined in the final results.

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by COFCO and Sunshine for which it did not know that the merchandise was destined to the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate established in the original less-than-fair value (LTFV) investigation (i.e., 11.25 percent) if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹⁹

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired, i.e., within 90 days of publication.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of citric acid from Thailand entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review (except, if that rate is *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), then the cash deposit rate will be zero); (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this review but covered in a prior completed segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309.
¹⁰ 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*).
¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).
¹² We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).
¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.303.
¹⁵ See *APO and Service Final Rule*.
¹⁶ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).
¹⁷ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

¹⁸ *Id.*, 77 FR at 8102; see also 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).
¹⁹ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or another completed segment of this proceeding, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 11.25 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.²⁰ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: August 14, 2025.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
- V. Currency Conversion
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–15923 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–580–879]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing the preliminary results of the changed circumstances review (CCR) of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) with respect to Dongkuk Coated Metal Co., Ltd. (Dongkuk CM). Commerce preliminary determines that Dongkuk CM is not the successor-in-interest (SII) to Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd. (Old Dongkuk Steel) with respect to the CVD order on CORE from Korea. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6241.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2016, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the CVD order on CORE from Korea.¹ On February 9, 2024, Dongkuk CM requested the initiation of a CCR to determine that it is the SII to Old Dongkuk Steel.² On May 15, 2024, we initiated a CCR of the Order pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 CFR 351.216(b), and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(1).³ On February 4, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results of the CCR by 45 days.⁴ On

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016) (Order).

² See Dongkuk CM's Letter, "Request for Changed Circumstances Review and Successor-in-Interest Determination," dated February 9, 2024 (Dongkuk CM's CCR Request).

³ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 89 FR 42446 (May 15, 2024).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review," dated February 4, 2025.

March 19, May 15, and August 11, 2025, Commerce extended the final results of the CCR by an additional 45, 91, and 91 days, respectively.⁵

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this Order is CORE from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act, Commerce is conducting a CCR based on a request from an interested party⁷ that shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of an Order. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4) and (c)(3)(i), we preliminary find that Dongkuk CM is not the SII to Old Dongkuk Steel. Accordingly, we also preliminarily find that Old Dongkuk Steel's exclusion from the Order does not apply to Dongkuk CM.⁸

For a complete discussion of our preliminary SII analysis with respect to Dongkuk CM, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as the appendix 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/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

⁵ See Memorandum, "2nd Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review," dated March 19, 2025; see also Memorandum, "3rd Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review," dated May 15, 2025; and Memorandum, "4th Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review," dated August 11, 2025 (August 11 Extension Memorandum).

⁶ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Changed Circumstances Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁷ Dongkuk CM is a producer and exporter of CORE from Korea. See Dongkuk CM's CCR Request at 1.

⁸ Commerce excluded Old Dongkuk Steel from the Order because it had a *de minimis* overall subsidy rate in the investigation segment of this proceeding. See Order, 81 FR at 48388–48389.

²⁰ See Order.

Public Comment

Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary results of this CCR in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii). Comments may be submitted to Commerce no later than 21 days after the date of publication of this notice.⁹ Rebuttal comments may be filed with Commerce no later than five days after the comments are filed.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹¹

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this CCR, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹² 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 results in this CCR. 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).¹³ All submissions must be filed electronically using the Enforcement and Compliance's ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the due date set forth in this notice.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS, within ten days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Requests should contain: (1) the party's

name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. 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 the date and the time of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Final Results of the Changed Circumstances Review

Commerce intends to issue the final results of this CCR, which will include its analysis of any written comments, no later than November 17, 2025, unless otherwise extended.¹⁴ The current requirement for cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties on all entries of subject merchandise are changing because of the preliminary results of this CCR. As explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, for entries of CORE from Korea produced and/or exported by Dongkuk CM that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United States on or after the date of publication of the preliminary results of this CCR, importers must identify the merchandise as subject to CVDs (e.g., type 03) with U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Further, parties may request annual administrative reviews of Dongkuk CM going forward, pursuant to section 751 of the Act.

Notification to Interested Parties

These preliminary results of a CCR and this notice are published in accordance with sections 751(b) and 777(i) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.216, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3).

Dated: August 14, 2025.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Preliminary Successor-in-Interest Determination
- V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–15922 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–208]

Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: 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 polypropylene corrugated boxes (corrugated boxes) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Accorsi or Shane Subler, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3149 or (202) 482–6241, 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 April 14, 2025.¹ On May 30, 2025, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation and the revised deadline is now August 15, 2025.² For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics

¹ See *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 15555 (April 14, 2025) (Initiation Notice); see also *Less-Than-Fair Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Fiberglass Door Panels and Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China; Correction*, 90 FR 21455 (May 20, 2025).

² See *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 23028 (May 30, 2025).

³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of

⁹ Commerce is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii) to alter the time limit for the filing of case briefs. See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(iii).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹² We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹³ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

¹⁴ See August 11 Extension Memorandum.

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/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrugated boxes from China. 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 No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*. Therefore, the scope of the investigation is unchanged from the *Initiation Notice*.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found 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 For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary determination, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Commerce notes that, in making these findings, it relied on facts available and, because we find that one or more respondents did not act to the best of their ability to respond to Commerce's requests for information, we drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.⁷ For further

information, see the "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences" section in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

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 determination in this investigation with the final determination in the companion less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of corrugated boxes from China based on a request made by the petitioners.⁸ Consequently, this final determination will be issued on the same date as the final LTFV determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than November 10, 2025, 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. Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, if the individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined based entirely on facts otherwise available, Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated subsidy rate for all other producers or exporters.

In this investigation, all rates are based entirely on adverse facts available (AFA) under section 776 of the Act. This is the only rate available in this proceeding for deriving the all-others rate. Consequently, as a reasonable method, pursuant to sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, Commerce established the all-others rate by applying the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to the non-responsive companies listed below. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's analysis, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Determination

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

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Dongguan Jian Xin Plastic Products	* 199.60
Jinan Mantis Co Ltd	* 199.60
Ningbo Luchen Packaging Technology Co., Ltd	* 199.60
Shandong PPKG I&E Co. Ltd ..	* 199.60
Suzhou Huiyuan Plastic Products Co	* 199.60
All Others	199.60

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(1)(B) and (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 section entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the rates indicated above.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this preliminary determination within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of this notice 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 errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), Commerce will not consider incomplete allegations that do not address the significance standard under 19 CFR 351.224(g) following the preliminary determination. Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

Verification

Because the non-responsive companies did not participate in this investigation and because the Government of China did not provide the information Commerce requested, Commerce preliminarily determines

China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

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

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 sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

⁸ See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitioners' Request to Align Final Countervailing Duty Determination With the Companion Antidumping Duty Final Determination on Imports from China," dated August 8, 2025.

each of these parties have been uncooperative, and it will not conduct verification.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than 30 days after the date of publication of the preliminary determination. 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.⁹ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁰

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this investigation, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹¹ Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public 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).¹²

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. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined.¹³ Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the 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 PCBs from China 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: August 15, 2025.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is polypropylene corrugated boxes. Polypropylene corrugated boxes are boxes, bins, totes, or other load-bearing containers made for holding goods, that are made of corrugated polypropylene sheets, also known as polypropylene hollow core sheets, polypropylene fluted sheets, polypropylene twin wall sheets, or multi wall sheets. Such polypropylene sheets are "corrugated," "fluted," or "hollow core," meaning the inside of the sheet contains channels or pockets of air which make the sheets lightweight, while retaining strength and durability. Polypropylene corrugated boxes are typically produced from a plastic resin consisting of 50 percent or more polypropylene. Polypropylene corrugated boxes are covered by the scope irrespective of the particular mix of polypropylene homopolymer, polypropylene copolymer, recycled or virgin polypropylene, or ancillary chemicals such as electrostatic agents or flame retardants. Polypropylene corrugated boxes are formed by corrugated polypropylene sheets cut to length, die-cut into specific box shapes, and may be cut or scored to allow each side of the box to be folded into shape. Polypropylene corrugated boxes may include a tab or attached portion of polypropylene corrugated sheet (commonly referred to as a "manufacturer's joint") that has been cut, slotted, or scored to facilitate the formation of the box by

stapling, gluing, welding, or taping the sides together to form a tight seal. One-piece polypropylene corrugated boxes are die-cut or otherwise formed so that the top, bottom, and sides form a single, contiguous unit. Two-piece polypropylene corrugated boxes are those with a folded bottom and a folded top as separate pieces. Multi-piece polypropylene corrugated boxes are those with separate bottoms and tops that are fitted to a single folded piece comprising the sides of the box. Polypropylene corrugated boxes may be printed with ink or digital designs.

The subject merchandise includes polypropylene corrugated boxes with or without handles, with or without lids or tops, with or without reinforcing wire, whether in a one-piece, two-piece, or multi-piece configuration, and whether folded into shape or in an unfolded form. The subject merchandise includes all polypropylene corrugated boxes regardless of size, shape, or dimension. The subject merchandise also includes polypropylene corrugated box lids or tops when imported separately from polypropylene corrugated boxes.

The products subject to this investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under statistical reporting number 3923.10.9000. Although the HTSUS statistical reporting number is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Injury Test
- V. Analysis of China's Financial System
- VI. Diversification of China's Economy
- VII. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–15924 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF051]

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Port of Alaska Modernization Program Phase 2B: Cargo Terminals Replacement Project in Anchorage, Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of letter of authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act

⁹ 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*).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹¹ We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹² See *APO and Service Final Rule*.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

(MMPA), as amended, and implementing regulations, notification is hereby given that a letter of authorization (LOA) has been issued to the Don Young Port of Alaska (POA), for the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to the Cargo Terminals Replacement project at the existing port facility in Anchorage, Alaska over the course of 5 years (2026–2031).

DATES: This LOA is effective from March 1, 2026, through February 28, 2031.

ADDRESSES: The LOA and supporting documentation are available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-port-alaska-construction-activities-port-alaska-modernization>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cara Hotchkin, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The MMPA prohibits the “take” of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed incidental take authorization may be provided to the public for review.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of the species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to as “mitigation”); and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting of the takings are set forth. NMFS has defined “negligible impact” in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the

specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines “harassment” as: any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which: (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

Summary of Request

On July 15, 2025, we issued a final rule upon request from the POA for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to construction activities (90 FR 31756). The POA plans to conduct construction activities related to replacement of existing cargo terminals 2 and 3 at the POA in Anchorage, Alaska. This construction will include use of vibratory pile driving and removal and impact pile driving. The use of vibratory and impact pile driving is expected to produce underwater sound at levels that have the potential to result in Level A and Level B harassment of marine mammals.

Authorization

We have issued a LOA to POA authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to construction activities, as described above. Take of marine mammals will be minimized through the implementation of the following planned mitigation measures: (1) required monitoring of the construction area to detect the presence of marine mammals before beginning construction activities; (2) shutdown of construction activities under certain circumstances to avoid injury of marine mammals; (3) use of bubble curtains for impact and vibratory driving of permanent (72-inch) piles; and (4) soft start for impact pile driving to allow marine mammals the opportunity to leave the area prior to beginning impact pile driving at full power. Additionally, the rule includes an adaptive management component that allows for timely modification of mitigation or monitoring measures based on new information, when appropriate. The POA will submit reports as required.

Based on these findings and the information discussed in the preamble to the final rule, the activities described under this LOA will have a negligible

impact on marine mammal stocks and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the affected marine mammal stock for subsistence uses.

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2025–15929 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF111]

Fisheries of the Gulf of America and South Atlantic; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of SEDAR 94 Post-Data Workshop Webinar for Florida hogfish.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR 94 assessment process of Florida hogfish will consist of a Data Workshop, and a series of assessment webinars, and a Review Workshop. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The SEDAR 94 Post-Data Workshop webinar will be held September 3, 2025, from 1 p.m.–3 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The meeting will be held via webinar. The webinar is open to members of the public. Those interested in participating should contact Julie A. Neer at SEDAR (See **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) to request an invitation providing webinar access information. Please request webinar invitations at least 24 hours in advance of each webinar.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, North Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Neer, SEDAR Coordinator; (843) 571–4366. Email: Julie.neer@safmc.net.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a

multi-step process including: (1) Data Workshop, (2) a series of assessment webinars, and (3) A Review Workshop. The product of the Data Workshop is a report that compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses. The assessment webinars produce a report that describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. The product of the Review Workshop is an Assessment Summary documenting panel opinions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the stock assessment and input data. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office, Highly Migratory Species Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and NGO's; International experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion during the Post-Data workshop webinar are as follows: Participants will discuss any remaining data issues from the July Data Workshop.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 business days prior to each workshop.

Note: The times and sequence specified in this agenda are subject to change.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025-15895 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XE957]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Narwhal, LLC Oil and Gas Exploration Activities in West Harrison Bay, Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: Notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to Narwhal, LLC (Narwhal) to incidentally take by harassment marine mammals during oil and gas exploration activities in west Harrison Bay, Alaska.

DATES: This authorization is effective for one year from the date of notification by the IHA-holder, not to exceed one year from the date of issuance (August 12, 2025).

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the application, IHA, and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-narwhal-llcs-oil-and-gas-exploration-activities-west-harrison>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please contact the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Cockrell, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The MMPA prohibits the “take” of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Section 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) directs the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings

are made and either regulations are proposed or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed IHA is provided to the public for review.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of the species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to in shorthand as “mitigation”); and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of the takings are set forth. The definitions of all applicable MMPA statutory terms cited above are included in the relevant sections below.

Summary of Request

On October 25, 2022, NMFS received a request from Narwhal for an IHA to take marine mammals incidental to oil and gas exploration activities in and around west Harrison Bay, Alaska. Narwhal withdrew the original request and then resubmitted an application on November 1, 2024. The application was deemed adequate and complete on January 27, 2025. Narwhal's request is for take of four marine mammal species, by Level B harassment only. Neither Narwhal nor NMFS expect serious injury or mortality to result from the specified activity, and therefore, an IHA is appropriate.

Description of Activity

Overview

Narwhal proposes to conduct oil and gas exploration activities, including shallow hazard geophysical surveys, exploratory drilling operations, and associated construction and operation of ice trails, roads, and pads, in west Harrison Bay, Alaska. The activities are planned to occur between August 2025 and July 2026 and will occur primarily in west Harrison Bay and the area between west Harrison Bay and Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. Narwhal will also conduct mobilization and barge transport activities out of Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. Shallow hazard geophysical surveys (hereinafter, “shallow water hazard surveys”) will use airguns and sparker as acoustic sources and would introduce underwater sound that may result in

take by Level B harassment of marine mammals. Construction and operation of sea ice trails around the Colville River Delta may result in take by Level B harassment of ringed seals due visual disturbance. Shallow hazard surveys at all six sites will take place over approximately 12 days and will occur over a 12-hour period each day. Offshore ice road and trail construction will occur over approximately 167 days and will occur as needed throughout a 24-hour period. A number of other activities will occur during the course of the specified activities, but, they are not expected to result in take of marine mammals.

Since publication of the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed IHA, Narwhal estimates that eight barges may need to be used for option staging activities (*see* 90 FR 21182, 21185, May 16, 2025). This minor change to this activity does not change NMFS' determination that this activity is unlikely to result in take of marine mammals.

A detailed description of the specified activities is provided in the **Federal Register** notice for the proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025). No other changes have been made to the planned activities. Therefore, a detailed description is not provided here. Please refer to that **Federal Register** notice for the description of the specified activity.

Comments and Responses

A notice of NMFS' proposal to issue an IHA to Narwhal was published in the **Federal Register** on May 16, 2025 (90 FR 21182). That notice described, in detail, Narwhal's specified activities, the marine mammal species that may be affected by the activity, and the anticipated effects on marine mammals. In that notice, we requested public input on the request for authorization described therein, our analyses, the proposed authorization, and any other aspect of the notice of proposed IHA and requested that interested persons submit relevant information, suggestions, and comments. NMFS received one substantive comment letter from the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD). Please see CBD's comment letter, available online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-narwhal-llcs-oil-and-gas-exploration-activities-west-harrison>, for full detail regarding the comments and associated rationale. The Arctic Peer Review Panel (PRP), convened by NMFS as required under 50 CFR 216.108(d), reviewed the Monitoring Plan (please see the Monitoring Plan Peer Review section, below). We have not responded to

comments that failed to raise a significant point for us to consider (*e.g.*, comments that are out of scope of the proposed IHA; mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures already included in the proposed IHA). Furthermore, if a comment received was unclear, NMFS does not include it here as it could not determine whether it raised a significant point for NMFS to consider.

Comment 1: The PRP stated that NMFS should require aircraft used by Narwhal to follow flight paths either five miles inland or five miles offshore to minimize impacts to subsistence hunting for marine mammals.

Response 1: NMFS disagrees with this recommended mitigation measure. The IHA contains a minimum altitude limit for aircraft to avoid potential disturbance to marine mammals or effects to the availability of marine mammals for subsistence uses. All aircraft must maintain an altitude of 457 meters (m) (1,500 feet (ft)) during flight and if flights must occur below 457 m the flight course must be altered to maintain 457 m of horizontal separation from any marine mammals. The recommended measure is impracticable given the unpredictability of weather conditions and the remote nature of the project area; pilots will fly the most direct path to the aerial survey areas to minimize time in the air but maintain the minimum altitude requirements. Given the low potential for take from this activity and the mitigation measure of 457 m minimum altitude for aircraft, based on the best available scientific information, the likelihood of take by Level B harassment from this activity is discountable.

Comment 2: CBD asserted that NMFS did not provide adequate justification to assume that aircraft flights flown at a minimum of 457 m by Narwhal would not result in take of marine mammals and NMFS' determination that no take would result from this activity is inaccurate.

Response 2: NMFS disagrees that flights operated at a minimum altitude of 457 m would result in takes of marine mammals. In Narwhal's application, they note that received levels of in-air noise from fixed-wing propeller aircraft sounds ranged from 75 to 90 dB and airborne noise levels from helicopters were 60 to 70 dB at 460 m (1509 ft.) (Richardson *et al.* 1995). This is below the 100 dB disturbance threshold for in-air sounds for pinnipeds (NMFS 2024). To affect the least practicable adverse impact on and marine mammals and based on Born *et al.* (1999), which indicated that if the aircraft does not approach the seals closer than an altitude of 500 m (1,640 ft), the risk of

flushing the seals into the water can be greatly reduced. Based on the analysis presented above and in the proposed IHA, NMFS proposed the minimum altitude of 457 m mitigation measure.

CBD partially quotes the Notice of the proposed IHA's summary of Bradford (2005) (*i.e.*, "[H]elicopter presence resulted in flushing of most of the hauled out seals during observations . . .") to support their claim that the mitigation measure is insufficient to mitigate take—the remainder of the sentence in the Notice states, ". . . [T]hey did not note specific distances of the helicopter at which flushing occurred." CBD did not provide additional scientific information for NMFS to consider. Given the low potential for take from this activity and the mitigation measure of 457 m minimum altitude for aircraft, based on the best available scientific information, the likelihood of take by Level B harassment from this activity is discountable.

Comment 3: The PRP recommended that Narwhal complete its shallow water hazard survey by August 25th to prevent any diversion of migrating bowhead whales that may impact the subsistence bowhead hunt by Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, and Barrow whaling crews.

Response 3: NMFS disagrees that a time restriction measure is necessary to ensure no unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the stock for taking for subsistence uses. The Level B harassment zone for survey activities is outside the core migration area of bowhead whales and presence of bowhead whales in west Harrison Bay is relatively low as reflected in the estimated take analysis. Narwhal has signed a Conflict Avoidance Agreement (CAA) for this action with potentially affected communities and will follow the measures included in the CAA. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) facilitates an annual CAA that allows for direct communication between subsistence hunters and industry representatives. The CAA process provides an important forum for subsistence hunters to share concerns about potential impacts of proposed projects with industry representatives in order to inform project implementation, including mitigation measures intended to avoid impacts to subsistence hunting activities. While not required, NMFS strongly encourages applicants to engage with AEWC through the CAA process.

Comment 4: The PRP recommended that staging of equipment for activities be completed as early as possible to reduce vessel traffic during the fall migration and hunt.

Response 4: NMFS disagrees that a time restriction measure is necessary to ensure no unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the stock for taking for subsistence uses because NMFS does not anticipate take of bowhead whales from this activity. As described in response to the previous comment, Narwhal recognizes that it must resolve subsistence concerns raised by potentially affected communities, and signed a CAA with those communities. Narwhal has agreed to complete staging activities at the earliest possible date, as soon as the preferred staging area has been identified and equipment is available for transport to the staging area.

Comment 5: CBD asserted that NMFS did not adequately analyze the potential impacts of Narwhal's activities on marine mammals and that NMFS analysis does not capture the impacts of acoustic disturbances underestimating potential takes. Specifically, the commenter stated that spotted seals and ringed seals haul out in response to vessel and aircraft noise and that bowhead whales exhibit avoidance behaviors and changes to vocal behaviors at received levels below 160 decibels (dB) re 1 micropascal (μ Pa) when exposed to sound from airguns.

Response 5: NMFS disagrees with CBD's comment and finds that CBD does not provide compelling rationale for its assertion that NMFS underestimates takes that are likely to occur. Use of the seismic airgun and sparker are expected to result in Level B harassment of marine mammals, as described by NMFS in the proposed IHA notice, which may include takes primarily resulting from behavioral disturbance or, as a less likely outcome, temporary threshold shift. Avoidance of sufficiently aversive stimuli, including noise from Narwhal's seismic survey activity, is expected to be the main response from bowhead whales and pinnipeds. For bowhead whales, NMFS agrees that there are multiple studies documenting changes in behavior and/or communication amongst large whales in response to airgun noise. Changes in vocalization associated with exposure to airgun surveys within migratory and non-migratory contexts have been observed, and NMFS specifically discussed the results cited by CBD (*e.g.*, Blackwell et al., 2013) in its notice of proposed IHA. The potential for anthropogenic sound to have impacts over large spatial scales is not surprising for species with large communication spaces, like mysticetes; however, not every change in a vocalization would necessarily rise to the level of a take. As noted previously, the planned survey

effort would be relatively brief in duration and it is expected that the shallow waters (*e.g.*, <3 m) where the survey will occur will have a relatively low density of bowhead whales and would not result in any sustained impacts to such behaviors for bowhead whales. CBD did not provide additional scientific information for NMFS to consider.

Pinnipeds may occur in higher relative abundance compared to bowhead whales in west Harrison Bay. Although there is likely higher occurrence of pinnipeds, the use of west Harrison Bay is mainly transitory and does not include any of the critical habitat for both bearded and ringed seals. NMFS used the best available scientific information when determining the appropriate densities of pinnipeds in the project area and associated take numbers by Level B harassment. NMFS also considered all of the activities proposed by Narwhal in this project and made determinations on which activities may result in take. CBD specifically cites that aircraft noise and vessel noise could cause seals to haulout. NMFS disagrees with this claim given the mitigation measures for both aircraft and vessels. Aircraft noise is not anticipated to result in take given the minimum altitude mitigation measure as discussed in response to Comment 2, and vessel noise will not result in take of marine mammals given the size of vessels proposed for use (<20 ft. (6 m)) and the relatively slow speed of travel. Therefore, take is neither expected nor authorized.

CBD also fails to provide any additional scientific information for NMFS to consider regarding Narwhal's project to reasonably assume take may occur for those activities where NMFS did not authorize take.

Comment 6: CBD states the mitigation measure to complete construction no later than March 1st to deter pregnant seals from establishing birth lairs in disturbed areas should be considered as an additional source of harassment, rather than an effective mitigation measure and suggests that this is an additional reason why NMFS has underestimated take.

Response 6: CBD mischaracterizes the construction schedule as a mitigation measure. NMFS did not propose a mitigation measure requiring Narwhal to complete construction prior to March 1st. Rather, NMFS proposed additional mitigation measures after March 1st recognizing ringed seal birth lair establishment in the project area. NMFS disagrees incidental take from ice trail activities is underestimated. In the Notice of the proposed IHA and herein,

NMFS estimated the incidental take of ring seals from the ice trail activities, including construction, operation, and demobilization, and the estimated take analysis does not account for mitigation measures associated with these activities in the analysis. CBD states that "Disturbing [establishment of lairs for pupping] can lead to lair abandonment, increased pup mortality, and exposure to predators and environmental stressors." However, as NMFS described in the notice of proposed IHA, the successful implementation of this requirement would accomplish avoidance of these outcomes precisely because lairs would not be established in areas where disturbance is likely to cause abandonment and/or lead to negative outcomes for pregnant females or pups.

Comment 7: CBD noted that NMFS developed its pinniped take estimates through use of uniform densities within the project area. Specifically, density estimates for bearded and spotted seals are derived from Beaufort Sea vessel-based surveys that are not specific to Harrison Bay. The estimated density of ringed seals was based on spring aerial surveys covering a broad area that was not specifically limited to Harrison Bay. CBD asserts that use of this density data underestimates or incorrectly estimates take.

Response 7: NMFS acknowledges that data used to determine pinniped densities included some areas that occur outside the boundaries of west Harrison Bay. Available data for pinniped densities is limited from within west Harrison Bay. NMFS used the best scientific information available to determine the appropriate densities for all of the pinniped species in the specified geographic region. See the Estimated of Marine Mammals section for a detailed description of the data sources that were used to develop the pinniped density estimates. CBD does not provide additional scientific information for NMFS to consider.

Comment 8: CBD stated that NMFS' presumption of perfect implementation of mitigation measures and environmental conditions introduces significant uncertainty into the estimated take analysis, particularly related to Level A take. CBD also stated that NMFS failed to account for animal behaviors "such as diving and undemonstrative presence at the sea surface".

Response 8: NMFS disagrees the estimated take analysis is flawed due to presumptions regarding the effectiveness of mitigation measures. As discussed in the Notice of the proposed IHA and herein, the activity (shallow

water hazard survey) results in a relatively small ensonified area. Given the mobile nature of the acoustic sources and because marine mammals are likely moving through the project areas and not remaining for extended periods of time, the potential for permanent or temporary threshold shifts in marine mammal hearing is unlikely. The expected low density of animals within the project area further reduces the potential that animals will be present in the Level A harassment zones.

The suite of mitigation measures further reduces the low likelihood of take. The Level A shutdown zones associated with the operation of the airgun and sparker are all under 1,100 m (3,281 ft) (see Mitigation). The relatively small shutdown zones and expected high detection capability within those zones (for example, approximately nearly 24 hours of daylight are expected during the planned survey window) and general avoidance behaviors for marine mammals further support the conclusion that Level A harassment is not likely. Ramp-up of the acoustic sources is also expected to produce noise that is sufficient to warn marine mammals of pending operations and allow sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. If a marine mammal appears in the Level A shutdown zone, the acoustic source will be shut down immediately. These measures would occur prior to accumulating energy to the extent necessary to cause auditory injury.

While diving behavior has been observed for bowhead whales, that particular behavior is not expected within the project area given the shallow waters (*i.e.*, <3 m) and not expected to affect the visual detection of this species. For these reasons, the likelihood of take by Level A harassment from this activity is discountable.

Comment 9: CBD asserts that NMFS failed to properly estimate take because it did not account for the “cumulative auditory impact” from construction, support activity, snow machines, aircrafts, trucks, and other industrial noise.

Response 9: NMFS disagrees that the analysis in the proposed IHA and herein fails to account for the impacts of noise. NMFS has responded in detail about the effects of aircraft in response to Comment 1. Ice road and trail construction is expected to result in take by Level B harassment due to the physical presence of construction equipment and personnel. Both in-air and in-water noise levels are expected

to be below the relevant harassment thresholds. Further, Williams *et al.* (2006) found that active ringed seal structures (dens and breathing holes) experienced notably weaker sound levels due to the sound being attenuated in the ice and snow. During the winter of 2000, background unweighted in air noise levels from various machineries measured in the vicinity of Northstar ranged from 59 to 84 dB re 20 μ Pa, and this background noise level was related to wind speed (Greene *et al.* 2008). Similar levels were reported during the winter of 2001 and 2002 by Blackwell *et al.* (2004a, b) with minimum background unweighted in-air noise levels of 44 to 52 dB re 20 μ Pa measured in ice-covered conditions with low wind up to 10 km (6 mi) from Northstar in Prudhoe Bay. Therefore, in-air and in-water acoustic impacts of the ice trail construction are not expected for ringed seals.

Further, acoustic impacts associated with the drilling activities are similarly not expected to exceed the relevant harassment criteria. As described in the proposed IHA (May 16, 2025, 90 FR 21182) drilling sounds are expected to transmit poorly from the drill rig machinery through ice or soft substrate into the water (Richardson *et al.* 1995). Underwater sound during drilling alone (*i.e.*, without other production noises from the island) were reported in Blackwell *et al.* (2004a) as 114 dB re 1 μ Pa at 250 m (820 ft) from the source during ice-covered conditions. The lowest level of underwater sound recorded during drilling alone was reported as 104 dB re 1 μ Pa at 1 km, while background sound levels (measured at 95 dB re 1 μ Pa) were reached 2 to 4 km from the source (Blackwell *et al.* 2004a). Given the low level of sound expected to be produced by the drilling activities, take of marine mammals is not likely to occur from this activity.

CBD does not provide any additional information for NMFS to consider regarding the auditory impacts of sound within the project area. Moreover, these activities will generally occur at different times and locations and thus, NMFS does not anticipate cumulative acoustic impacts from these activities on marine mammals.

Comment 10: CBD states NMFS’ estimate take analysis fails to account for cumulative stress from climate change on ice seals and how such stress can make ice seals more vulnerable to project activities, including auditory and physical impact from ice road and trail construction.

Response 10: NMFS is required to authorize the requested incidental take

by harassment if it finds the incidental take of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens “while engaging in that (specified) activity” within a specified geographic region will have a negligible impact on such species or stock and, where applicable, will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)). The relevant specified activities here are ice trail construction and operation. Therefore, NMFS’ estimated take analysis was appropriately limited to incidental take from ice trail construction and operation.

NMFS agrees that decreases in ice cover could negatively affect ice seals in the future and consistent with the preamble of NMFS’ implementing regulations, NMFS considered the effects of climate in the affected environment analysis of the final EA for this action and Biological Opinion issued pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA (54 FR 40338, September 29, 1989).

Comment 11: CBD asserted that NMFS proposed mitigation measures failed to ensure the least practicable adverse impact on affected marine mammals and claims that NMFS’ negligible impact determination for all species depends on the successful implementation of mitigation measures. Specifically, CBD noted that detection-based mitigation measures, such as implementation of shutdown zones, rely on the ability of marine mammal observers to detect marine mammals and are not as effective as time/area restrictions. CBD states that NMFS does not adequately acknowledge the limitations of observers. Further, CBD claims that the ramp-up procedures NMFS has proposed may not be an effective deterrent to acoustic sources. CBD finally states that its claims support “the need for more robust pre-activity monitoring and supplementary mitigation strategies which are of greater known effectiveness.”

Response 11: NMFS disagrees with the commenter that the proposed mitigation measures do not meet the least practicable adverse impact determination. The use of time/area restrictions is not practicable for this project since the presence of marine mammals, while low in overall density, could be present throughout the year.

The use of PSOs and ramp-up procedures are a standard practice in seismic surveys and have been well documented in minimizing the number and/or severity of incidents of take of animals. The use of shutdowns initiated by PSOs have been documented in monitoring reports for seismic surveys.

During three years of observation in the Gulf of America oil and gas exploration activities, 106 shutdowns of active sources occurred when marine mammals were spotted in established shutdown zones. During pre-activity monitoring, 155 delays occurred when marine mammals were spotted in either the shutdown zones or Level B harassment zones (EnerGeo Alliance 2025). Given the high avoidance rates of marine mammals authorized in response to seismic airguns as discussed in response to Comment 5, NMFS expects that the use of ramp-up procedures would be effective at warning marine mammals and providing sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. CBD fails to recommend measures that would increase the effectiveness of pre-activity monitoring.

While the negligible impact determination takes into consideration the implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures, it is not dependent on successful implementation of such measures (see Negligible Impact Analysis and Determination section).

Comment 12: CBD noted that NMFS should have required additional mitigation measures, including the use of passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) to detect marine mammals ahead of approaching active acoustic sources, the use of a bubble curtain to attenuate the sound from the seismic airgun, and the use of drones for visual monitoring of shutdown and harassment zones.

Response 12: NMFS has determined requiring PAM for this project does not affect the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammals. It is not practicable for Narwhal because berthing space on the vessels used for the shallow water hazard survey is extremely limited and additional vessels would need to be used to accommodate the additional PAM equipment. Furthermore, NMFS has determined PAM is not likely to be particularly useful for these survey activities, nor is it necessary for low-energy surveys with the relatively small harassment zones considered here. With specific regard to bowhead whales, it is generally well-accepted fact that, even in the absence of a firing airgun, using a towed passive acoustic sensor to detect baleen whales (including bowhead whales) is not typically effective because the noise from the vessel, the flow noise, and the cable noise are in the same frequency band and will mask the vast majority of baleen whale calls. Because the seismic pulse and the whale's call are within the same frequency range, and the seismic pulse is much louder than the whale's

call (see below), it is unlikely that a baleen whale can be detected during the seismic pulse, therefore PAM becomes ineffective at detecting approaching whales.

NMFS has determined the use of bubble curtains for noise attenuation during survey activities does not affect the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammals. Typically, use of bubble curtains occurs during the use of impulsive acoustic sources on stationary objects and attenuates the sound produced from the source. The use of bubble curtains on a mobile source would be difficult to execute and may not prove effective at attenuating the noise produced during the shallow water hazard survey. CBD did not provide additional information for NMFS to consider to support the effectiveness of its proposed mitigation measure, particularly during a mobile survey.

NMFS agrees with the commenter that drones can be an effective tool for monitoring for marine mammals during certain projects. As stated in the response for Comment 13, NMFS believed that visual monitoring and the related protocols NMFS has prescribed are an appropriate part of the suite of mitigation measures here that satisfy the MMPA's least practicable adverse impact standard. Additionally, it is expected that there will be nearly 24 hours of daylight during the shallow water hazard survey and low-light conditions should not persist during monitoring periods. The use of drones would not substantially increase the effectiveness of the mitigation measures or affect the least practicable adverse impact determination. The use of drones are also not practicable for Narwhal to implement due the need for FAA licensed and trained staff on vessels, limited deck space for staff and the drones, and the distance limitations of some drones would render them unusable for observing for long periods. Further, CBD provides no evidence that drones can fully replace visual monitoring as an effective monitoring measure for this mobile survey.

Comment 13: CBD stated that the current 15-minute pre-activity monitoring and 15-minute post shutdown monitoring period are insufficient for the clearance of shutdown zones. CBD urged NMFS to consider a 30-minute period for bowhead whales citing deep diving behavior and drift diving behavior which may cause them to linger in an area for prolonged periods.

Response 13: NMFS disagrees extending the monitoring periods will affect the least practicable adverse

impact on marine mammals. The survey will generally occur in waters 3 meters or less. If bowhead whales are present in the area, it is expected that they will continuously move through the area, and their movements will be observed by PSOs. Diving behavior of bowhead whales is not expected to occur in the project area due to the shallow water. Additionally given the tight turns and quick succession of track lines of the seismic survey design which minimize the down time of the acoustic sources, 15-minute pre-clearance periods would be sufficient to monitor the area before beginning a new track line.

Comment 14: CBD stated that NMFS cannot issue "Renewed" IHAs under the MMPA. Further, CBD stated that NMFS cannot issue "successive" IHAs without a comprehensive analysis and must analyze and mitigate the total take it is proposing to authorize across all two years. Additionally, CBD stated that the 15-day comment period proposed for renewals is also unlawful and places a burden on interested members of the public to review not only the original authorization and supporting documents but also the draft monitoring reports, the renewal request, and the proposed renewed authorization and then to formulate comments, all within 15 calendar days. They assert that NMFS should set forth, via proposed regulation or policy document, its rationale for the renewal process and to allow public comment.

Response 14: The process of issuing a Renewal IHA does not bypass the public notice and comment requirements of the MMPA. The notice of the proposed IHA initiated a 30-day public comment period and expressly notifies the public that under certain, limited conditions an applicant could seek a Renewal IHA for an additional year. The notice describes the conditions under which such a renewal request could be considered and expressly seeks public comment in the event such a renewal is sought. Importantly, any such renewals (if issued) would be limited to where the activities are identical or nearly identical to those analyzed in the proposed IHA, monitoring does not indicate impacts that were not previously analyzed and authorized, and the mitigation and monitoring requirements remain the same, all of which allow the public to comment on the appropriateness and effects of a renewal at the same time the public provides comments on the initial IHA.

Importantly, Renewal IHAs are evaluated by NMFS on a case-by-case basis and are not an automatic matter of right. Each 1-year IHA must independently satisfy the negligible

impact standard for the authorized taking and include the means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species or stock and its habitat and, where relevant, on the availability of such species or stock for taking for subsistence uses (*i.e.*, mitigation). Moreover, NMFS is not proposing to issue a “successive” IHA for a second year. For these reasons, a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of potential take across 2 years is not appropriate under the MMPA. Any renewal request would be evaluated under the appropriate statutes (*e.g.*, MMPA, National Environmental Policy Act (EPA), and ESA) for compliance with relevant standards. These analyses would consider the environmental baseline at that time, including any impacts of the IHA we have issued.

Should a renewal request be made, additional documentation would be required from Narwhal that NMFS would make publicly available and would use to verify that the activities are identical to those in the initial IHA, are nearly identical such that the changes would have either no effect on impacts to marine mammals or decrease those impacts, or are a subset of activities already analyzed and authorized but not completed under the initial IHA. NMFS would also confirm, among other things, that the activities would occur in the same location; involve the same species and stocks; provide for continuation of the same mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements; and that no new information had been received that would alter the prior analysis. If new information has been received that would alter the prior analysis, that information would be analyzed in the notice of the proposed Renewal IHA. A renewal request would also contain a preliminary monitoring report, specifically to verify that effects from the activities do not indicate impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed. Any renewal request is subject to an additional 15-day public comment period that provides the public an opportunity to review these few documents, provide any additional pertinent information and comment on whether they think the criteria for a renewal have been met. Between the initial 30-day comment period on these same activities and the additional 15 days, the total comment period for a Renewal is 45 days.

In addition to the IHA renewal process being consistent with all requirements under section 101(a)(5)(D), it is also consistent with Congress’ intent for issuance of IHAs to the extent reflected in statements in the legislative

history of the MMPA. Through the provision for renewals in the implementing regulations, description of the process and express invitation to comment on specific potential renewals in the Request for Public Comments section of each proposed IHA, the description of the process on NMFS’ website, further elaboration on the process through responses to comments such as these, posting of substantive documents on the agency’s website, and provision of 30 or 45 days for public review and comment on all proposed initial IHAs and renewals respectively, NMFS has ensured that the public has full opportunity to meaningfully participate in the agency’s decision-making process.

Changes From the Proposed IHA to Final IHA

Several changes have been made to the Final IHA. NMFS has revised the ensonified area calculations for the seismic airgun and the sparker after coordination with the NMFS Alaska Regional Office and Narwhal. In the proposed IHA, it was estimated that the total daily distance of airgun use would be 48 km over a total of 12 days. Narwhal estimated that it would take 2 days to survey each of the six drilling sites. The total survey distance of a drilling site is 48 km (see Figure 1–6 of Narwhal’s application). Narwhal still expects that use of the seismic airgun will take 2 days at each site. Given that the survey will take place over 2 days per site, NMFS and Narwhal have revised the daily distance of the airgun survey to 24 km. This change reduced the ensonified area from 337.98 km² to 184.95 km² in this final IHA.

In the proposed IHA, NMFS assumed the daily distance for the sparker use to be 48 km, similar to the seismic airgun. After further review, NMFS determined that the total daily distance of 33.6 km was appropriate for the operation of the sparker (see Figure 1–5 of Narwhal’s application). This reduced daily distance reduced the overall ensonified area from 43.54 km² to 30.66 km² in this final IHA. NMFS also determined that this distance would survey an entire drilling site with the sparker in 1 day. Therefore, NMFS revised the total days for the use of the sparker from 12 to 6 since each potential drilling site will only require 1 day of sparker use. Both the seismic airgun and sparker revisions have reduced the summer open water take estimates from the proposed IHA and NMFS has updated the Estimated Take section and tables 8, 9, and 11 accordingly.

In the **Federal Register** notice for the proposed IHA, the estimated take

numbers during the construction and operation of the ice trail were calculated incorrectly. Inadvertently, an incorrect density of 0.61 ringed seals/km², rather than 0.63 ringed seals/km² as described in the proposed IHA, was used to calculate the take estimate resulting in 1,044 takes by Level B harassment. This take estimate has been corrected using a density of 0.63 seals/km² resulting in an estimated 1,076 takes by Level B harassment for the construction and operation of the ice trail. Tables 10 and 11 have been updated to reflect this correction.

During the development of the Final IHA, Narwhal expressed new practicability concerns regarding some of the mitigation and monitoring measures in the proposed IHA. Below is a summary of resulting changes from the proposed IHA to the final IHA.

Mitigation Changes

Narwhal requested and NMFS modified mitigation measure 4(a)(i) to clarify that PSOs only be on duty when an acoustic source is active. Narwhal noted that there may be times when the acoustic sources may be in the water but not active to save deck space on the vessels being used for the shallow hazard survey. This change satisfies the original intent of the proposed measure while avoiding potential for unintended practicability consequences.

Mitigation measure 4(a)(ii) has also been changed to reduce the time for post-activity monitoring from 1-hour to 15 minutes once acoustic sources cease operation. NMFS modified this measure, at Narwhal’s request, due to variable weather conditions that may occur resulting in the timely retrieval of equipment and transit to safe harbor. Additionally, given the shallow water of the survey sites, it is anticipated any behavioral changes in marine mammals that may occur would likely be observed within 15 minutes after sources have been active. NMFS agrees with these mitigation changes and these changes have been documented in the Mitigation section of this notice and the final IHA issued to Narwhal.

Monitoring Changes

The PSO requirements described in section 5(a)(i)(1) of the IHA states that all PSOs must be employed by a third-party observer provider and must have no tasks other than to conduct observational effort, collect data, and communicate with and instruct relevant vessel crew. Narwhal raised concerns over the ability to safely accommodate additional persons as third-party PSOs on the vessels used for the shallow water hazard survey. Vessels being used

by Narwhal are very small (20 to 30 ft in length (6 to 9 m)) with limited bunk and deck space. Narwhal has a total berthing capacity of 19 to 20 personnel across the three vessels being used during the shallow water hazard survey. NMFS has revised the PSO requirements in the IHA at 5(a)(i)(1). This change would authorize Narwhal to employ an independent third-party lead PSO who will train Narwhal watchstanders as PSOs during the shallow water hazard survey and will retain responsibility for decision making regarding necessary implementation of required mitigation measures. The additional staff PSOs would be used during the seismic survey portion of the shallow water hazard survey where the use of two PSOs is required and during all acoustic source use if the lead PSO approaches the maximum work limit of 12 hours.

Section 5(d)(i) of the IHA was a monitoring measure that requires Narwhal to monitor a seal if found within 50 m of the centerline of the ice trail to have an initial documentation period of 15 minutes and then be observed every 6 hours after that period until the animal moves farther than 50 m of the centerline of the ice trail or is no longer visible. Narwhal noted that there could be periods longer than 6 hours where there is no activity on the trail and as the measure is currently written, a dedicated environmental specialist would need to make a dedicated observation trip to observe the animal. Given the remote location of the trail and the highly variable weather conditions there are safety concerns with sending an observer out when the trail is not being actively used. Therefore, the measure has been revised to only require observation of a seal within 50 m of the centerline of the trail when the trail is being actively used.

Narwhal has also requested a change to section 5(d)(ii)(1)(a) of the IHA for the ice trail monitoring measures related to surveying the ice trail for seals or seal structures after March 1st. The measure in the proposed IHA required Narwhal to complete these surveys every other day. Given the remote nature of the Colville River Delta crossing and the associated risk for personnel, Narwhal will be implementing a convoy policy for transit of the entire sea ice trail which will require a minimum of two vehicles traveling together on the trail. With this policy, it is more logistically feasible for Narwhal to complete these surveys every three days rather than every other day. NMFS agrees with these monitoring changes and these changes have been documented in the Monitoring section of this notice and the final IHA issued to Narwhal.

All changes to the mitigation and monitoring requirements described here and in further detail in the respective sections were made in coordination with Narwhal and align with NMFS' statutory authority to prescribe measures to affect the least practicable adverse impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks and to prescribe appropriate monitoring requirements.

Description of Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities

Sections 3 and 4 of the application summarize available information regarding status and trends, distribution and habitat preferences, and behavior and life history of the potentially affected species. NMFS fully considered all of this information, and we refer the reader to these descriptions instead of reprinting the information. Additional information regarding population trends and threats may be found in NMFS' Stock Assessment Reports (SARs; <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/>

[national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments)) and more general information about these species (e.g., physical and behavioral descriptions) may be found on NMFS' website (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/find-species>).

Table 1 lists all species or stocks for which take is likely from the specified activities and authorized and summarizes information related to the population or stock, including regulatory status under the MMPA and ESA and potential biological removal (PBR), where known. PBR is defined by the MMPA as the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population. While no serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized here, PBR and annual serious injury and mortality from anthropogenic sources are included here as gross indicators of the status of the species or stocks and other threats.

Marine mammal abundance estimates presented in this document represent the total number of individuals that make up a given stock or the total number estimated within a particular study or survey area. NMFS' stock abundance estimates for most species represent the total estimate of individuals within the geographic area, if known, that comprises that stock. For some species, this geographic area may extend beyond U.S. waters. All managed stocks in this region are assessed in NMFS' U.S. Alaska SARs. All values presented in table 1 are the most recent available at the time of publication, including from the draft 2024 SARs, and are available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments>.

TABLE 1—SPECIES ¹ LIKELY IMPACTED BY THE SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/ MMPA status; strategic (Y/N) ²	Stock abundance (CV, N _{min} , most recent abundance survey) ³	PBR	Annual mortality and serious injury (M/SI) ⁴
Order Artiodactyla—Cetacea—Mysticeti (baleen whales)						
Family Balaenidae: Bowhead whale	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Western Arctic	E, D, Y	15,227 (0.165, 13,263, 2019).	133	57
Order Carnivora—Pinnipedia						
Family Phocidae (earless seals):						
Bearded Seal	<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Beringia	T, D, Y	UND (UND, UND, 2013)	Unknown (UND)	6,709
Ringed Seal	<i>Pusa hispida</i>	Arctic	T, D, Y	UND (UND, UND, 2013)	UND	6,459

TABLE 1—SPECIES¹ LIKELY IMPACTED BY THE SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/ MMPA status; strategic (Y/N) ²	Stock abundance (CV, N _{min} , most recent abundance survey) ³	PBR	Annual mortality and serious injury (M/SI) ⁴
Spotted Seal	<i>Phoca largha</i>	Bering	–, –, N	461,625 (N/A, 423,237, 2013).	25,394	5,254

¹ Information on the classification of marine mammal species can be found on the web page for The Society for Marine Mammalogy's Committee on Taxonomy (<https://marinemammalscience.org/science-and-publications/list-marine-mammal-species-subspecies/>).

² Endangered Species Act (ESA) status: Endangered (E), Threatened (T)/MMPA status: Depleted (D). A dash (–) indicates that the species is not listed under the ESA or designated as depleted under the MMPA. Under the MMPA, a strategic stock is one for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds PBR or which is determined to be declining and likely to be listed under the ESA within the foreseeable future. Any species or stock listed under the ESA is automatically designated under the MMPA as depleted and as a strategic stock.

³ NMFS marine mammal stock assessment reports online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessment-reports-region/>. CV is coefficient of variation; N_{min} is the minimum estimate of stock abundance.

⁴ These values, found in NMFS' SARs, represent annual levels of human-caused mortality plus serious injury from all sources combined (e.g., commercial fisheries, ship strike). Annual M/SI often cannot be determined precisely and is in some cases presented as a minimum value or range.

A detailed description of marine mammals in the specified geographic region, including brief introductions to the species and relevant stocks as well as available information regarding population trends and threats, and information regarding local occurrence, were provided in the **Federal Register** notice for the proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025). NMFS is not aware of any new relevant information since publication of the notice of proposed IHA; therefore, detailed descriptions are not provided here. Please refer to that **Federal Register** notice for the proposed IHA (90 FR

21182, May 16, 2025) for detailed descriptions.

Marine Mammal Hearing

Hearing is the most important sensory modality for marine mammals underwater, and exposure to anthropogenic sound can have deleterious effects. To appropriately assess the potential effects of exposure to sound, it is necessary to understand the frequency ranges marine mammals are able to hear. Not all marine mammal species have equal hearing capabilities (e.g., Richardson *et al.*, 1995; Wartzok and Ketten, 1999; Au and Hastings, 2008). To reflect this, Southall *et al.* (2007, 2019) recommended that marine

mammals be divided into hearing groups based on directly measured (behavioral or auditory evoked potential techniques) or estimated hearing ranges (behavioral response data, anatomical modeling, *etc.*). Generalized hearing ranges were chosen based on the ~65 decibel (dB) threshold from composite audiograms, previous analyses in NMFS (2018), and/or data from Southall *et al.* (2007) and Southall *et al.* (2019). We note that the names of two hearing groups and the generalized hearing ranges of all marine mammal hearing groups have been recently updated (NMFS 2024) as reflected below in table 2.

TABLE 2—MARINE MAMMAL HEARING GROUPS
[NMFS, 2024]

Hearing group	Generalized hearing range *
Low-frequency (LF) cetaceans (baleen whales)	7 Hz to 36 kHz.
High-frequency (HF) cetaceans (dolphins, toothed whales, beaked whales, bottlenose whales)	150 Hz to 160 kHz.
Very High-frequency (VHF) cetaceans (true porpoises, <i>Kogia</i> , river dolphins, Cephalorhynchid, <i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i> & <i>L. australis</i>)	200 Hz to 165 kHz.
Phocid pinnipeds (PW) (underwater) (true seals)	40 Hz to 90 kHz.
Otariid pinnipeds (OW) (underwater) (sea lions and fur seals)	60 Hz to 68 kHz.

* Represents the generalized hearing range for the entire group as a composite (i.e., all species within the group), where individual species' hearing ranges may not be as broad. Generalized hearing range chosen based on ~65 dB threshold from composite audiogram, previous analysis in NMFS 2018, and/or data from Southall *et al.* 2007; Southall *et al.* 2019. Additionally, animals are able to detect very loud sounds above and below that "generalized" hearing range.

The pinniped functional hearing group was modified from Southall *et al.* (2007) on the basis of data indicating that phocid species have consistently demonstrated an extended frequency range of hearing compared to otariids, especially in the higher frequency range (Hemilä *et al.*, 2006; Kastelein *et al.*, 2009; Reichmuth and Holt, 2013).

For more detail concerning these groups and associated frequency ranges, please see NMFS (2024) for a review of available information (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine->

mammal-acoustic-technical-guidance-other-acoustic-tools).

Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

The effects of underwater noise and visual disturbance from Narwhal's specified activities have the potential to result in behavioral harassment of marine mammals in the vicinity of the project area. The notice of proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025) included a discussion of the effects of anthropogenic noise on marine mammals and the potential effects of

underwater noise and visual disturbance from Narwhal's specified activities on marine mammals and their habitat. There is no newly available relevant information that would change our analyses or the results thereof; therefore, discussion of potential effects is not provided here. Please refer to that **Federal Register** notice for the proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025).

Estimated Take of Marine Mammals

This section provides an estimate of the number of incidental takes from Narwhal's specified activities, which

informed NMFS’ consideration of “small numbers,” the negligible impact determinations, and impacts to subsistence uses.

Harassment is the only type of take expected to result from these activities. Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, section 3(18) of the MMPA defines “harassment” as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance, which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

Authorized takes will be by Level B harassment only, in the form of disruption of behavioral patterns and/or TTS for individual marine mammals resulting from exposure to noise resulting from use of airguns and sparkers (*i.e.*, geophysical survey) and the construction and operation of ice trails. Based on the nature of the activity and the anticipated effectiveness of the mitigation measures (*i.e.*, shutdown zones and ice trails specific measures) discussed in detail below in the Mitigation section, Level A harassment (auditory injury (AUD INJ)) is neither anticipated nor authorized.

As described previously, no serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized for these activities. Below we describe how the take numbers were estimated.

For acoustic impacts, generally speaking, we estimate take by considering: (1) acoustic thresholds above which NMFS believes the best available science indicates marine mammals will be behaviorally harassed or incur some degree of permanent hearing impairment; (2) the area or volume of water that will be ensonified above these levels in a day; (3) the density or occurrence of marine mammals within these ensonified areas; and, (4) the number of days of activities. We note that while these factors can contribute to a basic calculation to provide an initial prediction of potential takes, additional information that can qualitatively inform take estimates is also sometimes available (*e.g.*, previous monitoring results or average group

size). Below, we describe the factors considered here in more detail and present the take estimates.

Acoustic Thresholds

NMFS recommends the use of acoustic thresholds that identify the received level of underwater sound above which exposed marine mammals are reasonably expected to be behaviorally harassed (equated to Level B harassment) or to incur auditory injury of some degree (equated to Level A harassment).

Level B Harassment—Though significantly driven by received level, the onset of behavioral disturbance from anthropogenic noise exposure is also informed to varying degrees by other factors related to the source or exposure context (*e.g.*, frequency, predictability, duty cycle, duration of the exposure, signal-to-noise ratio, distance to the source), the environment (*e.g.*, bathymetry, other noises in the area, predators in the area), and the receiving animals (hearing, motivation, experience, demography, life stage, depth) and can be difficult to predict (*e.g.*, Southall *et al.*, 2007, 2021, Ellison *et al.*, 2012). Based on what the available science indicates and the practical need to use a threshold based on a metric that is both predictable and measurable for most activities, NMFS typically recommends use of a generalized acoustic threshold based on received level to estimate the onset of behavioral harassment. NMFS generally predicts that marine mammals are likely to be behaviorally harassed in a manner considered to be Level B harassment when exposed to underwater anthropogenic noise above root-mean-squared pressure received levels (RMS SPL) of 120 dB (referenced to 1 micropascal (re 1 μ Pa)) for continuous (*e.g.*, vibratory pile driving, drilling) and above RMS SPL 160 dB re 1 μ Pa for non-explosive impulsive (*e.g.*, seismic airguns) or intermittent (*e.g.*, scientific sonar) sources. Generally speaking, Level B harassment take estimates based on these behavioral harassment thresholds are expected to include any likely takes by TTS as, in most cases, the likelihood of TTS occurs at distances from the source less than those at which behavioral harassment is likely. TTS of a sufficient degree can manifest as behavioral harassment, as

reduced hearing sensitivity and the potential reduced opportunities to detect important signals (conspecific communication, predators, prey) may result in changes in behavior patterns that will not otherwise occur.

Narwhal’s activities include the use of impulsive (single airgun and sparker) sources, and therefore, the RMS SPL threshold of 160 dB re 1 μ Pa is applicable. Narwhal’s activities also include the use of construction equipment while building ice trails, which will produce continuous sounds, for which use of the RMS SPL threshold of 120 dB re 1 μ Pa is applicable. However, as noted in the Marine Mammal Effects section of the proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025), that threshold is not expected to be met for the ice trail construction equipment that will be used by Narwhal and, in general, disturbance of seals due to ice trails activities may be attributable broadly to a suite of potential sources of disturbance, including acoustic or visual disturbance.

Level A Harassment—NMFS’ Updated Technical Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Anthropogenic Sound on Marine Mammal Hearing (Version 3.0) (NMFS, 2024) identifies dual criteria to assess AUD INJ (Level A harassment) to five different underwater marine mammal groups (based on hearing sensitivity) as a result of exposure to noise from two different types of sources (impulsive or non-impulsive). Narwhal’s activity includes the use of impulsive (*i.e.*, single airgun and sparker) sources, and no take of marine mammals is expected to result from exposure to continuous noise produced by Narwhal’s activities (*e.g.*, ice trail construction).

The 2024 Updated Technical Guidance criteria include both updated thresholds and updated weighting functions for each hearing group. The thresholds are provided in table 3. The references, analysis, and methodology used in the development of the criteria are described in NMFS’ 2024 Updated Technical Guidance, which may be accessed at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-acoustic-technical-guidance-other-acoustic-tools>.

TABLE 3—THRESHOLDS IDENTIFYING THE ONSET OF PERMANENT THRESHOLD SHIFT

Hearing group	AUD INJ onset thresholds* (received level)	
	Impulsive	Non-impulsive
Low-Frequency (LF) Cetaceans	Cell 1: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 222 dB; $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 2: $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 197 dB.

TABLE 3—THRESHOLDS IDENTIFYING THE ONSET OF PERMANENT THRESHOLD SHIFT—Continued

Hearing group	AUD INJ onset thresholds* (received level)	
	Impulsive	Non-impulsive
High-Frequency (HF) Cetaceans	Cell 3: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 193 dB;	Cell 4: $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 201 dB.
Very High-Frequency (VHF) Cetaceans	Cell 5: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 202 dB; $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 159 dB	Cell 6: $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 181 dB.
Phocid Pinnipeds (PW) (Underwater)	Cell 7: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 223 dB; $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 8: $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 195 dB.
Otariid Pinnipeds (OW) (Underwater)	Cell 9: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 185 dB	Cell 10: $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 199 dB.
IN-AIR:		
Phocid Pinnipeds (PA)	Cell 11: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 162 dB; $L_{E,p,PA,24h}$: 140 dB	Cell 12: $L_{E,p,PA,24h}$: 154 dB.
Otariid Pinnipeds (OA)	Cell 13: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 177 dB; $L_{E,p,OA,24h}$: 163 dB	Cell 14: $L_{E,p,OA,24h}$: 177 dB.

*Dual metric thresholds for impulsive sounds: Use whichever results in the largest isopleth for calculating AUD INJ onset. If a non-impulsive sound has the potential of exceeding the peak sound pressure level thresholds associated with impulsive sounds, these thresholds are recommended for consideration.

Note: Peak sound pressure level ($L_{p,0-pk}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa, and weighted cumulative sound exposure level ($L_{E,p}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa²s. In this table, thresholds are abbreviated to be more reflective of International Organization for Standardization standards (ISO 2017). The subscript “flat” is being included to indicate peak sound pressure are flat weighted or unweighted within the generalized hearing range of marine mammals (*i.e.*, 7 Hz to 165 kHz). The subscript associated with cumulative sound exposure level thresholds indicates the designated marine mammal auditory weighting function (LF, HF, and VHF cetaceans, and PW and OW pinnipeds) and that the recommended accumulation period is 24 hours. The weighted cumulative sound exposure level thresholds could be exceeded in a multitude of ways (*i.e.*, varying exposure levels and durations, duty cycle). When possible, it is valuable for action proponents to indicate the conditions under which these thresholds will be exceeded.

Ensonified Area for the Single Airgun

Here, we describe operational and environmental parameters of the activity that are used in estimating the area ensonified above the acoustic thresholds, including source levels and transmission loss coefficient.

Sound propagation and the distances to the sound isopleths for marine

mammal hearing groups are defined by NMFS for Level A harassment of marine mammals under the 2024 Technical Acoustic Guidance. To assess the potential for exposure to underwater sounds that might exceed relevant threshold criteria during seismic surveys, Narwhal conducted noise modeling of the single 105 cu. in. (1,721 cc) airgun at a proposed survey site to

determine sound source levels that are shown in table 4 based on Gundalf Designer software, which is a seismic source modelling software package that may be used to estimate source levels of active acoustic sources. The estimated distances discussed in this section are used for estimating potential exposures to noise exceeding relevant harassment criteria.

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED UNDERWATER SOUND SOURCE LEVELS FOR THE SINGLE AIRGUN

Source level type (measured at site 10)	Source levels
Peak sound pressure level (Pk SPL) (dB re 1 μ Pa @ 1 m)	231
Root-mean-square sound pressure level (rms SPL) (dB re 1 μ Pa @ 1 m with a 90%-energy pulse duration of 12.5 milliseconds)	204
Sound exposure level (SEL) (dB re μ Pa ² -s @ 1 m)	193

Estimated Level A harassment zone distances were modeled for the single 105-cu. in. (1,721 cc) airgun, which is an impulsive, mobile source. Estimated distances to Level A harassment thresholds for weighted SEL_{24hr} are presented here and in greater detail in Appendix B of the Narwhal application. Shallow hazard surveys will be conducted one site at a time. Each survey block is approximately 2,400 m by 2,400 m in area. The airgun will fire every 12.5 m along a track line (*i.e.*, every 6 or 7 seconds traveling at a speed of 2 m/s). Therefore, there will be an estimated 192 shots per track line. The area of ensonification for the seismic survey was calculated by multiplying the estimated distances (in km) to the harassment thresholds by the distance of the seismic track line (in km) to be surveyed each day. A single track line

is approximately 2 km in length, which will take approximately 20 minutes to shoot assuming a vessel speed of 2 m/s. Narwhal expects that in a 24 hour 24-hour, approximately 24 km can be surveyed at each potential drilling site. Given the total distance to survey one drilling site is 48 km, it is expected to take 2 days to complete each site and a total of 12 days to complete the survey at all six drilling sites.

Level A harassment zones were calculated using the source levels modeled from the Gundalf software. A fluid parabolic equation modelling algorithm (RAMGeo) was used to calculate the propagation of noise from the airgun source. The noise source was assumed to be omnidirectional and modelled as a point source. Only low frequency acoustic energy (<1 kHz, *e.g.*, single airgun) was modeled. Greater

detail on the modeling methods used by Narwhal is available in Section 6.2.3.1 and Appendix B of Narwhal's application. Modeling results estimated Level A harassment zone distances for LF cetaceans as 1,076 m (3,530 ft) and for phocids as 322 m (1,056 ft) from the seismic source vessel while the airgun is operating.

The following equation is used to estimate the ensonified area:

$$\text{Mobile Ensonification Area (km}^2\text{)} = \text{Distance} * (2 * \text{Threshold Value}/1,000) + (\text{Pi} * (\text{Threshold Value}/1,000) - 2).$$

Following the same process, with additional procedures described in Appendix B of Narwhal's application to convert modeled SEL values to RMS SPLs, Narwhal estimated the distance to the 160 dB re 1 μ Pa Level B harassment threshold to be 3,188 m (10,459 ft).

Narwhal then used the mobile ensonification equation above to calculate the total area of the Level B harassment, which resulted in an area of 184.95 km² (71 mi²). It should be noted that since the study area is in close proximity to shore, some sound is likely to be truncated by land to a certain extent.

Ensonified Area for the Sparker

Using data from Crocker and Fratantonio (2016), NMFS estimated source levels for the sparker to be 213 db RMS while operating at 1,000 joules of energy across 240 active tips.

Take by Level A harassment is not expected during the use of the sparker given the small injury zone sizes expected with the sparker use and likelihood that marine mammals will avoid the sound source before incurring auditory injury. Using the source levels above, NMFS calculated the estimated distance to the 160 dB re 1 μPa Level B harassment threshold to be 447 m (1,467 ft). NMFS estimated the total distance the sparker will survey in a 24-hour period at 33.6 km (21 mi.). Given there are six sites, it is estimated that the sparker survey can be completed in 6 days. NMFS then used the same mobile ensonification equation to calculate the total area of the Level B harassment zone which resulted in an area of 30.66 km² (12 mi²).

Disturbance Area for the Ice Trails on the Colville River Delta

Ringed seals are the only marine mammal expected to be present in the project area during winter activities. To estimate incidents of disturbance that may constitute a take, the total area of potential disturbance (i.e., ice trails) associated with construction and maintenance of specific portions of the coastal sea ice trail are included in the estimate. As noted in the Description of Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities section, ground sea ice (occurring >3 m of water depth) is not considered suitable habitat for ringed seals. The coastal sea ice trail will be on grounded ice; however, the Colville River Delta is included in the take estimate to account for the

possibility that ringed seals may occur in that section of the route given the potential for open leads or cracks in the sea ice, which could provide habitat for ringed seals. For the offshore sea ice trails/roads in west Harrison Bay, water depths at planned pad locations are less than 3 m (average); therefore, the majority of ice trails/roads in west Harrison Bay will be on grounded ice or limited portions of floating ice in water depths between 1.6 m (5 ft) and 3 m (10 ft) and not expected to provided suitable ringed seal habitat.

The width of the coastal sea ice trail across the Colville River Delta is defined as 170 m (558 ft) on either side of the ice trail centerline, or a total width of 340 m (1,115 ft). The total width (340 m or 0.34 km (.21 mi)) is then multiplied by the portion of the total length of trail/roads transiting ringed seal habitat, as described above. The linear distance of the coastal sea ice trail across the Colville River Delta is 57.8 km (36 mi). To calculate the potential exposure area, linear distance is multiplied by the total width (i.e., 57.8 km * 0.34 km = 19.65 km² (12.2 mi²)). The calculated area of disturbance (19.65 km²) is applied to activity associated with Narwhal’s construction, operation, and demobilization phases.

Marine Mammal Density Estimates

In this section, we provide information about the occurrence of marine mammals, including density or other relevant information that will inform the take calculations.

Narwhal and NMFS used a variety of data sources to estimate appropriate marine mammal densities for evaluation of potential take incidental to the activities. Neither NMFS nor Narwhal relied on data available from Cañadas *et al.* 2020 (Duke University Arctic Study Area Models; see <https://seamap.env.duke.edu/models/Duke/Arctic/>). For bowhead whales, more recent data (through 2021) is available in the Aerial Surveys of Arctic Marine Mammals (ASAMM) dataset, opposed to the Arctic Study Area Models where data through 2019 was used. For bearded seal, estimates of density are available but, as noted in Cañadas *et al.*

(2020), there is a high degree of observer bias, which leads to uncertainty in species identification and, therefore, uncertainty in model outputs and resultant densities. Therefore, data from previous, site-specific vessel surveys (Funk *et al.* 2010) provide the best estimates of species proportions in Harrison Bay during the open water period. Neither spotted seal nor ringed seal density estimates are available from Cañadas *et al.* (2020).

Bowhead Whale

Bowhead whale sighting data from ASAMM aerial survey Block 3, which includes Harrison Bay, for the period 2012–2021 were used to estimate bowhead density near the project area. For reference, Harrison Bay is approximately 250 km² relative to the larger total area of ASAMM survey Block 3. Harrison Bay also is not preferred habitat of bowhead whales given the lack of observations from within the bay as noted above in the Description of Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities Section. Therefore, the density estimates presented here could be slightly higher than expected in the project area. Densities were calculated by Narwhal using a two-step approach. First, a sighting rate is calculated based on whales per km, then transect length (km) is multiplied by the effective strip width of the transect using the modeled effective strip width for bowhead whales observed during aerial surveys conducted from an Aero Commander airplane (1.15 km (CV = 0.08)) (Ferguson and Clarke 2013). Therefore, whales per km² = whales per km/(2 * 1.15km). For survey Block 3, the average density estimate in summer is 0.009 bowhead whales per km² (table 5). The average fall density was calculated at 0.017 bowhead whales per km²; however, since the shallow water hazard survey work will be completed in the summer, NMFS used the summer density for calculating take estimates.

As noted in the Description of Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities section, we do not expect bowhead whales to be present during Narwhal’s winter or spring activities.

TABLE 5—BOWHEAD WHALE SIGHTING DATA FROM 2012 THROUGH 2020 AND RESULTING DENSITIES

Survey year	Survey time period	On transect distance (km)	Bowhead whale sightings on transect	Bowhead whales per km	Bowhead whales per km ²
2012 Summer	Jul–Aug	1,742	1	0.001	0.004
2012 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,388	26	0.019	0.083
2013 Summer	Jul–Aug	950	8	0.009	0.0039
2013 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,217	7	0.006	0.0026
2014 Summer	Jul–Aug	1,290	0	0.000	0.000

TABLE 5—BOWHEAD WHALE SIGHTING DATA FROM 2012 THROUGH 2020 AND RESULTING DENSITIES—Continued

Survey year	Survey time period	On transect distance (km)	Bowhead whale sightings on transect	Bowhead whales per km	Bowhead whales per km ²
2014 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,927	1	0.001	0.0004
2015 Summer	Jul–Aug	1,570	0	0.000	0.000
2015 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,949	66	0.034	0.0148
2016 Summer	Jul–Aug	1,845	259	0.141	0.0613
2016 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,959	61	0.032	0.0139
2017 Summer	Jul–Aug	2,188	6	0.003	0.0013
2017 Fall	Sep–Oct	2,269	35	0.016	0.0070
2018 Summer	Jul–Aug	2,049	7	0.004	0.0017
2018 Fall	Sep–Oct	2,390	32	0.014	0.0061
2019 Summer	Jul–Aug	2,822	7	0.003	0.0013
2019 Fall	Sep–Oct	3,853	8	0.003	0.0013
2020 Fall	Sep–Oct	654	32	0.049	0.0213
2021 Fall	Sep–Oct	1,637	58	0.035	0.0154
Summer Average .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.009
Fall Average .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.017

Bearded and Spotted Seals

Spring aerial surveys conducted as part of industry monitoring for the Northstar production facility provide limited sighting numbers of bearded seals from 1999–2002 (Richardson and Williams, 2002 and 2003). Given the lack of bearded seal data in Harrison Bay, NMFS reviewed survey data from Funk *et al.* (2010). This information represents a compilation of monitoring data gathered during vessel-based seismic operations in the Beaufort Sea from 2006–2008. NMFS considers this the best available data to derive a density estimate for bearded seals and spotted seals (see below). This survey observed ringed seals, bearded seals, spotted seals, ribbon seals, and some unidentified seals. Narwhal proposed to

base the percentage of seals present in the survey area as a percentage of the total identified seals and multiplying that percentage by the ringed seal summer/fall density. The density that Narwhal proposed in their application was 0.03 bearded seals/km². NMFS expects that relying on this method to calculate the percentage of bearded and spotted seals may result in underestimation of potential seal occurrence.

Therefore, NMFS modified this approach and calculated the bearded seal percentage as a proportion of the observed ringed seals in the Funk *et al.* (2010) survey. NMFS took this approach because the bearded seal density was being derived from the ringed seal summer/fall density, and such does not utilize the best available scientific

information and likely underestimates the potential for bearded seal take. Percentages calculated using NMFS method are found in table 6 and differ from the Narwhal application. Based on this ratio, NMFS expects that the bearded seal density will be 21.3 percent of the summer/fall ringed seal density ($0.213 * 0.32 = 0.07$ bearded seals/km²).

Similar to the method used for bearded seals, NMFS derived the density of spotted seals by first determining the ratio of the number of spotted seals observed to the number of ringed seals observed from Funk *et al.* (2010) (table 6). Based on this ratio, NMFS expects that the spotted seal density will be 34.8 percent of the summer/fall ringed seal density ($0.348 * 0.32 = 0.11$ spotted seals/km²).

TABLE 6—BEARDED SEAL AND SPOTTED SEAL RATIOS BASED ON THE OBSERVED RINGED SEALS FROM FUNK *et al.* (2010)

Species	Percentage of ringed seal
Bearded Seal	21.3
Spotted Seal	34.8

Ringed Seal

Winter/Spring Density—Narwhal originally proposed in their application the use of data from a number of on-ice surveys and aerial surveys for ringed seal density estimates for on-ice periods. These included site-specific surveys for ringed seals along the Beaufort Sea coast that were conducted in association with industry activities in the late 1980s and continued into the 2020s (Kelly *et al.* 1986; Frost and Burns 1989; Frost and Lowry 1987; Richardson and Williams 2001, 2002, and 2004; Frost *et al.* 2004; Moulton *et al.* 2005; and Quakenbush *et*

al. 2022 and 2023). Several of these studies estimated approximate seal densities by considering the detection by trained dogs of seal structures such as breathing holes, haulout lairs, or pupping lairs. Aerial surveys were also included in the density estimate that was completed in the spring of the year. Narwhal proposed a ringed seal density estimate for the winter/spring season of 0.49 seals/km² (see table 6–3 in Narwhal’s application).

However, NMFS determined that a different approach to calculate the ringed seal density is more appropriate,

as several of the papers used by Narwhal included inconsistent correction factors for seal abundance (Quakenbush 2022 and 2023), some of the data Narwhal proposed for use was approximately 40 years old, and because NMFS assumed that aerial surveys provide a more accurate density calculation than on-ice surveys given they are actual seal counts rather than counts of potential seal structures. NMFS relied only on spring aerial surveys conducted in 1997–2002 (Moulton *et al.* 2005) and 1996–1999 (Frost *et al.* 2004), which included a

broad section of the total survey area. Densities reported by Moulton *et al.* (2005) were lower than those estimated by Frost *et al.* (2004) for that same area: 0.43 vs. 0.73 seals/km² in 1997, 0.39 vs. 0.64 seals/km² in 1998, and 0.63 vs. 0.87 seals/km² in 1999. Narwhal had noted that the differences in density were mainly because of differences in ice composition (fast ice vs. pack ice) between Frost *et al.* (2004) and Moulton *et al.* (2005). Specifically, Narwhal cited

an average observed density of seals on fast ice over the 4 year period ranging from 0.57 to 1.14 seals/km². On pack ice, observed densities ranged from 0.92 to 1.33 seals/km² (Frost *et al.* 2004). Given these differences, Narwhal calculated the average ringed seal density using data inclusive of waters less than 3 m in depth only from the Moulton *et al.* (2005) surveys, which resulted in the 0.49 seals/km² density. NMFS considered this information but does not agree the higher observed

densities reported by Frost *et al.* (2004) are due to differences in the composition of sea ice surveyed between the two studies, since these observed densities are for the same area and years. Further, Frost *et al.* (2004) noted that the two studies were similar in timing and methods. For these reasons, NMFS calculated an average density of 0.63 seals/km² using these two data sources (table 7).

TABLE 7—RINGED SEAL AERIAL SURVEY DENSITIES FOR WINTER/SPRING

Source	Year	Observed density (seals/km ²)
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	1997	0.43
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	1998	0.39
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	1999	0.63
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	2000	0.47
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	2001	0.54
Moulton <i>et al.</i> (2005)	2002	0.83
Frost <i>et al.</i> (2004)	1996	0.81
Frost <i>et al.</i> (2004)	1997	0.73
Frost <i>et al.</i> (2004)	1998	0.64
Frost <i>et al.</i> (2004)	1999	0.87
Average		0.63

Summer/Fall Density—Hauser *et al.* (2008) summarized sighting data from a 2008 seismic survey (inside and outside the barrier islands) near Thetis Island north and east of the action area. Hauser *et al.* (2008) found that most seal sightings were observed in waters seaward of the barrier islands (~76 percent of 38 sightings). Sightings of ringed seals in the shallow waters shoreward of the barrier islands were substantially lower. Narwhal’s action area is most similar to what Hauser *et al.* (2008) defined as shallow waters. Hauser *et al.* (2008) reported a seal density for all species combined of 0.11 seals/km² for shallow waters during open-water conditions.

While this average seal density based on actual observations does not reflect seals that may not have been visible to observers, several publications acknowledge that during open-water months, ringed seals are more abundant farther offshore (Harwood and Stirling 1992, Kelly *et al.* 2010b, McLaren 1958, Von Duyke *et al.* 2020). For example, 1999 aerial surveys conducted over 8 days near Prudhoe Bay reported that the

decreased compared to the density offshore (Richardson and Williams 2000b). Narwhal estimated a summer density for ringed seals by using a 50 percent conversion factor of the winter/spring densities (table 8). NMFS agrees with this methodology and estimated the summer/fall density to be 0.32 seals/km² (*i.e.*, 50 percent of 0.63 seals/km² the winter/spring density).

Take Estimation

Here, we describe how the information provided above is synthesized to produce a quantitative estimate of the take that is reasonably likely to occur and authorized in the IHA.

For all marine mammal species, NMFS does not expect take by Level A harassment during any activities. Narwhal proposes to implement an 1,100 m (3,608 ft) shutdown zone for LF cetaceans and a 350 m (1,148 ft) shutdown zone for phocids during the operation of the single 105 cu. in. (1,721 cc) airgun. These zones are larger than the respective Level A harassment zones and therefore, will reduce the already low likelihood of take by Level A harassment. Take by Level A

harassment is unlikely because Narwhal will shut down the single airgun before a marine mammal will enter the Level A harassment zone. Take by Level A harassment is also unlikely because animals will avoid the area of active acoustic sources.

Summer/Fall Take Estimates—As described above, the estimated Level B harassment area for the seismic airgun is 184.95 km² and for the sparker 30.66 km². Given that the Level B harassment zone of 447 m for the sparker, it is expected that Narwhal will implement a shutdown zone of 500 m for bowhead whales and no take of bowhead whales will occur during sparker use. Similar to the single airgun, Narwhal will shut down the sparker before a marine mammal will enter the Level A harassment zone and therefore prevent take by Level A harassment. This area was used to determine the number of take based on the densities of marine mammals as described above multiplied by the number of days (*i.e.*, 12 days of seismic survey and sparker use) of activity. NMFS expects the number of take for each species as outlined in tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 8—ESTIMATED LEVEL B HARASSMENT OF MARINE MAMMALS DURING USE OF THE SEISMIC AIRGUN

Species	Density (animal/km ²)	Ensonified area of the airgun (km ²)	Days of activity	Total take estimate by Level B harassment
Bowhead Whale	0.009	184.95	12	20
Ringed Seal	0.320	184.95	12	710
Bearded Seal	0.070	184.95	12	155
Spotted Seal	0.110	184.95	12	244

TABLE 9—ESTIMATED LEVEL B HARASSMENT OF MARINE MAMMALS DURING USE OF THE SPARKER

Species	Density (animal/km ²)	Ensonified area of the sparker (km ²)	Days of activity	Total take estimate by Level B harassment
Ringed Seal	0.320	30.66	6	59
Bearded Seal	0.070	30.66	6	13
Spotted Seal	0.110	30.66	6	20

Winter/Spring Take Estimate—NMFS estimated the take estimates based on the total construction and operation area that will be affected during the winter period. As discussed previously, the

total potential disturbance area of the Colville River Delta sea ice trail is estimated to be 19.65 km. NMFS multiplied the area of the sea ice trail with the winter/spring density of ringed

seals for the construction, operation, and demobilization activities to determine the total number of potential takes by Level B harassment for ringed seals (table 10).

TABLE 10—ESTIMATED LEVEL B HARASSMENT OF RINGED SEALS DURING COLVILLE RIVER DELTA COASTAL SEA ICE TRAIL ACTIVITIES

Sea ice trail activity	Area of disturbance (km ²)	Density (animal/km ²)	Days of activity	Total take estimate by Level B harassment
Construction	19.65	0.63	25	309
Operation	19.65	0.63	40	495
Demobilization	19.65	0.63	22	272
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1,076

The total number of take estimated for Narwhal's specified activity is available in table 11.

TABLE 11—SUMMARY OF ALL MARINE MAMMAL EXPOSURES REQUESTED BY SPECIES

Species	Stock	Total take by Level B harassment during the shallow water hazard survey	Total take by Level B harassment during ice trail construction and operation	Total take by Level B harassment	Population estimate	Take as a percentage of the population
Bowhead Whale	Western Artic	20	0	20	15,277	0.1
Ringed Seals	Arctic	769	1,076	1,845	^a 342,836	0.5
Bearded Seals	Beringia	168	0	168	^b 301,836	<0.1
Spotted Seals	Bering	264	0	264	461,625	<0.1

^aConn *et al.* (2014) calculated an abundance estimate of 171,418 using a subset of aerial survey data collected in 2012 by Moreland *et al.* (2013) that covered the entire ice-covered portions of the Bering Sea. This estimate is considered to be low and was multiplied by a factor of two (Young *et al.* 2023).

^bConn *et al.* (2014), using a sub-sample of the data collected from the U.S. portion of the Bering Sea in 2012, calculated an abundance estimate of 301,836 bearded seals (Young *et al.* 2023).

Effects of Specified Activities on Subsistence Uses of Marine Mammals

The availability of the affected marine mammal stocks or species for

subsistence uses may be impacted by this activity. Measures included in this IHA to reduce the impacts of the activity on subsistence uses are described in the

Mitigation section. Last, the information from this section and the Mitigation section is analyzed to determine whether the necessary findings may be

made in the Unmitigable Adverse Impact Analysis and Determination section.

The effects of Narwhal's specified activities were discussed in detail in the notice of the proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025). There is no newly available relevant information that would change our analyses or the results thereof; therefore, discussion of effects are not provided here. Please refer to the notice of proposed IHA (90 FR 21182, May 16, 2025).

Mitigation

In order to issue an IHA under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS must set forth the permissible methods of taking pursuant to the activity, and other means of effecting the least practicable impact on the species or stock and its habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of the species or stock for taking for certain subsistence uses. NMFS regulations require applicants for incidental take authorizations to include information about the availability and feasibility (economic and technological) of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting the activity or other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact upon the affected species or stocks, and their habitat (50 CFR 216.104(a)(11)).

In evaluating how mitigation may or may not be appropriate to ensure the least practicable adverse impact on species or stocks and their habitat, as well as subsistence uses where applicable, NMFS considers two primary factors:

(1) The manner in which, and the degree to which, the successful implementation of the measure(s) is expected to reduce impacts to marine mammals, marine mammal species or stocks, and their habitat, as well as subsistence uses. This considers the nature of the potential adverse impact being mitigated (likelihood, scope, range). It further considers the likelihood that the measure will be effective if implemented (*i.e.*, probability of accomplishing the mitigating result if implemented as planned), the likelihood of effective implementation (*i.e.*, probability implemented as planned), and;

(2) The practicability of the measures for applicant implementation, which may consider such things as cost and impact on operations.

The mitigation requirements described in the following discussion were contained in Narwhal's in its adequate and complete application or are the result of subsequent

coordination between NMFS and Narwhal. Narwhal has agreed that all of the mitigation measures are practicable. NMFS has fully reviewed the specified activities and the mitigation measures to determine if the mitigation measures would result in the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammals and their habitat, as required by the MMPA, and has determined the measures are appropriate. NMFS describes these below as mitigation requirements and has included them in the issued IHA.

Mitigation for Shallow Water Hazard Surveys

Vessels used during the surveys will not allow lines to remain in the water unless both ends are under tension and affixed to vessels or gear. No materials capable of becoming entangled around marine mammals will be discarded into marine waters.

Vessel-Visual Based Mitigation Monitoring—Visual monitoring requires the use of trained observers (herein referred to as PSOs) to scan the ocean surface visually for the presence of marine mammals. PSOs shall establish and monitor a pre-start clearance zone (shutdown zones in table 11) and, to the extent practicable, a Level B harassment zone (table 11). These zones shall be based upon the radial distance from the edges of the acoustic source (rather than being based around the vessel itself). The shutdown zones are based off the size of the Level A harassment zone with slightly larger areas to ensure shut down before the animal enters the harassment zone. During pre-start clearance (*i.e.*, before ramp-up begins), the pre-start clearance zone is the area in which observations of marine mammals within the zone will prevent airgun and sparker operations from beginning (*i.e.*, ramp-up). The pre-start clearance zone will encompass the shutdown zones.

During survey operations (*e.g.*, any day on which use of the acoustic source is planned to occur, and whenever the acoustic source is activated in the water), a minimum of two PSOs during the operation of the airgun and a minimum of one PSO during the operation of the sparker must be on duty and conducting visual observations at all times during daylight hours (*i.e.*, from 30 minutes prior to sunrise through 30 minutes following sunset). Visual monitoring must begin no less than 15 minutes prior to use of the acoustic source and must continue 15 minutes after use of the acoustic source ceases. Visual PSO(s) must coordinate to ensure 360-degree visual coverage around the vessel from the most appropriate observation posts, and must

conduct visual observations using binoculars and the naked eye while free from distractions and in a consistent, systematic, and diligent manner.

Any observations of marine mammals by crew members shall be relayed to the PSO team. During good conditions (*e.g.*, daylight hours, Beaufort sea state (BSS) 3 or less), visual PSOs shall conduct observations when the acoustic source is not operating for comparison of sightings rates and behavior with and without use of the acoustic source and between acquisition periods, to the maximum extent practicable.

Visual PSOs may be on watch for a maximum of 4 consecutive hours followed by a break of at least 1 hour between watches and may conduct a maximum of 12 hours of observation per 24-hour period.

Pre-Start Clearance and Ramp-Up—A ramp-up procedure, involving a gradual increase in source level output, is not required for use of the airgun but is required at the start of the activation of the sparker when technically feasible. Operators should ramp up sparker source to half power for 5 minutes and then proceed to full power. A 15-minute pre-start clearance observation period must occur prior to the start of ramp-up. The intent of pre-start clearance observation (15 minutes) is to ensure no marine mammals are within the shutdown zones prior to the beginning of ramp-up. The intent of ramp-up is to warn marine mammals of pending operations and to allow sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. A 15-minute pre-start clearance period is required for all species for this project due to the quick succession of track lines and in general the shallow water of the project area. All sound source operators must adhere to the following pre-start clearance and ramp-up requirements:

- The operator must notify a designated PSO of the planned start of ramp-up as agreed upon with the lead PSO; the notification time should not be less than 60 minutes prior to the planned ramp-up in order to allow the PSOs time to monitor the shutdown zones for 15 minutes prior to the initiation of ramp-up (pre-start clearance). During this 15-minute pre-start clearance period, the entire applicable shutdown zones must be visible, except as indicated below.

- Source use shall be scheduled so as to minimize the time spent with the source activated prior to the start of acquisition.

- A visual PSO conducting pre-start clearance observations must be notified again immediately prior to initiating ramp-up procedures and the operator

must receive confirmation from the PSO to proceed.

- Any PSO on duty has the authority to delay the start of survey operations if a protected species is detected within the applicable pre-start clearance zone.

- The operator must establish and maintain clear lines of communication directly between PSOs on duty and crew controlling the acoustic source to ensure that mitigation commands are conveyed swiftly while allowing PSOs to maintain watch.

- Ramp-up (sparker) or source use (airgun) may not be initiated if any marine mammal is within the applicable shutdown zone. If a marine mammal is observed within the applicable shutdown zone during the 15-minute pre-start clearance period, ramp-up may not begin until the animal(s) has been observed exiting the zones or until an additional time period has elapsed with no further sightings (15 minutes for all marine mammals).

- PSOs must monitor the shutdown zones 15 minutes before and during ramp-up, and ramp-up must cease and the source must be shut down upon observation of a marine mammal within the applicable shutdown zone.

- Ramp-up may occur at times of poor visibility, including nighttime, if appropriate visual monitoring has occurred with no detections of protected species in the 15 minutes prior to beginning ramp-up.

- If the sparker is shut down for brief periods (*i.e.*, less than 30 minutes) for reasons other than implementation of prescribed mitigation (*e.g.*, mechanical difficulty), it may be activated again without ramp-up if PSOs have maintained constant visual observation and no detections of protected species have occurred within the applicable shutdown zone. For any longer shutdown, pre-start clearance observation and ramp-up are required.

Shutdown Procedures

Any PSO on duty will have the authority to call for the shut down of the acoustic sources, as appropriate. The operator must also establish and maintain clear lines of communication directly between PSOs on duty and crew controlling the acoustic sources to ensure that shutdown commands are conveyed swiftly while allowing PSOs to maintain watch. Narwhal must implement shutdown if a marine mammal species for which take was not authorized or a species for which authorization was granted but the authorized takes have been met approaches the Level B harassment zone. If the seismic activity is halted due to the presence of a marine mammal, the activity may not resume until either the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown zone indicated in table 12, or 15 minutes have passed without re-detection of any marine mammal.

TABLE 12—SHUTDOWN ZONES AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT ZONES FOR EACH ACTIVITY

Activity	Shutdown zone radius (m)		Level B harassment zone radius (m)
	Low-frequency cetaceans	Phocid pinnipeds	
Single Airgun	1,100	350	3,188
Sparker	500	N/A	447

Vessel Strike Avoidance

Crew and supply vessel personnel should use an appropriate reference guide that includes identifying information on all marine mammals and other marine aquatic protected species that may be encountered. Vessel operators must comply with the below measures except under extraordinary circumstances when the safety of the vessel or crew is in doubt or the safety of life at sea is in question.

- Vessel operators and crews must maintain a vigilant watch for all protected species and slow down, stop their vessel, or alter course, as appropriate and regardless of vessel size, to avoid striking any protected species. A single protected species at the surface may indicate the presence of submerged animals in the vicinity of the vessel; therefore, precautionary measures should always be exercised. A visual observer aboard the vessel must monitor a vessel strike avoidance zone around the vessel (species-specific distances detailed below). Visual observers monitoring the vessel strike avoidance zone may be third-party observers (*i.e.*, PSOs) or crew members,

but crew members responsible for these duties must be provided sufficient training to (1) distinguish protected species from other phenomena and (2) broadly to identify a marine mammal as a whale, seal, or other marine mammals.

- Vessel speed within west Harrison Bay must generally be restricted to 15 knots or less, must be reduced to 5 knots if within 300 yds (274 m) of a whale and must be reduced to 10 knots or less when weather conditions reduce visibility to 1.6 km or less;

- All vessels must maintain a minimum separation distance of 100 m from bowhead whales. If a bowhead whale is sighted within the relevant separation distance, and if safety allows, the vessel must reduce speed and shift the engine to neutral. Engines must not be engaged until the whale has moved outside of the vessel's path and beyond 100 m (328 ft).

- All vessels must, to the maximum extent practicable, attempt to maintain a minimum separation distance of 100 yds (91 m) from all other marine mammals, with an understanding that at times this may not be possible (*e.g.*, for animals that approach the vessel), and;

- When protected species are sighted while a vessel is underway, the vessel shall take action as necessary to avoid violating the relevant separation distance (*e.g.*, attempt to remain parallel to the animal's course, avoid excessive speed or abrupt changes in direction until the animal has left the area, reduce speed and shift the engine to neutral). This does not apply to any vessel towing gear or any vessel that is navigationally constrained.

Mitigation for the Sea Ice Trail Crossing the Colville River Delta

Unless otherwise noted, these measures apply to ringed seals and the portion of the sea ice trail crossing the Colville River Delta. Take is only expected for this section of trail because this is the only suitable ringed seal habitat the ice trails will cross. These mitigation measures are organized into the following categories: (1) general mitigation measures (implemented throughout the ice trail season, which occurs generally from December through May) and (2) mitigation measures that begin after March 1st.

General Ice Trail Mitigation Measures

Ice trail mitigation measures are based on the following assumptions: ice trail construction occurs from approximately December 1st to mid-February (or as soon as sea ice conditions allow safe access and permit such activity); operations and maintenance generally occur from approximately mid-January through mid- to late-May. Ringed seals begin to establish birth lairs in late March. Therefore, ice trail construction should be initiated no later than March 1st (*i.e.*, surface-disturbing activities such as clearing or packing of snow or grading to be completed for the full spatial extent of the ice trails prior to March 1st) to reduce the potential for disturbance to ringed seal birth lairs/dens; and disturbance associated with construction prior to March 1st may deter pregnant seals from establishing birth lairs in the disturbed areas.

The following mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the entire ice trail season, including during construction, maintenance, active use, and decommissioning:

- Qualified observers for ice trail monitoring activities need not be trained PSOs, but they will have received the training described in the Wildlife Training in this section. In addition, they will be capable of detecting, observing, and monitoring ringed seal presence and behaviors, and accurately and completely recording data.
- Prior to initiation of sea ice trail construction activities, project personnel associated with ice trail construction, maintenance, or use (*i.e.*, construction workers, surveyors, vehicle operators, security personnel, and the environmental team) will receive annual training on seal avoidance mitigation measures appropriate for the work that they will perform (*e.g.*, ice trail maintenance). The annual training for all such personnel will include reviewing applicable portions of Narwhal's Wildlife Interaction Plan, which include the following measures:
 - In addition to reviewing the mitigation measures, wildlife training for personnel involved in ice trail construction/maintenance or seal monitoring will include:
 - how to identify ringed seal adults and pups;
 - seal life history;
 - habitat and diet;
 - presence in project area;
 - importance of lairs, breathing holes, and basking;
 - potential effects of disturbance; and
 - applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

- Personnel shall not approach or interact with any wildlife.
- Personnel must follow directions of Security and posted signs when traveling the ice trail.
- Workers must notify appropriate personnel if a seal is observed within 50 m, or if a seal structure (*i.e.*, breathing hole or lair) is observed within 150 m of the centerline of the ice trail.
- Workers must stay in the vehicle and continue traveling at a constant speed if a seal is observed near the trail. Do not slow down, stop, or exit the vehicle.
- Transport vehicles (passenger vehicles and trucks hauling goods) will not stop within 50 m of observed seals or 150 m of known seal lairs. Instead, they will continue travelling at a constant speed.
- Ice trail speed limits will be 45 miles per hour (72 kilometers per hour) or less, based on environmental, road conditions, and ice trail longevity considerations.
- The coastal sea ice trail will be established with GPS point coordinates and operators will be required to adhere to the route during transit. Any deviation from the established route will be for safety purposes. Delineators will mark the roadway in a minimum of ¼-mile increments on both sides of the portions of ice trails in west Harrison Bay to delineate the path of vehicle travel and areas of planned on-ice activities (*e.g.*, emergency response exercises). Delineators may also be used to mark the centerline of the roadway.
- Corners of rig mats, steel plates, and other materials used to bridge sections of hazardous ice will be clearly marked or mapped using GPS coordinates of the locations.
- Any seal structures (*i.e.*, breathing holes and lairs) observed will be avoided by a minimum of 150 meters (about 500 feet) during ice testing and new trail construction and their locations will be reported and physically marked.
- Personnel will be instructed that approaching or interacting with seals is prohibited.
- If a seal is observed within 50 meters (164 feet) or if a seal structure (*i.e.*, breathing hole or lair) is detected within 150 meters (about 500 feet) of the centerline of an ice trail, the Narwhal's Environmental Specialist or Project Manager will be informed of the observation, who will then carry out the notification protocol and implement the procedures described in the Monitoring Measures for Ice Trails section (below). The following procedures will also be followed:

- The location of the seal or seal structure will be physically marked (*e.g.*, at its position along the axis of the ice trail) by placing a readily visible marker (*e.g.*, pole and flag) within 15 meters (50 feet) of the edge of the ice trail, while maintaining a distance of at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the seal/seal structure.

- During the period in which a seal structure is periodically monitored as described in the Monitoring Measures for Ice Trails section (below), maintenance work will proceed in a manner that minimizes impacts or disturbance to the area.

Ice Trail Mitigation Measures That Begin After March 1st

After March 1st and continuing until the decommissioning of ice trails is completed, on-ice activities can occur anywhere on sea ice where water depth is less than 3 meters (10 feet) (*i.e.*, habitat less suitable for ringed seal lairs and breathing holes). However, after March 1st on those sections of the ice trails where water depth is greater than 3 meters (10 feet), all activities will occur within the boundaries of the driving lane or shoulder area of the ice trail and other previously disturbed areas (*e.g.*, spill and emergency response areas, snow push areas), as long as personnel safety is ensured.

- If safety concerns due to unstable ice trail conditions warrant the creation of workaround route after March 1st, the route will be surveyed for seal structures using a trained observer in a tracked vehicle approximately 2 days prior to establishing the route, weather permitting. Surveys must occur following improved weather conditions before establishing the workaround route. The following protocol will be used for these surveys:

- During daylight hours with good visibility, a trained wildlife observer will survey the route 2 days prior to route construction to search for potential seal structures. The observer will be dedicated to monitoring for seal structures while the driver operates the tracked vehicle. Ringed seal structures will be avoided by a minimum of 150 m during ice testing and new route construction.

- If a suspected seal structure is observed within 150 m of either edge of the proposed new or workaround route, a marker will be placed 15 m from the location and GPS coordinates will be recorded. The new route must avoid any suspected seal structures by a 150 m distance.

- Ice trail construction and maintenance activities will remain at least 50 meters (164 feet) from a seal and

150 meters (about 500 feet) from a known seal structure (*i.e.*, breathing hole or lair) except under emergency conditions when blading or snow blowing is necessary. If snow blowing must occur within 50 meters (164 feet) of a seal or 150 meters (about 500 feet) of a seal structure, the snow will first be pushed so that it can subsequently be blown downwind of the animal or seal structure.

Mitigation Measures for Aircraft

- Except during takeoff and landing and in emergency situations, all aircraft will transit at an altitude of at least 457 meters (1,500 feet) while maintaining Federal Aviation Administration flight rules (*e.g.*, avoidance of cloud ceiling, etc.). If flights must occur at altitudes less than 457 meters (1,500 feet), aircraft will make course adjustments, as needed, to maintain at least a 457 meters (1,500 feet) horizontal separation from all observed marine mammals.
- Aircraft will not hover or circle over marine mammals.
- Aircraft will not land on ice within 1 nautical mile (1.9 kilometers) of hauled-out seals.

Mitigation for Subsistence Uses of Marine Mammals or Plan of Cooperation

Regulations at 50 CFR 216.104(a)(12) further require IHA applicants conducting activities in or near a traditional Arctic subsistence hunting area and/or that may affect the availability of a species or stock of marine mammals for Arctic subsistence uses to provide a Plan of Cooperation (POC) or information that identifies what measures have been taken and/or will be taken to minimize adverse effects on the availability of marine mammals for subsistence purposes. A plan must include the following:

- A statement that the applicant has notified and provided the affected subsistence community with a draft plan of cooperation;
- A schedule for meeting with the affected subsistence communities to discuss activities and to resolve potential conflicts regarding any aspects of either the operation or the plan of cooperation;
- A description of what measures the applicant has taken and/or will take to ensure that activities will not interfere with subsistence whaling or sealing; and
- What plans the applicant has to continue to meet with the affected communities, both prior to and while conducting the activity, to resolve conflicts and to notify the communities of any changes in the operation.

After withdrawing its original request, Narwhal resubmitted its application on November 1, 2024, which included a draft POC for NMFS. The POC outlines Narwhal's extensive coordination with subsistence communities that may be affected by the oil and gas exploration project. It includes a brief description of the project, community outreach that has already been conducted, as well as the concerns raised in those discussions and how they were addressed, and project mitigation measures. Narwhal has agreed to continue coordination with subsistence communities throughout the project duration and maintain constant communication with subsistence groups, as described below and in the POC. The POC is a living document and has been updated during the IHA process. The IHA includes a requirement stating that Narwhal must conduct the communication and coordination as described in the POC, which is available on our website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable>.

Narwhal continues to document its communications with the North Slope subsistence communities, as well as the substance of its communications with subsistence stakeholder groups, and Narwhal will continue to routinely engage with local communities and subsistence groups. Multiple user groups are often consulted simultaneously as part of larger coalition meetings such as the AEWC and Ice Seal Committee meetings. Local communities and subsistence groups identified by Narwhal are listed in Section 5 of the POC. Narwhal has developed a POC and will implement this plan before initiating construction operations to coordinate activities with local subsistence users and stakeholders to eliminate the risk of interfering with subsistence hunting activities and keep current as to the timing and status of the bowhead whale hunt and other subsistence hunts. Narwhal will utilize in-person, video conferencing, telephonic, written, and email communication formats depending upon stakeholder representative locations, schedule availability, meeting location preferences and other factors. All stakeholder engagement activities and communications will be documented in the Narwhal Stakeholder Communication Log. The IHA requires that Narwhal must coordinate with local subsistence communities, notify the communities of any changes in the operation, and take action to avoid or mitigate impacts to subsistence harvests.

The AEWC works annually with industry partners to develop a CAA. This agreement implements mitigation measures that allow industry to conduct their work in or transiting the vicinity of active subsistence hunters, in areas where subsistence hunters anticipate hunting, or in areas that are in sufficient proximity to areas expected to be used for subsistence hunting where the planned activities could potentially adversely affect the subsistence bowhead whale hunt through effects on bowhead whales, while maintaining the availability of bowheads for subsistence hunters. Narwhal has stated that they will enter the CAA for the project year.

Narwhal will continue to coordinate with Alaska Native villages and subsistence organizations to identify and avoid potential impacts to subsistence hunting.

As described in the Effects of Specified Activities on Subsistence Uses of Marine Mammals section of the proposed IHA, Narwhal's activities do not overlap with the areas where subsistence hunters typically harvest ice seals and given the extent of impacts to seals described in that section, these activities are not expected to impact subsistence hunts of ice seals. Therefore, NMFS does not propose to include mitigation measures for subsistence harvest of ice seals; however, Narwhal will continue to meet with subsistence groups, including the Ice Seal Committee, as described in its POC.

NMFS conducted an independent evaluation of the proposed measures, and has determined that the mitigation measures provide the means of effecting the least practicable impact on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses.

Monitoring and Reporting

In order to issue an IHA for an activity, section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA states that NMFS must set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. The MMPA implementing regulations at 50 CFR 216.104(a)(13) indicate that requests for authorizations must include the suggested means of accomplishing the necessary monitoring and reporting that will result in increased knowledge of the species and of the level of taking or impacts on populations of marine mammals that are expected to be present while conducting the activities. Effective reporting is critical both to compliance as well as ensuring that the

most value is obtained from the required monitoring.

Monitoring and reporting requirements prescribed by NMFS should contribute to improved understanding of one or more of the following:

- Occurrence of marine mammal species or stocks in the area in which take is anticipated (*e.g.*, presence, abundance, distribution, density);
- Nature, scope, or context of likely marine mammal exposure to potential stressors/impacts (individual or cumulative, acute or chronic), through better understanding of: (1) action or environment (*e.g.*, source characterization, propagation, ambient noise); (2) affected species (*e.g.*, life history, dive patterns); (3) co-occurrence of marine mammal species with the activity; or (4) biological or behavioral context of exposure (*e.g.*, age, calving or feeding areas);
- Individual marine mammal responses (behavioral or physiological) to acoustic stressors (acute, chronic, or cumulative), other stressors, or cumulative impacts from multiple stressors;
- How anticipated responses to stressors impact either: (1) long-term fitness and survival of individual marine mammals; or (2) populations, species, or stocks;
- Effects on marine mammal habitat (*e.g.*, marine mammal prey species, acoustic habitat, or other important physical components of marine mammal habitat); and,
- Mitigation and monitoring effectiveness.
- The monitoring and reporting requirements described in the following were proposed by Narwhal in its adequate and complete application and/or are the result of subsequent coordination between NMFS and Narwhal. Narwhal has agreed to the requirements. NMFS describes these below as requirements and has included them in the IHA.

PSO Requirements for Shallow Water Hazard Surveys

Vessel-Based Visual Monitoring

As described above, PSO observations will take place during daytime airgun operations. During shallow water hazard survey operations, two visual PSOs will be on duty at all times during daytime hours. Narwhal will provide the lead PSO and all other PSOs the equipment (including backup equipment) needed to adequately perform necessary tasks, including accurate determination of distance and bearing to observed marine mammals. Narwhal must use a

dedicated, trained, and NMFS-approved lead PSO. Additional PSOs may be Narwhal staff members that are trained by the lead PSO, and they must have no other assigned tasks during monitoring periods other than to conduct observational effort, collect data, and communicate with and instruct relevant vessel crew (including brief alerts regarding maritime hazards). At least one visual PSO aboard the vessel must have a minimum of 90 days at-sea experience working in those roles, respectively, with no more than 18 months elapsed since the conclusion of the at-sea experience. One visual PSO with such experience shall be designated as the lead for the entire protected species observation team. The lead PSO shall serve as primary point of contact for the vessel operator and ensure all PSO requirements per the IHA are met. To the maximum extent practicable, the experienced PSOs should be scheduled to be on duty with those PSOs with appropriate training but who have not yet gained relevant experience. The PSOs must have no tasks other than to conduct observational effort, record observational data, and communicate with and instruct relevant vessel crew with regard to the presence of marine mammals and mitigation requirements. The lead PSO resume shall be provided to NMFS for approval. Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the following requirements:

- PSOs shall have successfully completed an approved PSO training course appropriate for their designated task.
- NMFS must review and approve PSO resumes accompanied by a relevant training course information packet that includes the name and qualifications (*i.e.*, experience, training completed, or educational background) of the instructor(s), the course outline or syllabus, and course reference material as well as a document stating successful completion of the course.
- PSOs must successfully complete relevant training, including completion of all required coursework and passing (80 percent or greater) a written and/or oral examination developed for the training program.
- PSOs must have successfully attained a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a major in one of the natural sciences, a minimum of 30 semester hours or equivalent in the biological sciences, and at least one undergraduate course in math or statistics.
- The educational requirements may be waived if the PSO has acquired the relevant skills through alternate

experience. Requests for such a waiver shall be submitted to NMFS and must include written justification. Requests shall be granted or denied (with justification) by NMFS within 1 week of receipt of submitted information. Alternate experience that may be considered includes, but is not limited to (1) secondary education and/or experience comparable to PSO duties; (2) previous work experience conducting academic, commercial, or government-sponsored protected species surveys; (3) previous work experience as a PSO; the PSO should demonstrate good standing and consistently good performance of PSO duties; or (4) PSOs may also substitute Alaska native traditional knowledge for experience.

Monitoring for Shallow Water Hazard Surveys

During the operation of the single airgun, one PSO will conduct monitoring duties from the source vessel and a second PSO will conduct monitoring from a support vessel. PSOs must record all observations of marine mammals, regardless of distance from the single airgun or sparker, as well as the additional data as required in the reporting requirements.

Monitoring During Ice Trail Construction and Operation

If a seal is observed within 50 meters (164 feet) or if a seal structure (*i.e.*, breathing hole or lair) is observed within 150 meters (about 500 feet) of the centerline of the ice trail the location of the seal or seal structure will be reported to the Environmental Specialist or Project Manager, who will then relay the observation location information to all personnel using the ice trail.

- As soon as practicable after the initial seal observation, the Environmental Specialist or qualified observer will observe the seal for approximately 15 minutes to document the animal's location relative to the trail.
- Qualified observers for ice trail monitoring activities need not be trained PSOs, but they will have received the training described in the sea ice trails observer/environmental specialist requirements section above. In addition, they will be capable of detecting, observing, and monitoring ringed seal presence and behaviors, and accurately and completely recording data.

- All work that is occurring when the seal is observed and the behavior of the seal during this observation period will be documented for an initial 15-minute observation period and every 6 hours thereafter during daylight hours (during

active use of the route) until the animal moves more than 50 meters (164 feet) from the center of the road/trail or is no longer observed.

- If a ringed seal breathing hole or lair is observed within 150 m of the sea ice trail within the Colville River Delta, the location of the structure will be documented to the extent possible from the sea ice trail using GPS and reported to the Narwhal Permitting and Compliance Manager.

- At least one ATV driver from a traveling group will monitor the breathing hole/lair from the trail for 15 minutes in daylight conditions on the day of the initial sighting to determine whether a ringed seal is present; and

- Observations by an ATV driver for a seal near the breathing hole/lair will occur for 15 minutes each day while the trail is traveled unless it is determined the structure is not actively being used (*i.e.*, a seal is not sighted at that location during monitoring).

Monitoring measures that begin after March 1st:

- If an ice trail is being actively used, under daylight conditions with good visibility, a dedicated observer (not the vehicle operator) must conduct a survey along the sea ice trail to observe if any ringed seals are within 150 m (500 ft) of the roadway corridor. The following survey protocol must be implemented:

- Surveys will be conducted every 3 days during daylight hours. Survey protocol consists of driving the ice trail and stopping every ½ mile to observe the area within 150 meters (about 500 feet) of the roadway corridor for approximately 5 minutes on each side of the corridor to check for the presence of seals or structures.

- When performing observations, qualified observers will have no other primary duty than to watch for and report observations related to ringed seals during this survey. If the observer is driving a vehicle, then the survey will be performed when the driver stops, at periodic intervals sufficient to complete a thorough assessment of the area, given visibility conditions. If weather conditions become unsafe, the monitoring activity will be discontinued.

Narwhal will engage subsistence hunters for monitoring recommendations:

- Narwhal will engage local hunters through the Ice Seal Committee point of contact to gather recommendations on methods for ringed seal detection within the exposure areas along the Colville River Delta; and

- Narwhal will incorporate recommendations, as appropriate, into training materials provided to personnel

responsible for monitoring for ringed seals along the sea ice trail.

Narwhal is required to submit a draft report on all monitoring conducted under the IHA within 90 calendar days of the completion of marine mammal monitoring or 60 days prior to the issuance of any subsequent IHA for this project, whichever comes first. A final report shall be prepared and submitted within 30 days following resolution of comments on the draft report from NMFS. This report shall include:

For Shallow Water Hazard Surveys:

For data collection purposes, PSOs must use standardized electronic data collection forms. PSOs shall record detailed information about any implementation of mitigation requirements, including the distance of animals to the airgun array and description of specific actions that ensued, the behavior of the animal(s), any observed changes in behavior before and after implementation of mitigation, and if shutdown was implemented, the length of time before any subsequent ramp-up of the airgun array. If required mitigation was not implemented, PSOs should record a description of the circumstances. At a minimum, the following information must be recorded:

- Vessel name, vessel size and type, maximum speed capability of vessel;
- Dates (MM/DD/YYYY) of departures and returns to port with port name;

- PSO names and affiliations, PSO identification (initials or other identifier);

- Date (MM/DD/YYYY) and participants of PSO briefings;

- Visual monitoring equipment used (description);

- PSO location on vessel and height (meters) of observation location above water surface;

- Watch status (description);

- Dates (MM/DD/YYYY) and times (Greenwich Mean Time (GMC)/Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)) of survey on/off effort and times (GMC/UTC) corresponding with PSO on/off effort;

- Vessel location (decimal degrees) when survey effort began and ended and vessel location at beginning and end of visual PSO duty shifts;

- Vessel location (decimal degrees) at 30-second intervals if obtainable from data collection software, otherwise at practical regular interval;

- Vessel heading (compass heading) and speed (knots) at beginning and end of visual PSO duty shifts and upon any change;

- Water depth (meters) (if obtainable from data collection software);

- Environmental conditions while on visual survey (at beginning and end of

PSO shift and whenever conditions changed significantly), including BSS and any other relevant weather conditions including cloud cover, fog, sun glare, and overall visibility to the horizon;

- Factors that may have contributed to impaired observations during each PSO shift change or as needed as environmental conditions changed (description) (*e.g.*, vessel traffic, equipment malfunctions); and

- Vessel/Survey activity information (and changes thereof) (description), such as airgun power output while in operation, number and volume of airguns operating in the array, tow depth of the array, and any other notes of significance (*i.e.*, pre-start clearance, ramp-up, shutdown, testing, shooting, ramp-up completion, end of operations, streamers, *etc.*).

- Upon visual observation of any marine mammals, the following information must be recorded:

- Sighting ID (numeric);

- Watch status (sighting made by PSO on/off effort, opportunistic, crew, alternate vessel/platform);

- Location of PSO/observer (description);

- Vessel activity at the time of the sighting (*e.g.*, deploying, recovering, testing, shooting, data acquisition, other);

- PSO who sighted the animal/ID;

- Time/date of sighting (GMT/UTC, MM/DD/YYYY);

- Initial detection method (description);

- Sighting cue (description);

- Vessel location at time of sighting (decimal degrees);

- Water depth (meters);

- Direction of vessel's travel (compass direction);

- Speed (knots) of the vessel from which the observation was made;

- Direction of animal's travel relative to the vessel (description, compass heading);

- Bearing to sighting (degrees);

- Identification of the animal (*e.g.*, genus/species, lowest possible taxonomic level, or unidentified) and the composition of the group if there is a mix of species;

- Species reliability (an indicator of confidence in identification) (1 = unsure/possible, 2 = probable, 3 = definite/sure, 9 = unknown/not recorded);

- Estimated distance to the animal (meters) and method of estimating distance;

- Estimated number of animals (high/low/best) (numeric);

- Estimated number of animals by cohort (adults, yearlings, juveniles, calves, group composition, *etc.*);

- Description (as many distinguishing features as possible of each individual seen, including length, shape, color, pattern, scars or markings, shape and size of dorsal fin, shape of head, and blow characteristics);
- Detailed behavior observations (e.g., number of blows/breaths, number of surfaces, breaching, spyhopping, diving, feeding, traveling; as explicit and detailed as possible; note any observed changes in behavior);
- Animal's closest point of approach (meters) and/or closest distance from any element of the airgun array;
- Description of any actions implemented in response to the sighting (e.g., delays, shutdown, ramp-up) and time and location of the action;
- Photos (Yes/No);
- Photo Frame Numbers (List of numbers); and
- Conditions at time of sighting (Visibility; BSS).

For Ice Trails:

- Date and time of each observation event (e.g., initial observation of a seal or seal structure) and subsequent monitoring;
- Environmental conditions during each observation event;
- Number of animals per observation event; and number of adults/juveniles/pups per observation event;
- Behaviors of seals during each observation event;
- Geographic coordinates of the observed animals or structure (breathing hole or lair), with the position recorded by using the most precise coordinates practicable (coordinates will be recorded in decimal degrees, or similar standard, and defined coordinate system); and
- Distance of seals and seal structures from the centerline of the ice trail.

Reporting Dead or Injured Marine Mammals—In the event that personnel involved in the project activities covered by the authorization discover an injured or dead marine mammal, the IHA-holder shall report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources (OPR), NMFS (*PR.ITP.MonitoringReports@noaa.gov* and *ITP.cockrell@noaa.gov*) and to the Alaska regional stranding coordinator (907–586–7209) as soon as feasible. The report must include the following information:

- Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the first discovery (and updated location information if known and applicable);
- Species identification (if known) or description of the animal(s) involved;
- Condition of the animal(s) (including carcass condition if the animal is dead);
- Observed behaviors of the animal(s), if alive;

- If available, photographs or video footage of the animal(s); and
- General circumstances under which the animal was discovered.

Vessel Strike—In the event of a strike of a marine mammal by any vessel involved in the activities covered by the authorization, Narwhal shall report the incident to OPR, NMFS, and the Alaska regional stranding coordinator (907–586–7209) as soon as feasible. The report must include the following information:

- Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
- Vessel's speed during and leading up to the incident;
- Vessel's course/heading and what operations were being conducted (if applicable);
- Status of all sound sources in use;
- Description of avoidance measures/requirements that were in place at the time of the strike and what additional measure were taken, if any, to avoid strike;
- Environmental conditions (e.g., wind speed and direction, BSS, cloud cover, visibility) immediately preceding the strike;
- Species identification (if known) or description of the animal(s) involved;
- Estimated size and length of the animal that was struck;
- Description of the behavior of the marine mammal immediately preceding and following the strike;
- If available, description of the presence and behavior of any other marine mammals present immediately preceding the strike;
- Estimated fate of the animal (e.g., dead, injured but alive, injured and moving, blood or tissue observed in the water, status unknown, disappeared); and
- To the extent practicable, photographs or video footage of the animal(s).

Monitoring Plan Peer Review

The MMPA requires that monitoring plans be independently peer reviewed where the proposed activity may affect the availability of a species or stock for taking for subsistence uses (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)(ii)(III)). Regarding this requirement, NMFS' implementing regulations state that upon receipt of a complete monitoring plan and at its discretion, NMFS will either submit the plan to members of a peer review panel for review or within 60 days of receipt of the proposed monitoring plan, schedule a workshop to review the plan (50 CFR 216.108(d)).

NMFS established an independent PRP to review the Monitoring Measures in Narwhal's application in April 2025.

NMFS provided the panel with a copy of Narwhal's application and a list of considerations to guide their discussion of the monitoring plan. The panel provided a final report to NMFS on May 2, 2025 containing recommendations for Narwhal's monitoring plan. The PRP's primary recommendations and comments are summarized and addressed below. The PRP's full report is posted on NMFS' website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-narwhal-llcs-oil-and-gas-exploration-activities-west-harrison>.

Recommendation 1.2.1

The PRP recommended that the PSO team consist of one lead PSO (biologist) and strongly advised that Narwhal have at least one Iñupiat observer and that the lead PSO have at least one year of prior PSO experience, preferably on projects in Arctic Alaska. Given the extensive traditional knowledge of local Iñupiat on marine mammals and their behavior, the inclusion of a local Iñupiat Observer will enhance the monitoring data. Based on the requirement in the MMPA to avoid unmitigable adverse impacts on the availability of marine mammals for subsistence use, the PRP stated that presence of the local Iñupiat Observer will enable the vessel to be better informed of subsistence activities in the area and will facilitate communications with subsistence hunters in the area. Narwhal plans to have one third-party observer onboard as a lead PSO as outlined in the PSO requirements of the IHA. Narwhal will source an Iñupiat observer to the best of its ability.

The lead PSO will be stationed directly on the source vessel and will be responsible for monitoring the shutdown zone and for communications with the project manager when implementation of mitigation measures is necessary. The lead PSO will also oversee and coordinate the other PSOs. The PRP recommended that given the likelihood of 24-hour operations in the summer, the PRP understands that at least four PSOs will be needed during seismic activities. While Narwhal notes that 24-hour operations are not planned, Narwhal has agreed to the PSO shift limitations in the IHA and will provide sufficient PSO staffing, in addition to the independent lead PSO, to carry out the monitoring duties.

The PRP also recommended that NMFS require Narwhal to abide by its most recent PSO qualification requirements. The PRP recommended that NMFS make it clear to Narwhal that vessel crew are not to be used as PSOs. Only experienced NMFS-qualified PSOs

and local Inupiat Observers should be used to satisfy the observer requirements. The PRP further recommended that, if bunk space is limited, Narwhal should consider use of a third vessel for the PSOs and local Inupiat Observers during the shallow hazard survey. The PRP stated that a third vessel will provide ample bunk space for the appropriate number of observers to effectively monitor the zone during this activity. Narwhal has requested the use of trained staff, under the supervision of an independent lead PSO, as the other qualified PSOs given the limited berthing capacity of the survey vessels used in the shallow water hazard survey. Currently only two vessels are planned for use in the survey and the placement of a third vessel will increase vessel traffic in the area and it is logistically not feasible.

NMFS is requiring that the lead PSO be a third-party independent observer as recommended by the PRP. The PRP's recommendation for all PSOs to be independent third-party observers is not practicable given the reasons described above, and therefore, NMFS has not included this recommendation in the final IHA.

Recommendation 1.2.2

The first two PRP recommendations in this section were related to mitigation measures. First the PRP recommended that Narwhal should be required to complete all of the seismic activities prior to August 25, 2025, to avoid impacts to migrating bowhead whales. The second recommendation was that staging of equipment for activities be completed as early as possible to reduce vessel traffic during the fall migration and hunt. NMFS responded to these recommendations in the Comments and Response section of this notice. Please see Comments 3 and 4 for NMFS response to these recommendations.

The PRP also stressed its opinion that communication with local subsistence hunters will be key to preventing unmitigable adverse impacts on subsistence use, as required by the MMPA. The PRP recommended that Narwhal be required to engage in daily communication with subsistence whaling crews and other marine mammal subsistence hunters to ensure that adverse impacts on subsistence hunting are avoided or minimized.

Narwhal has agreed to engage in daily communication with subsistence whaling crews and other marine mammal subsistence hunters as outlined in the CCA signed by Narwhal on July 7, 2025.

Recommendation 1.2.3

The PRP noted that Narwhal did not specify in the monitoring plan what methods it plans to use to detect sea lairs (e.g., opportunistic ground-based sightings, trained dogs, aerial surveys, infrared aerial sensors). Further the PRP stated that it is prudent that Narwhal be able to detect ringed seal lairs effectively, as ice trail construction activities have the potential to result in injuries or mortalities of ringed seals that occupy lairs that have gone undetected in close proximity to those activities. Therefore, the PRP recommends that Narwhal be required to (1) engage local hunters through the Ice Seal Committee point of contact to gather recommendations on methods for ringed seal and lair detection along sea ice roads/trails within the exposure areas, (2) incorporate the Committee's recommendations into Narwhal's training materials provided to personnel responsible for monitoring for ringed seals and lairs along sea ice roads/trails, and (3) include the methods used for detection of seals and lairs in the final report.

Narwhal has agreed to implement all of these recommendations from the PRP and Narwhal has agreed to include the methods for detection for all seal structures including breathing holes in its final report. This reporting requirement is included in the final IHA.

Recommendations 1.2.4, 1.2.5, and 1.2.6

These recommendations were mitigation-focused, rather than monitoring-focused. Therefore, NMFS has responded to these recommendations as public comments. Recommendation 1.2.4 was already included as a mitigation measure in the proposed IHA and is not part of the Comment and Response Section of this notice. Please see Comment 2 in the Comments and Responses section of this notice for responses to 1.2.5. Recommendation 1.2.6 regarding the use of inland community trails and awareness of associated wildlife such as caribou and polar bears. These species are managed by USFWS, rather than NMFS. NMFS has passed along the recommendation to USFWS.

Recommendation 1.2.7

The PRP recommended that Narwhal include communications with Whaling Captains Associations of Barrow, Native Villages of Barrow, Kuukpik Corporation, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council, and the Beluga Whale Committee as part of their POC.

The panel urged Narwhal to meet with these communities and provide a summary of the concerns that were shared and what measures Narwhal intends to incorporate in its plans to address these concerns and updates reflected in the final monitoring plan.

Narwhal has agreed to reach out to all of the organizations the PRP recommended and update the POC with the concerns raised at those meetings and how Narwhal intends to address those concerns. Since the PRP meeting Narwhal has updated their POC with meetings including the Beluga Whale Committee and the Nuiqsut City Council.

Recommendation 1.2.8

The PRP recommended that Narwhal report the estimated distance to each observed seal structure and seal observed during the construction and operation of the ice trails. The PRP also requested that NMFS provide the 90-day report submitted by Narwhal to review for use in future monitoring plan reviews by the PRP. Narwhal has agreed to include the estimated distance of seals and seal structures in its final report, and this requirement has been added to the final IHA.

NMFS will provide a copy of the final, approved 90-day report to the PRP.

Negligible Impact Analysis and Determination

NMFS has defined negligible impact as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (50 CFR 216.103). A negligible impact finding is based on the lack of likely adverse effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (i.e., population-level effects). An estimate of the number of takes alone is not enough information on which to base an impact determination. In addition to considering estimates of the number of marine mammals that might be "taken" through harassment, NMFS considers other factors, such as the likely nature of any impacts or responses (e.g., intensity, duration), the context of any impacts or responses (e.g., critical reproductive time or location, foraging impacts affecting energetics), as well as effects on habitat, and the likely effectiveness of the mitigation. We also assess the number, intensity, and context of estimated takes by evaluating this information relative to population status. Consistent with the 1989 preamble for NMFS' implementing

regulations (54 FR 40338; September 29, 1989), the impacts from other past and ongoing anthropogenic activities are incorporated into this analysis via their impacts on the baseline (e.g., as reflected in the regulatory status of the species, population size and growth rate where known, ongoing sources of human-caused mortality, or ambient noise levels).

To avoid repetition, the majority of our analysis applies to all the species listed in table 10, given that many of the anticipated effects of the specified activities on different marine mammal stocks are expected to be relatively similar in nature. Where there are meaningful differences between species or stocks or groups of species, in anticipated individual responses to activities, impact of expected take on the population due to differences in population status, or impacts on habitat, they are described independently in the analysis below.

The shallow water hazard survey (single seismic airgun and sparker) and the construction and operation of coastal sea ice trails have the potential to disturb or temporarily displace marine mammals. Specifically, the specified activities may result in take, in the form of Level B harassment only, from use of the acoustic source during shallow water hazard surveys or through disturbance incidental to the construction and operation of coastal sea ice trails. No mortality or serious injury is anticipated given the nature of the activity. The potential for Level A harassment from the shallow water hazard survey is minimized through the implementation of the required mitigation measures (see Mitigation Measures section). The applicant will implement shutdowns of acoustic sources during the shallow water hazard survey before marine mammals enter the Level A harassment zones. Take by Level A harassment is not expected during the construction and operation of the sea ice trails.

The shallow water hazard survey has the potential to overlap with bowhead whale Biological Important Areas (BIAs) identified as important for feeding and migration. Three of the four BIAs (Alaska Beaufort Parent, Harrison Bay Child, and West Alaska Beaufort Child) for feeding occur for the months of August and September (during the shallow water hazard survey) and are of moderate to high importance and intensity with high data support and boundary certainty. Only a very small portion of the shoreward boundary of the three feeding BIAs will overlap with the project area and only 12 days of active acoustic sources during the

shallow water hazard surveys will occur. The relative size and timing of remaining available feeding habitat for bowheads does not suggest the activity will result in decreased fitness of feeding bowhead whales. One of the two migratory BIAs (Beaufort) also occurs during August and September (during the shallow water hazard survey) and is of high importance and intensity with high data support and boundary certainty. Only small portions of the entire BIA will overlap with the shallow water hazard survey when compared to the entire available area. The shallow water hazard survey also will only occur over 12 days, therefore reducing the potential for long-term effects. Given the small portion of overlap and the short-term effects of this activity, it is not expected to impact reproduction or survivorship of any individuals using the BIAs.

As described above, the project does not overlap with critical habitat for ringed seals or bearded seals. There are no anticipated effects from this project on designated critical habitat for these species. While some ice trail activities (operation and demobilization) may occur during pupping season for ringed seals, Narwhal plans to construct the entirety of their expected ice trails prior to March 1st when the ringed seal pupping season begins. The additional mitigation measures required after March 1st will mitigate any potential disturbances to seals that are actively pupping. During the construction of the ice trail, behavioral disturbance of ringed seals may occur but is expected to be limited given the mitigation and monitoring measures.

In summary and as described above, the following factors primarily support our determination that the impacts resulting from this activity are not expected to adversely affect any of the species or stocks through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival:

- No serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized;
- The anticipated incidents of Level B harassment would consist of, at most, temporary modifications in behavior that would not result in fitness impacts to individuals;
- The area impacted by the specified activities is very small relative to the overall habitat ranges of all species;
- While impacts will occur within areas that are important for feeding and migration for bowhead whales, because of the small footprint of the activity relative to the area of these important use areas and the scope and nature of the anticipated impacts of shallow water hazard survey, we do not expect

impacts to the reproduction or survival of any individuals.

Based on the analysis contained herein of the likely effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat and taking into consideration the implementation of the monitoring and mitigation measures, NMFS finds that the total marine mammal take from the specified activities will have a negligible impact on all affected marine mammal species or stocks.

Small Numbers

As noted previously, only take of small numbers of marine mammals may be authorized under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA for specified activities other than military readiness activities. The MMPA does not define small numbers and so, in practice, where estimated numbers are available, NMFS compares the number of individuals taken to the most appropriate estimation of abundance of the relevant species or stock in our determination of whether an authorization is limited to small numbers of marine mammals. When the predicted number of individuals to be taken is fewer than one-third of the species or stock abundance, the take is considered to be of small numbers. Additionally, other qualitative factors may be considered in the analysis, such as the temporal or spatial scale of the activities.

The number of takes NMFS proposes to authorize is below one-third of the modeled abundance for all relevant populations (specifically, take of individuals is less than 0.6 percent of the most appropriate abundance estimate for each stock, see table 10). This is conservative because this approach assumes all takes are of different individual animals, which is likely not the case. Some individuals may be encountered multiple times in a day, but PSOs will count them as separate individuals if they cannot be identified.

Based on the analysis contained herein of the activity (including the mitigation and monitoring measures) and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the population size of the affected species or stocks.

Unmitigable Adverse Impact Analysis and Determination

In order to issue an IHA, NMFS must find that the specified activity will not have an "unmitigable adverse impact" on the subsistence uses of the affected marine mammal species or stocks by Alaskan Natives. NMFS has defined

“unmitigable adverse impact” in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity: (1) That is likely to reduce the availability of the species to a level insufficient for a harvest to meet subsistence needs by: (i) Causing the marine mammals to abandon or avoid hunting areas; (ii) Directly displacing subsistence users; or (iii) Placing physical barriers between the marine mammals and the subsistence hunters; and (2) That cannot be sufficiently mitigated by other measures to increase the availability of marine mammals to allow subsistence needs to be met.

Given the nature of the activity and the required mitigation measures, serious injury and mortality of marine mammals is not expected to occur. Impacts to marine mammals will be limited to temporary behavioral disturbances of seals and bowhead whales. As described above, the required mitigation measures, such as implementation of shutdown zones, are expected to reduce the frequency and severity of takes of marine mammals.

Project activities could deter target species from west Harrison Bay. However, much of the project season avoids traditional ice seal harvest windows. (As noted in the Effects of Specified Activities on Subsistence Uses of Marine Mammals section above, Nuiqsut residents typically harvest ice seals in the highest numbers in June, July, and August, and Narwhal’s project will not begin until August.) While some hunting continues throughout the early fall, we do not anticipate that there will be impacts to seals that will make them unavailable for subsistence hunters. As noted in the Effects of Specified Activities on Subsistence Uses of Marine Mammals section, subsistence use of bowhead whales is limited in this area, as it is not within the preferred and frequented hunting areas. The authorized takes are not expected to affect the fitness of any bowhead whales, or cause significant deflection outside of the typical migratory path in areas where subsistence hunts occur. Narwhal will continue to coordinate with local communities and subsistence groups to minimize impacts of the project, as described in the POC, which the IHA requires Narwhal to abide by.

Based on the description of the specified activity, the measures described to minimize adverse effects on the availability of marine mammals for subsistence purposes, and the mitigation and monitoring measures, NMFS has determined that there will not be an unmitigable adverse impact on subsistence uses from Narwhal’s activities.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS OPR consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species, in this case with the NMFS Alaska Regional Office (AKR).

NMFS Alaska Regional Office issued a Biological Opinion under section 7 of the ESA on the issuance of an IHA to Narwhal under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA by the NMFS OPR. The Biological Opinion concluded that the proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of bowhead whale, bearded seal (Beringia DPS), and ringed seal (Arctic subspecies), and is not likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for those species.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216–6A, NMFS must review our proposed action (*i.e.*, the issuance of an IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

NMFS prepared an EA and analyzed the potential impacts to marine mammals that would result from Narwhal’s oil and gas exploration project, and subsequently signed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) regarding the effects of its proposed action on the human environment. Copies of the EA and FONSI are available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-narwhal-llcs-oil-and-gas-exploration-activities-west-harrison>.

Authorization

NMFS has issued an IHA to Narwhal for the potential harassment of small numbers of four marine mammal stocks incidental to the oil and gas exploration activities in west Harrison Bay, Alaska.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2025–15863 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF091]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public meeting of its Joint Groundfish Advisory and Recreational Advisory Panels via webinar to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This webinar will be held on Tuesday, September 3, 2025, at 9 a.m. Webinar registration URL information: <https://nefmc-org.zoom.us/joining/register/G4dyAdmATe-3OyRQT5ZPhA>

ADDRESSES:

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cate O’Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

The Groundfish and Recreational Advisory Panels will meet to discuss revised Amendment 25/Atlantic Cod Specifications and Management and receive an update on development of the revised action. The Panels will receive an update on the development of Framework Adjustment 72/ Specifications and Management Measures. They will also receive an overview of the Joint New England and Mid-Atlantic Council Omnibus Alternative Gear Marking Framework and discuss other business as necessary.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on the agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council’s intent to take final action to address the

emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, at (978) 465-0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Key Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025-15893 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF092]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public meeting of its Groundfish Committee via webinar to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This webinar will be held on Wednesday, September 3, 2025, at 1 p.m. Webinar registration URL information: <https://nefmc-org.zoom.us/j/94ZBMkA>.

ADDRESSES:

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465-0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

The Groundfish Committee will meet to discuss recommendations from the Recreational Advisory Panel,

Groundfish Advisory Panel, and Groundfish Plan Development Team. They will receive an update on the development of the revised Amendment 25/Atlantic Cod Specifications and Management action. The Committee will also receive an update on the development of Framework Adjustment 72/Specifications and Management Measures. The Committee will make recommendations to the Council, as appropriate; and discuss other business, as necessary.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on the agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, at (978) 465-0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Key Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025-15894 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD-2025-OS-0474]

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces Proposed Rules Changes

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice of proposed changes to the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

SUMMARY: This notice announces proposed redrafting of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

Although these rules of practice and procedure fall within the Administrative Procedure Act's exemptions for notice and comment, the Department, as a matter of policy, has decided to make these changes available for public review and comment before they are implemented.

DATES: Comments on the proposed changes must be received by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

- *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency, Regulatory Directorate, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Attn: Mailbox 24, Suite 05F16, Alexandria, VA 22350-1700.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Malcolm H. Squires, Jr., Clerk of the Court, telephone (202) 761-1448.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces the following proposed changes to Rules 22 and 26 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

Rule 22

Rule 22—Certificate for Review—currently reads:

(a) A certificate for review under Rule 18(b) will be substantially in the following form:

* * * * *

3. It is requested that action be taken with respect to the following issue(s): [Set out issue(s) here]

The Judge Advocate General
Received a copy of the foregoing

Certificate for Review this ____ day of
____, ____.

Appellate Government Counsel

Address, email, and telephone no.

Appellate Defense Counsel

Address, email, and telephone no.

Certificate of Filing and Service

I certify that the foregoing was electronically filed with the Court, and a copy served upon appellate defense counsel on this ____ day of ____, ____.

Appellate Counsel

* * * * *

The proposed change to Rule 19 would read:

(a) A certificate for review under Rule 18(b) will be substantially in the following form:

* * * * *

3. It is requested that action be taken with respect to the following issue(s): [Set out issue(s) here]

The Judge Advocate General

Received a copy of the foregoing

Certificate for Review this ____ day of ____, ____.

Appellate Government Counsel

Address, email, and telephone no.

Appellate Defense Counsel

Address, email, and telephone no.

[initial] I certify that appropriate notification to the other Judge Advocates General and the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps has been made in compliance with Article 67(a)(2), UCMJ.

Certificate of Filing and Service

I certify that the foregoing was electronically filed with the Court, and a copy served upon appellate defense counsel on this ____ day of ____, ____.

Appellate Counsel

* * * * *

Comment: Rule 22 has been amended to better reflect compliance with the procedural notification requirement of Article 67(a)(2), UCMJ.

Rule 26:

Rule 26—Amicus Curiae Briefs—currently reads:

* * * * *

(a) An amicus curiae brief may be submitted before the Court's consideration of a petition for grant of review, petition for extraordinary relief, writ appeal petition, petition for new trial, or granted case.

* * * * *

The proposed change to Rule 26 would read:

* * * * *

(a) An amicus curiae brief may be submitted before the Court's consideration of a petition for grant of review, petition for extraordinary relief, writ appeal petition, petition for new trial, certified case, mandatory review case, or granted case.

* * * * *

Comment: Rule 26(a) has been amended to add "certified case" and "mandatory review case" to the current list of circumstances allowing for the filing of amicus curiae briefs.

[FR Doc. 2025–15891 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Agency Information Collection Extension

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE), pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, intends to extend for three years an information collection request with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

DATES: Comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before September 19, 2025. If you anticipate any difficulty in submitting comments within that period, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be sent to Baldev Dhillon, EHSS–70, Germantown Building, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585–1290, or by email at Baldev.Dhillon@hq.doe.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Baldev Dhillon, EHSS–70, Germantown Building, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585–1290, Telephone at (301) 903–0990 or by email at Baldev.Dhillon@hq.doe.gov, or information about the collection instruments may be obtained at <https://energy.gov/ehss/information-collection>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the extended 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 proposed collection of information, including the validity of the

methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (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.

This information collection request contains:

(1) *OMB No.:* 1910–5112;

(2) *Information Collection Request Titled:* Final Rule: Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program;

(3) *Type of Review:* Renewal;

(4) *Purpose:* This collection provides the Department with the information needed to continue reducing the number of workers currently exposed to beryllium in the course of their work at DOE facilities managed by DOE or its contractors; minimize the levels and potential exposure to beryllium; to provide information to employees, to provide medical surveillance to ensure early detection of disease; and to permit oversight of the programs by DOE management;

(5) *Annual Estimated Number of Respondents:* 6,471 (27 DOE sites and 6,444 workers affected by the rule);

(6) *Annual Estimated Number of Total Responses:* 14,359;

(7) *Annual Estimated Number of Burden Hours:* 29,794;

(8) *Annual Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden:*

\$2,248,023.52 [Same as response to question number A12.B on Supporting Statement A].

Statutory Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2201, and the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. 7191 and 7254.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on August 18, 2025, by Stephanie K. Martin, Acting Director, Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC on August 18, 2025.

Jennifer Hartzell,

*Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer,
U.S. Department of Energy.*

[FR Doc. 2025-15920 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25-530-000]

Texas Eastern Transmission, LP; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on August 1, 2025, Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Texas Eastern), 915 N. Eldridge Pkwy, Suite 1100, Houston, Texas 77079-2703, filed an application under sections 7(b) and 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its Danville Compressor Station Replacement Project (Project). Texas Eastern proposes to abandon and remove two gas-fired compressor units totaling 52,970 horsepower (hp) and replace the existing units with three gas-fired compressor units totaling 54,300 hp at its Danville Compressor Station located in Lincoln County, Kentucky. The Project is designed to ensure safe and reliable operation by replacement of aging compressor units and does not involve any change in design capacity for Texas Eastern's system. Texas Eastern estimates the total cost of the Project to be \$277,199,504, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at

ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.reference.room@ferc.gov.

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to Brian Kim, Manager, Rates and Certificates, Texas Eastern Transmission, LP, P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77251-1642, by phone at (713) 627-4059, or by email at brian.kim@enbridge.com.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,¹ within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

¹ 18 CFR 157.9.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4)² and 385.211³ of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person⁴ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁵ of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25-530-000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP25-530-000).

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

² 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

³ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁴ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁵ 18 CFR 385.2001.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,⁶ has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure⁷ and the regulations under the NGA⁸ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances,

please reference the Project docket number CP25–530–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Intervention." The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf>; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP25–530–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Brian Kim, Manager, Rates and Certificates, Texas Eastern Transmission, LP, P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77251–1642 or by email (with a link to the document) at brian.kim@enbridge.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed⁹ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹⁰ Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to

factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.¹¹ A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Tracking The Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15874 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP24–478–001]

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC; Notice of Request for Extension of Time

Take notice that on August 8, 2025, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco) requested that the Commission grant an extension of time, until December 31, 2026, to complete its Central Louisiana Abandonment Project (Project) located in federal waters offshore Louisiana as authorized in the Order Approving Abandonment (Order).¹ The Order required Transco to complete the Project within one year of the date of the Order, or by September 3, 2025. Transco states

⁶ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁷ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁸ 18 CFR 157.10.

⁹ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹⁰ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

¹ Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC, 188 FERC ¶ 62,118 (2024).

vessel availability issues, adverse weather conditions, and operational complexities have made it impossible to complete the Project within the originally prescribed timeframe.

This notice establishes a 15-calendar day intervention and comment period deadline. Any person wishing to comment on Transco's request for an extension of time may do so. No reply comments or answers will be considered. If you wish to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this request, you should, on or before the comment date stated below, file a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) (18 CFR 157.10).

As a matter of practice, the Commission itself generally acts on requests for extensions of time to complete construction for NGA facilities when such requests are contested before order issuance. For those extension requests that are contested,² the Commission will aim to issue an order acting on the request within 45 days.³ The Commission will address all arguments relating to whether the applicant has demonstrated there is good cause to grant the extension.⁴ The Commission will not consider arguments that re-litigate the issuance of the certificate order, including whether the Commission properly found the project to be in the public convenience and necessity and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the certificate complied with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).⁵ At the time a pipeline requests an extension of time, orders on certificates of public convenience and necessity are final and the Commission will not re-litigate their issuance.⁶ The Director of the Office of Energy Projects, or his or her designee, will act on all of those extension requests that are uncontested.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to

view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments in lieu of paper using the "eFile" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy which must reference the Project docket number.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 2, 2025.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15868 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25-531-000]

Palo Duro Transmission L.P.; Palo Duro Pipelines (Texas Gathering), L.P.; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on August 1, 2025, Palo Duro Transmission L.P. (Palo Duro) and Palo Duro Pipelines (Texas Gathering), L.P. (PD Gathering), 3500 Maple Ave., Suite #700, Dallas, Texas 75219, filed an application under section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Parts 157 and 284 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its Lease Agreement Project (Project). The Project seeks: (1) approval of a lease agreement where Palo Duro will lease capacity on PD Gathering's existing Header Pipeline that spans the border from the Texas Panhandle into western Oklahoma; (2) a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Palo Duro to operate and maintain the leased capacity and its existing 16-inch-pipeline that extends approximately 275-miles from Nolan County, Texas to an interconnection with the Header Pipeline in Wheeler County, Texas; (3) a blanket certificate under Part 284 for open access transportation service; (4) approval of Palo Duro's pro forma FERC Gas Tariff (5) a blanket certificate under Part 157 to construct, operate, and abandon eligible facilities and related services; and (6) a limited jurisdiction certificate for PD Gathering to provide service to Palo Duro under the Lease Agreement, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from

² Contested proceedings are those where an intervenor disputes any material issue of the filing. 18 CFR 385.2201(c)(1).

³ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

⁴ *Id.* at P 40.

⁵ Similarly, the Commission will not re-litigate the issuance of an NGA section 3 authorization, including whether a proposed project is not inconsistent with the public interest and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the permit order complied with NEPA.

⁶ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to Matt Flory, President and C.E.O. Producers Midstream II, LLC, 3500 Maple Ave., Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75219, by phone at (214)-238-5755, or by email at mflory@producersmidstream.com.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,¹ within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the

public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4)² and 385.211³ of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person⁴ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁵ of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25-531-000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP25-531-000).

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,⁶ has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure⁷ and the regulations under the NGA⁸ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the

¹ 18 CFR 157.9.

² 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

³ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁴ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁵ 18 CFR 385.2001.

⁶ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁷ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁸ 18 CFR 157.10.

FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–531–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Intervention." The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf>; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP25–531–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Matt Flory, President and C.E.O., Producers Midstream II, LLC, 3500 Maple Ave., Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75219 or by email (with a link to the document) at mflory@producersmidstream.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed⁹ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹⁰ Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to

intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.¹¹ A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15873 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–451–000.

Applicants: Cherry Solar, LLC.

Description: Cherry Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/14/25.

Accession Number: 20250814–5217.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/4/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–452–000.

Applicants: Pinnington Solar LLC.

Description: Pinnington Solar LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/14/25.

Accession Number: 20250814–5218.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/4/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–453–000.

Applicants: Twelvemile Solar Energy, LLC.

Description: Twelvemile Solar Energy, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5053.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–454–000.

Applicants: Cherry Valley PV I, LLC.
Description: Cherry Valley PV I, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5061.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–455–000.

Applicants: Cooks Mill PV I, LLC.

Description: Cooks Mill PV I, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5066.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–456–000.

Applicants: Crooked Creek PV I, LLC.
Description: Crooked Creek PV I, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5073.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–457–000.

Applicants: BT Amador Storage, LLC.
Description: BT Amador Storage, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5077.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–458–000.

Applicants: Olympus Phase 1, LLC.
Description: Olympus Phase 1, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5107.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–459–000.

Applicants: Olympus Phase 2, LLC.
Description: Olympus Phase 2, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5110.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–460–000.

Applicants: Limon Wind III Energy, LLC.

⁹ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹⁰ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

Description: Limon Wind III Energy, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5114.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–461–000.

Applicants: Olympus Phase 3, LLC.
Description: Olympus Phase 3, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5119.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–462–000.

Applicants: Logan Wind, LLC.

Description: Logan Wind, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5127.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–463–000.

Applicants: ESTX–PLD–HOUSTON2, LLC.

Description: ESTX–PLD–HOUSTON2, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5152.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER25–2992–001.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: 1628R29 Western Farmers Electric Cooperative NITSA NOAs to be effective 7/1/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5145.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3184–000.

Applicants: West Deptford Energy, LLC.

Description: Request for Limited Waiver of the 90-day prior notice requirement set forth in Schedule 2 to the PJM OATT of West Deptford Energy, LLC.

Filed Date: 8/12/25.

Accession Number: 20250812–5204.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3185–000.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation: EPCA SA 2600 among NYISO, National Grid, & Tayandenega to be effective 10/15/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5013.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3186–000.

Applicants: Escalante BESS I LLC.

Description: Initial rate filing: Certificate of Concurrence to be effective 10/15/2025.

Accession Number: 20250815–5029.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3187–000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., Central Maine Power Company.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: ISO New England Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): ISO–NE/CMP; Second Rev. LGIA–ISONE/CMP–13–03 and First Rev. LGIA–ISONE/CMP–17–01 to be effective 7/30/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5045.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3188–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 6527; Queue No. AC1–053 to be effective 10/15/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5054.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3189–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–08–15 SA 3471 Entergy Mississippi-Tunica Windpower 2nd Rev GIA (J866) to be effective 8/8/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5055.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3190–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–08–15 SA 3454 Entergy Arkansas-Flat Fork Solar 3rd Rev GIA (J907 J1434) to be effective 8/11/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5060.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3191–000.

Applicants: NextEra Energy Transmission New York, Inc., New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: New York Independent System Operator, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): NYISO–NEET NY 205: Amended EPCA Excelsior Energy Center SA2690 to be effective 8/1/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5070.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3192–000.

Applicants: Nevada Cogeneration Associates #2.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Shared Facilities Agreement for NCA2 to be effective 10/15/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5085.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3193–000.

Applicants: Twelvemile Solar Energy, LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Market-Based Rate Application to be effective 10/15/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5095.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–3194–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Revisions to CTOA for VEPCO Legal Name to be effective 10/15/2025.

Filed Date: 8/15/25.

Accession Number: 20250815–5101.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/5/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp>) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organization, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15870 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

[Docket No. CP25–205–001]

Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC Notice of Amendment Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on August 1, 2025, Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC (Golden Pass LNG), 811 Louisiana Street, Suite 1500, Houston, Texas 77002, filed under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations to amend its application filed April 11, 2025 (April 2025 Application), which requested authorization to modify the existing Export Terminal Project previously approved by the Commission in an order issued on December 21, 2016.¹ The April 2025 Application requested authorization to construct and operate an approximately 1.1-mile, 42-inch-diameter natural gas supply lateral pipeline at the existing LNG terminal. The current amendment seeks Commission authorization to (1) eliminate approximately 0.89-miles of the proposed pipeline and a meter station site, and (2) add a meter station pad at the receipt interconnect location. With these changes, the proposed pipeline would be reduced to 0.22-mile in length, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–

8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to S. Diane Neal, Assistant General Counsel, Golden Pass LNG, 811 Louisiana Street, Suite 1500, Houston, Texas 77002, by phone at (713) 324–6703, or by email at diane.neal@goldenpasslng.com.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,² within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Water Quality Certification

Golden Pass LNG stated that a water quality certificate under section 401 of the Clean Water Act is required for the project from Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC). When available, Golden Pass LNG should submit to the Commission a copy of the request for certification for the Commission authorization, including the date the request was submitted to the certifying agency, and either (1) a copy of the certifying agency's decision or (2) evidence of waiver of water quality certification.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025 How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4)³ and 385.211⁴ of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person⁵ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁶ of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–205–001 in your submission.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must

³ 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

⁴ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁵ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁶ 18 CFR 385.2001.

¹ Golden Pass Products LLC and Golden Pass Pipeline LLC, 157 FERC ¶ 61,222 (2016) (December 2016 Order).

² 18 CFR 157.9.

first create an account by clicking on “eRegister.” You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select “General” and then select “Comment on a Filing”; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP25–205–001).

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission’s environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission’s environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,⁷ has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission’s orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure⁸ and the regulations under the NGA⁹ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the

extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–205–001 in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission’s eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission’s website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on “eRegister.” You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select “General” and then select “Intervention.” The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf>; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP25–205–001.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: S. Diane Neal, Assistant General Counsel, Golden Pass LNG, 811 Louisiana Street, Suite 1500, Houston, Texas 77002 or by email (with a link to the document) at diane.neal@goldenpasslng.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed¹⁰ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹¹ Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission’s Rules and Regulations.¹² A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission’s Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the “eLibrary” link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 5, 2025.

Dated: August 15, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15869 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2025–N–6]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

¹⁰ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹² 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

⁷ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁸ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁹ 18 CFR 157.10.

ACTION: 60-Day notice of submission of information collection for approval from the Office of Management and Budget.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA or the Agency) is seeking public comments concerning an information collection known as “Advances to Housing Associates,” which has been assigned control number 2590–0001 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). FHFA intends to submit the information collection to OMB for review and approval of a three-year extension of the control number, which is due to expire on October 31, 2025.

DATES: Interested persons may submit comments on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to FHFA, identified by “Proposed Collection; Comment Request: ‘Advances to Housing Associates, (No. 2025–N–6)’” by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website:* www.fhfa.gov/open-for-comment-or-input.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comment to the *Federal eRulemaking Portal*, please also send it by email to FHFA at RegComments@fhfa.gov to ensure timely receipt by the agency.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery:* Federal Housing Finance Agency, Fourth Floor, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219, Attention: Proposed Collection; Comment Request: “Advances to Housing Associates, (No. 2025–N–6).” Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via U.S. Mail is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks. For any time-sensitive correspondence, please plan accordingly.

FHFA will post all public comments on the FHFA public website at <http://www.fhfa.gov>, except as described below. Commenters should submit only information that the commenter wishes to make available publicly. FHFA may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. FHFA may, in its discretion, redact or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that contains content that is obscene, vulgar, profane, or threatens harm. All comments, including those that are redacted or not

posted, will be retained in their original form in FHFA’s internal file and considered as required by all applicable laws. Commenters that would like FHFA to consider any portion of their comment exempt from disclosure on the basis that it contains trade secrets, or financial, confidential or proprietary data or information, should follow the procedures in section IV.D. of FHFA’s *Policy on Communications with Outside Parties in Connection with FHFA Rulemakings*, see https://www.fhfa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Ex-Parte-Communications-Public-Policy_3-5-19.pdf. FHFA cannot guarantee that such data or information, or the identity of the commenter, will remain confidential if disclosure is sought pursuant to an applicable statute or regulation. See 12 CFR 1202.8, 12 CFR 1214.2, and the FHFA *FOIA Reference Guide* at <https://www.fhfa.gov/about/foia-reference-guide> for additional information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Deatra Perkins, Senior Financial Analyst, by email at Deatra.Perkins@FHFA.gov, by telephone at (202) 649–3133, or Angela Supervielle, Assistant General Counsel, Angela.Supervielle@fhfa.gov, (202) 649–3973 (these are not toll-free numbers); Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to any of the contact numbers above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Need for and Use of the Information Collection

Section 10b of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (Bank Act) establishes the requirements for making Federal Home Loan Bank (Bank) advances (secured loans) to nonmember mortgagees, which are referred to as “Housing Associates” in FHFA’s regulations.¹ Section 10b also establishes the eligibility requirements an applicant must meet in order to be certified as a Housing Associate.

Part 1264 of FHFA’s regulations implements the statutory eligibility requirements and establishes uniform review criteria the Banks must use in evaluating applications from entities that wish to be certified as a Housing Associate. Specifically, § 1264.4 implements the statutory eligibility requirements and provides guidance to an applicant on how it may satisfy those requirements.² Section 1264.5 authorizes the Banks to approve or deny

all applications for certification as a Housing Associate, subject to the statutory and regulatory requirements.³ Section 1264.6 permits an applicant that has been denied certification by a Bank to appeal that decision to FHFA.⁴

Subpart B of 12 CFR part 1266 governs Bank advances to Housing Associates that have been approved under 12 CFR part 1264. Section 1266.17 establishes the terms and conditions under which a Bank may make advances to Housing Associates.⁵ Specifically, § 1266.17(e) imposes a continuing obligation on each certified Housing Associate to provide information necessary for the Bank to determine if it remains in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, as set forth in part 1264.

The OMB control number for the information collection, which expires on October 31, 2025, is 2590–0001. The likely respondents include entities applying to be certified as a Housing Associate and current Housing Associates.

B. Burden Estimates

FHFA estimates the total annualized hour burden imposed upon respondents by this information collection to be 314 hours (14 hours for applicants + 300 hours for current Housing Associates), based on the following calculations:

I. Applicants

FHFA estimates that the total annual average number of entities applying to be certified as a Housing Associate over the next three years will be one, with one response per applicant. The estimate for the average hours per application is 14 hours. Therefore, the estimate for the total annual hour burden for all applicants is 14 hours (1 applicant × 1 response per applicant × 14 hours = 14 hours).

II. Current Housing Associates

FHFA estimates that the total annual average number of existing Housing Associates over the next three years will be 75, with one response per Housing Associate required to comply with the regulatory reporting requirements. The estimate for the average hours per response is 4 hours. Therefore, the estimate for the total annual hour burden for current Housing Associates is 300 hours (75 certified Housing Associates × 1 response per associate × 4 hours = 300 hours).

³ See 12 CFR 1264.5.

⁴ See 12 CFR 1264.6.

⁵ See 12 CFR 1266.17.

¹ See 12 U.S.C. 1430b; 12 CFR 1264.3.

² See 12 CFR 1264.4.

C. Comments Request

FHFA requests written comments on the following: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FHFA functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FHFA's estimates of the burdens of the collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (4) 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.

Shawn Bucholtz,

Chief Data Officer, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–15927 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070–01–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2025–N–7]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: 30-Day notice of submission of information collection for approval from the Office of Management and Budget.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA or the Agency) is seeking public comments concerning an information collection known as “Minimum Requirements for Appraisal Management Companies,” which has been assigned control number 2590–0013 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). FHFA intends to submit the information collection to OMB for review and re-instatement of the control number, which expired on March 31, 2025.

DATES: Interested persons may submit comments on or before September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to FHFA, identified by “Proposed Collection; Comment Request: ‘Minimum Requirements for Appraisal Management Companies, (No. 2025–N–7)’ ” by any of the following methods:

- **Agency Website:** <https://www.fhfa.gov/regulation/federal-register?comments=open>.
- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- **Mail/Hand Delivery:** Federal Housing Finance Agency, Fourth Floor, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219, ATTENTION: Proposed Collection; Comment Request: “Minimum Requirements for Appraisal Management Companies, (No. 2025–N–7).” Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via the U.S. Postal Service is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks. For any time-sensitive correspondence, please plan accordingly.

FHFA will post all public comments on the FHFA public website at <http://www.fhfa.gov>, except as described below. Commenters should submit only information that the commenter wishes to make available publicly. FHFA may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. FHFA may, in its discretion, redact or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that contains content that is obscene, vulgar, profane, or threatens harm. All comments, including those that are redacted or not posted, will be retained in their original form in FHFA's internal file and considered as required by all applicable laws. Commenters that would like FHFA to consider any portion of their comment exempt from disclosure on the basis that it contains trade secrets, or financial, confidential or proprietary data or information, should follow the procedures in section IV.D. of FHFA's Policy on Communications with Outside Parties in Connection with FHFA Rulemakings, see https://www.fhfa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Ex-Parte-Communications-Public-Policy_3-5-19.pdf. FHFA cannot guarantee that such data or information, or the identity of the commenter, will remain confidential if disclosure is sought pursuant to an applicable statute or regulation. See 12 CFR 1202.8, 12 CFR 1214.2, and the FHFA FOIA Reference Guide at <https://www.fhfa.gov/about/foia-reference-guide> for additional information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Supervielle, Senior Counsel, Angela.Supervielle@fhfa.gov, (202) 649–3973 (this is not a toll-free number); Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to any of the contact numbers above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Need for and Use of the Information Collection

In 2015, FHFA, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) (collectively, the Agencies) jointly issued regulations¹ to implement minimum statutory requirements to be applied by states in the registration and supervision of appraisal management companies (AMCs).² These minimum requirements apply to states that have elected to establish an appraiser certifying and licensing agency with authority to register and supervise AMCs (participating states).³

The regulations also implement the statutory requirement that states report to the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) the information required by the ASC to administer the national registry of AMCs (AMC National Registry or Registry).⁴ The AMC National Registry includes AMCs that are either: (1) subsidiaries owned and controlled by an insured depository institution (as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813) and regulated by either the FDIC, OCC, or Board (federally regulated AMCs);⁵ or (2) registered with, and subject to supervision of, a state appraiser certifying and licensing agency.

FHFA's AMC regulation, located at Subpart B of 12 CFR part 1222, is substantively identical to the AMC regulations of the FDIC, OCC, and Board and contains the recordkeeping and reporting requirements described below.

1. Written Notice of Appraiser Removal From Network or Panel (IC #1, Formerly #4)

An entity meets the definition of an AMC that is subject to the requirements of the AMC regulation if, among other things, it oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in a state, or 25 or more state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in two or more states, within

¹ The National Credit Union Administration and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection also participated in the joint rulemaking but, by agreement, the responsibility for clearance under the PRA of information collections contained in the joint regulations is shared only by the FDIC, OCC, Board, and FHFA.

² See 12 U.S.C. 3353(a). An AMC is an entity that serves as an intermediary for, and provides certain services to, appraisers and lenders.

³ 12 U.S.C. 3346.

⁴ See 12 U.S.C. 3353(e).

⁵ See 12 CFR 1222.21(k) (defining “Federally regulated AMC”).

a given 12-month period.⁶ For purposes of determining whether a company qualifies as an AMC under that definition, the regulation provides that an appraiser in an AMC's network or panel is deemed to remain on the network or panel until: (i) the AMC sends a written notice to the appraiser removing the appraiser with an explanation; or (ii) receives a written notice from the appraiser asking to be removed or receives a notice of the death or incapacity of the appraiser.⁷ The AMC would retain these notices in its files.

2. State Recordkeeping Requirements (IC #2)

States seeking to register AMCs must have an AMC registration and supervision program. The regulation requires each participating state to establish and maintain within its appraiser certifying and licensing agency a registration and supervision program with the legal authority and mechanisms to: (i) review and approve or deny an application for initial registration; (ii) periodically review and renew, or deny renewal of, an AMC's registration; (iii) examine an AMC's books and records and require the submission of reports, information, and documents; (iv) verify an AMC's panel members' certifications or licenses; (v) investigate and assess potential violations of laws, regulations, or orders; (vi) discipline, suspend, terminate, or deny registration renewals of, AMCs that violate laws, regulations, or orders; and (vii) report violations of appraisal-related laws, regulations, or orders, and disciplinary and enforcement actions to the ASC.⁸

The regulation requires each participating state to impose requirements on AMCs that are not federally regulated (non-federally regulated AMCs) to: (i) register with and be subject to supervision by a state appraiser certifying and licensing agency in each state in which the AMC operates; (ii) use only state-certified or state-licensed appraisers for federally regulated transactions in conformity with any federally regulated transaction regulations; (iii) establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the AMC, in engaging an appraiser, selects an appraiser who is independent of the transaction and who has the requisite education, expertise, and experience necessary to competently complete the appraisal assignment for the particular

market and property type; (iv) direct the appraiser to perform the assignment in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and (v) establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the AMC conducts its appraisal management services in accordance with sections 129E(a) through (i) of the Truth-in-Lending Act.⁹

3. AMC Reporting Requirements (State-Regulated AMCs) (IC #3)

The regulation provides that an AMC may not be registered by a state or included on the AMC National Registry if the company is owned, directly or indirectly, by any person who has had an appraiser license or certificate refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any state for a substantive cause.¹⁰ The regulation also provides that an AMC may not be registered by a state if any person that owns 10 percent or more of the AMC fails to submit to a background investigation carried out by the state appraiser certifying and licensing agency.¹¹ Thus, each AMC registering with a state must provide information to the state on compliance with those ownership restrictions.

B. Burden Estimate

For the information collections described above, the general methodology is to compute the industry wide burden hours for participating states and AMCs and then assign a share of the burden hours to each of the Agencies for each information collection.

As noted above, each of the Agencies' AMC regulations contains reporting and recordkeeping requirements applying to participating states and to both federally regulated and non-federally regulated AMCs. Unlike the insured depository institutions regulated by the OCC, FDIC, and Board, none of FHFA's regulated entities owns or controls an AMC or, by law, could ever own or control an AMC. Accordingly, the Agencies have agreed that responsibility for the burdens arising from reporting and recordkeeping requirements imposed upon federally regulated AMCs are to be split evenly among the OCC, FDIC, and Board and that FHFA will not include those burdens in its totals.

The four Agencies have agreed to split the total burdens imposed upon participating states and upon non-federally regulated AMCs. For IC #1 and

#3, which relates to disclosure requirements imposed upon state regulated AMCs the OCC, FDIC, and the Board are each responsible for 30 percent of the total burden, while FHFA is responsible only for 10 percent of the total burden. For IC #2, which relates to reporting and recordkeeping requirements imposed upon participating states, each agency is responsible for 25 percent of the total estimated burden.

The Agencies estimate the total annualized hour burden placed on respondents by the information collection in the joint AMC regulations to be 6,651 hours. FHFA estimates its share of the hour burden to be 678 hours. The calculations on which those estimations are based are described below.

1. Written Notice of Appraiser Removal From Network or Panel (IC #1)

State-regulated AMCs disclose written notices sent or received regarding appraiser removal from the AMC's network or panel. The Agencies estimate that the total number of annual respondents for this information collection is 28,270, with one notice sent per respondent. The estimated number of respondents per year allocated to each of the four agencies (FDIC, FRB, OCC, and FHFA) is calculated by splitting the total estimated number of respondents using a ratio of 3:3:3:1. Thus, the estimated number of annual respondents attributable to FHFA for this IC is 2,827 (28,270 notices $\times$ 10% = 2,827). FHFA estimates an average of 5 minutes per response. The total hour burden attributable to FHFA is 236 (2,827 notices $\times$ 5 minutes = 236, after rounding up).

2. State Recordkeeping Requirements (IC #2)

States without a current AMC certifying and licensing program that elect to establish such a program as a result of the rule maintain records related to the rule's substantive requirements. According to the ASC, there are 5 states that do not have an AMC program. The estimated number of respondents is split evenly among the four agencies, which amounts to one respondent each, after rounding up to a whole number. FHFA estimates 40 hours per recordkeeping activity, which is unchanged from the previous ICR. The total hour burden attributable to FHFA is 40 (40 hours $\times$ 1 respondent = 40).

⁶ See 12 CFR 1222.21(c)(1)(iii).

⁷ See 12 CFR 1222.22(b).

⁸ See 12 CFR 1222.23(a).

⁹ See 12 CFR 1222.23(b). Sections 129E(a) through (i) of the Truth-in-Lending Act are located at 15 U.S.C. 1639e(a)–(i).

¹⁰ See 12 CFR 1222.24(a), 1222.25(b).

¹¹ See 12 CFR 1222.24(b).

3. AMC Disclosure Requirements (IC #3)

State-regulated AMCs disclose to states information necessary to determine whether any person that owns more than 10 percent of the AMC has had an appraiser license or certificate refused, denied, cancelled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any state. The Agencies estimate the number of state-regulated AMCs for the next three years as 4,020, with an average of one report per AMC and one hour preparation time per report. The estimated number of respondents per year allocated to each of the four agencies (FDIC, FRB, OCC, and FHFA) is calculated by splitting the total estimated number of respondents using a ratio of 3:3:3:1. Thus, the estimated number of annual respondents attributable to FHFA for this IC is 402 (4,020 respondents $\times$ 10% = 402).

C. Comments Request

In accordance with the requirements of 5 CFR 1320.8(d), FHFA published an initial notice and request for public comments regarding this information collection in the **Federal Register** on January 15, 2025.¹² FHFA did not receive any comments.

FHFA requests written comments on the following: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FHFA functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FHFA's estimates of the burdens of the collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (4) 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.

Shawn Bucholtz,

Chief Data Officer, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025-15928 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket No. CDC-2025-0321]

Establishing a Road Map for Accelerated Diagnosis and Treatment of HCV Infection in the United States

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces a two-day convening hosted and facilitated by the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) to discuss hepatitis C diagnostics. Leaders from public health, laboratory, medical, academic, and industry sectors will have the opportunity to provide individual input, without building a consensus, on accelerating the diagnosis of current hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Members of the public with interest and expertise in diagnosing HCV infection are also invited to provide individual input. Specifically, the convening will focus on how to leverage the following hepatitis C diagnostic methods: same-day diagnosis and treatment, and viral-first testing.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before September 24, 2025.

Times: September 16, 2025, 2:00–5:30 p.m. EDT and September 17, 2025, 1:00–4:45 p.m. EDT. To register for this virtual meeting on the public line (listen-only access), please use the following link: <https://webster.eventsair.com/hepatitis-2025-meeting/hcvattende/Site/Register>.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC-2025-0321 by either of the methods listed below. *Do not submit comments by email. CDC does not accept comments by email.*

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- **Mail:** Office of Policy and Communications, Division of Viral Hepatitis, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, MS US12-3, Atlanta, GA 30329-4018.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number. All relevant comments received will be posted without change to <http://regulations.gov>, including any

personal information provided. For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: D'Angela T. Green, Office of Policy and Communications, Division of Viral Hepatitis, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, MS US12-3, Atlanta, GA 30329-4018, phone: 1 (404) 718-8539, email: dvhpolicy@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CDC announces a convening to discuss hepatitis C diagnostics. Interested parties are invited to provide public comment on regulations.gov in docket CDC-2025-0321 on or before September 24, 2025. The goal of the convening will be for each person to give their individual input, and not to build consensus. No discussions, recommendations, or advice to CDC will occur or be provided at the meeting. Day 1 will focus on the utility of point-of-care (POC) testing for accelerating same-day HCV diagnosis and rapid treatment initiation. Day 2 will focus on the utility of viral-first testing strategies for accelerating HCV diagnosis and treatment initiation in the United States. Following the meeting, APHL will prepare a meeting report summarizing the discussion and public comment received through regulations.gov, developed and documented as individual input to ensure thorough and complete input from partners. CDC and APHL will disseminate the APHL-prepared report as a reference for partners and industry to follow in developing and implementing future hepatitis C testing strategies. The final report will be added to docket CDC-2025-0321 once it is available.

Background

More than 2.4 million adults in the United States are estimated to have hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection [Eric H, Hepatology 2024]. New infections continue to increase, primarily in association with injection drug use; nearly 69,000 cases of acute hepatitis C are estimated to have occurred in 2023 [CDC 2023 VH Surv Rpt]. More than half of new infections progress to chronic infection [Seo S, Clin Gastro Hepatol 2020]. Without treatment, HCV infection can lead to advanced liver disease, liver cancer, and death [Liang TF, Ann Intern Med 2000]. Since 2013, safe and effective treatment has been available that cures more than 95% of all treated persons, prevents future health complications, stops further

¹² See 90 FR 3865 (Jan. 15, 2025).

transmission, and allows for the possibility of hepatitis C elimination [Falade-Nwulia O, Ann Intern Med 2017].

Testing is the first step to accessing life-saving treatment; however, about one-third of people with hepatitis C in the United States are unaware of their infection [Lewis KC, CID 2024]. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends hepatitis C screening for all adults at least once, all pregnant women during every pregnancy, and all persons with risk for HCV infection, including periodic testing if risk persists [Schillie S, MMWR Recomm Rep 2020]. Current testing guidance for clinicians and laboratorians begins with a hepatitis C antibody (anti-HCV) test followed, when reactive, by a nucleic acid test to detect HCV RNA to diagnose current infection [CDC MMWR 2013]. Updated operational guidance was provided to ensure completion of the two-step approach using specimens collected during a single patient encounter. (Cartwright EJ, MMWR 2023)

A limitation of the antibody-first hepatitis C testing approach is that it takes an average of 7 to 8 weeks after HCV infection to develop a reactive HCV antibody (Abdel-Hamid M, Clin Micro 2002). Therefore, the current testing sequence fails to diagnose HCV infection in the window-phase/early acute phase, within the initial months following infection, and among immunocompromised people who may have delayed seroconversion. Fortunately, advancements in the diagnostic and regulatory landscape have created an opportunity to improve hepatitis C testing. Currently, there are two tests for viral markers that identify current HCV infection: (1) real-time (RT) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing of HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) detects virus within 1 to 2 weeks of infection (Gowda C, Clin Infect Dis 2020); and (2) HCV core antigen (HCVcAg) testing, currently approved outside of the United States, that uses an immunoassay to detect HCV core antigen within 2 to 3 weeks of infection (Sepulveda-Crespo D, Rev Med Virol 2023). Such virologic tests have become faster to perform and more accessible in a variety of care settings including closer to the point-of-care.

With CDC support, the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) held a 2-day convening of key stakeholders and subject matter experts in October 2021 to identify high-priority diagnostic tools needed to advance diagnosis of current HCV infection and linkage to treatment in a range of clinical and nonclinical settings. The published

meeting report called for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to reclassify HCV diagnostic tests from class III to class II, supported the availability of an FDA-cleared rapid CLIA-waived point-of-care (POC) HCV viral detection test, and encouraged CDC to review and update recommendations for HCV testing to identify current HCV infection, including testing sequences that detect HCV viral markers in the first step. (<https://www.aphl.org/aboutAPHL/publications/Documents/ID-HCV-2021-Meeting-Report.pdf>).

Subsequent to the APHL-led meeting:

In November 2021, the FDA reclassified hepatitis C diagnostic tests from class III devices to class II devices with special controls (510k). This action provided a new, lower-barrier opportunity for manufacturers to introduce new hepatitis C diagnostic tools for FDA review, including tests that were available at that time outside of the United States, such as a nucleic acid test for HCV RNA detection in a point-of-care format and an assay for HCVcAg.

In January 2024, CDC affirmed existing viral-first testing recommendations among people with recent HCV exposure ().

In January 2024, CDC began the process of updating HCV testing guidance for clinicians and laboratorians, including evaluating testing strategies for the general population that include tests for viral markers in the first testing step (e.g., “viral-first”).

In June 2024, the FDA authorized an HCV RNA CLIA-waived near point-of-care test for the diagnosis of current HCV infection.

Public Participation

Public engagement will entail listen-only observation of information shared on day 1 and day 2. If members of the public have input on the questions asked during the meeting, those public comments can be submitted through [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) using docket CDC–2025–0321 on or before September 24, 2025, and will be included in the final meeting report.

Please note that comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and are subject to public disclosure. Comments will be posted on <https://www.regulations.gov>. Therefore, do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure. If you include your name, contact information, or other information that

identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be on public display. CDC will review all submissions and may choose to redact, or withhold, submissions containing private or proprietary information such as Social Security numbers, medical information, inappropriate language, or duplicate/near duplicate examples of a mass-mail campaign. Do not submit comments by email. CDC does not accept comment by email.

Noah Aleshire,

Chief Regulatory Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–15859 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Public Comment Request Information
Collection Request Title: Membership Forms for Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network OMB No. 0915–0184—Revision

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA announces plans to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR), described below, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Prior to submitting the ICR to OMB, HRSA seeks comments from the public regarding the burden estimate, below, or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be received no later than October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to paperwork@hrsa.gov or by mail to the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, Room 14NWH04, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and draft instruments, email paperwork@hrsa.gov or call Samantha Miller, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer at (301) 443–9094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting

information, please include the ICR title for reference.

Information Collection Request Title: Membership Forms for Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, OMB No. 0915–0184—Revision.

Abstract: The purpose of this ICR is to renew and revise membership application materials for the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN). Membership in the OPTN is determined by submission of application materials to the OPTN demonstrating that the applicant meets all required criteria for membership and will agree to comply with all applicable provisions of the National Organ Transplant Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 273, *et seq.*, the OPTN final rule, 42 CFR part 121, OPTN Policies, and OPTN Management and Membership Policies. Section 1138 of the Social Security Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1320b–8, requires that hospitals in which transplants are performed by members of the OPTN abide by the rules and requirements of, the OPTN (that have been approved by the Secretary of HHS) as a condition of participation in Medicare and Medicaid.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: The application materials are needed to ensure that all members and prospective members of the OPTN submit evidence that they meet the required qualifications for membership. These materials provide the OPTN with the information necessary to confirm and demonstrate that applicants meet

OPTN membership application requirements and create a record of the application review process and resulting actions for consideration by the Secretary of HHS in the event an applicant subsequently appeals a membership rejection by the OPTN.

Transplant hospitals, organ procurement organizations, transplant histocompatibility laboratories, medical/scientific and public organizations, business organizations, and individuals complete the appropriate application materials to meet or sustain requirements for OPTN membership. The revisions include the addition of a new data collection form for Information Security Contact Management, a required role for accessing the OPTN Computer System; additional updates to align the membership applications for histocompatibility laboratories and businesses with new requirements, as well as non-substantive changes to the existing OMB data collection forms to improve clarity and efficiency for both members and OPTN.

Likely Respondents: New and existing transplant hospitals, organ procurement organizations, histocompatibility laboratories, medical/scientific organizations, public organizations, businesses, and individual members.

Burden Statement: Burden in this context means the time expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide the information requested. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to

develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information; to search data sources; to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The total annual burden hours estimated for this ICR are summarized in the table below.

The estimated burden hours for this collection decreased by 2,091 hours from the currently approved ICR package. The decrease in burden can be attributed to members becoming more familiar with the revised 2022 application forms and from consultation with the appropriate OPTN committees to estimate the burden. Specifically, OPTN based its burden hour estimates on input from a representative sample of potential respondents. Accordingly, the estimates were developed through consultation with the Transplant Administrator, Histocompatibility, Organ Procurement Organization, and Vascularized Composite Allograft committees. These committees reviewed the forms and instructions and determined the estimates through consensus during their meetings. In preparation for these discussions, some committee members also sought input from subject matter experts within their respective organizations.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS:

Form	Form name	Number of respondents ¹	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses ²	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours ³
1	OPTN Membership Application for Transplant Hospitals and Programs.	250	0.14	35	12.17	426
2	OPTN Membership Application for Kidney Transplant Programs.	235	0.34	80	6.85	548
3	OPTN Membership Application for Liver Transplant Programs.	144	0.46	66	5.79	382
4	OPTN Membership Application for Pancreas Transplant Programs.	135	0.22	30	5.79	174
5	OPTN Membership Application for Heart Transplant Programs.	155	0.25	39	16.82	656
6	OPTN Membership Application for Lung Transplant Programs.	81	0.20	16	5.79	93
7	OPTN Membership Application for Islet Transplant Programs.	22	0.09	2	8	16
8	OPTN Membership Application for Vascularized Composite Allograft Transplant Programs.	48	0.27	13	23.79	309
9	OPTN Membership Application for Intestine Transplant Programs.	19	0.16	3	11	33
10	OPTN Membership Application for Histocompatibility Laboratories.	138	0.22	30	3.7	111
11	OPTN Membership Application for Organ Procurement Organizations.	55	0.18	10	18.33	183

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS:—Continued

Form	Form name	Number of respondents ¹	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses ²	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours ³
12	OPTN Medical/Scientific Membership Application.	11	0.18	2	1.42	3
13	OPTN Public Organization Membership Application.	10	0.40	4	2	8
14	OPTN Business Membership Application.	19	0.47	9	1.61	14
15	OPTN Individual Membership Application.	16	0.625	10	1.53	15
16	OPTN Representative Form	499	0.27	135	0.43	58
17	Primary Data Coordinator Form	1,032	0.09	93	0.43	40
18	Primary Program Administrator Form	839	0.12	101	0.45	45
19	Additional Surgeon and Physician Request Form.	839	0.37	310	0.84	260
20	HOPE Act Variance Request Form ...	56	0.02	1	0.50	1
21	Kidney Paired Donation Pilot Program contact update form.	160	0.18	29	0.56	16
22	OPTN Membership Application Surgeon or Physician Log ⁴ .	0	0	0	0	0
23	Information Security Contact Management Form ⁵ .	462	1.46	675	0.19	128
.....		5,225		1,693		3,519

1. The numbers of respondents were updated with OPTN membership data as of December 2, 2024, and reflect the number of current OPTN members.

2. The numbers of total responses were calculated with data from December 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. “Total Responses” are rounded to the nearest whole number.

3. “Total Burden Hours” are rounded to the nearest whole number.

4. The OPTN Membership Application Surgeon or Physician Log is an optional form. The information can also be submitted by the OPTN member using a different format. The burden of completing the application is included in the organ-specific application form.

5. The Information Security Contact Management Form is new, added to the Membership ICR in 2025.

HRSA specifically requests comments on (1) the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency’s functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Maria G. Button,
Director, Executive Secretariat.
[FR Doc. 2025–15830 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Notice of Supplemental Award; Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems: Evidence to Impact

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.
ACTION: Notice of supplemental award.

SUMMARY: HRSA is providing additional award funds of \$440,000 in fiscal year (FY) 2025 to ZERO TO THREE National Center for Infant, Toddler, and Families, Inc., the current recipient of the Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems (ECDHS) Program cooperative agreement (HRSA–22–091), to support the continuation of existing activities

relating to early childhood development health services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Ekaterina Zoubak, Early Childhood Systems Analyst, Division of Home Visiting and Early Childhood Systems, HRSA, at ezoubak@hrsa.gov or 240–475–8014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Intended Recipient of the Award: ZERO TO THREE National Center for Infant, Toddler, and Families, Inc.
Amount of Non-Competitive Award: \$440,000.
Project Period: September 30, 2025, to September 29, 2026.
Assistance Listing Number: 93.110.
Award Instrument: Non-competitive supplemental funding to the existing Cooperative Agreement.
Authority: 42 U.S.C. 701(a)(2) (Title V, § 501(a)(2) of the Social Security Act).

TABLE 1—RECIPIENT(S) AND AWARD AMOUNT(S)

Grant No.	Award recipient name	City, state	Award amount
UK2MC46349	ZERO TO THREE National Center for Infant, Toddler and Families, Inc	Washington, DC	\$440,000

Justification: In FY 2022, under the authority for Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (42

U.S.C. 701(a)(2) (Title V, § 501(a)(2) of the Social Security Act)), HRSA awarded funds for the ECDHS Program

to ZERO TO THREE National Center for Infant, Toddler, and Families, Inc. (HRSA–22–091). This award included

expectations for the recipient to provide technical assistance to the Transforming Pediatrics in Early Childhood (TPEC) program (HRSA–22–141) recipients and a broad range of providers and stakeholders to support the integration of early childhood development expertise in pediatric care.

A Congressional Report accompanying the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. 118–47) included funding to “expand placements of early childhood development experts in pediatrician offices with a high percentage of Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program patients” (Senate Report 118–84), which led to the funding of four additional TPEC recipients in FY 2024, for a total of eight. Consistent with Congressional intent accompanying the FY 2024 appropriation, HRSA, through its Maternal and Child Health Bureau, will provide a supplement of \$440,000 in Special Projects of Regional and National Significance funding to the ECDHS Program recipient to continue their provision of technical assistance to these four additional TPEC recipients and for national dissemination of technical assistance to support early childhood development integration within comprehensive early childhood systems.

This supplement will improve access to early childhood development services that improve health outcomes and prevent the onset of chronic illness for families nationwide and will build the capacity of the health system to deliver high-quality pediatric services that address the holistic needs of children and families.

Thomas J. Engels,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–15847 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for New World Screwworm

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) is issuing this notice pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act. On August 18, 2025, the Secretary

determined, pursuant to his authority under the FD&C Act, that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) (NWS).

DATES: The determination and declaration were effective August 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tristan Colonius, Chief Veterinary Officer, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740, Tristan.colonius@fda.hhs.gov, 301–796–2624.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), HHS has the ability to take certain steps to help facilitate the availability of medical countermeasures based on one of four determinations under section 564(b): (1) A determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (“CBRN”) agent or agents; (2) the identification of a material threat by the Secretary of the Homeland Security pursuant to section 319F–2 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act sufficient to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad; (3) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to United States military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of title 10 or title 50, of attack with (i) a CBRN agent or agents; or (ii) an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to United States military forces; or (4) a determination by the Secretary [of HHS] that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad, and that involves a CBRN agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents.

Based on any of these four determinations, the Secretary of HHS may declare that circumstances exist

that justify Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), at which point the Commissioner of Food and Drugs of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), acting under delegated authority from the Secretary of HHS, may issue an EUA authorizing (1) the emergency use of an unapproved drug, an unapproved or uncleared device, or an unlicensed biological product; or (2) an unapproved use of an approved drug, approved or cleared device, or licensed biological product, if the criteria for issuance of an authorization under section 564 of the FD&C Act are met.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs requested that the Secretary issue the declaration to allow FDA to take measures based on information currently available about NWS. The determination that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves NWS (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*), and the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS myiasis in animals by the Secretary, enable the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to issue EUAs for animal drugs for prevention or treatment of New World Screwworm myiasis.

II. Determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services

On August 18, 2025, I determined, pursuant to my authority under section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act, that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*).

III. Declaration of the Secretary of Health and Human Services

On August 18, 2025, pursuant to section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act and subject to the terms of any authorization issued under that section, I declare that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent New World Screwworm myiasis in animals. This declaration remains in effect until the declaration is terminated in

accordance with section 564 of the FD&C Act.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–15918 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4161–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0199]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0065

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0065, Offshore Supply Vessels; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0199] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG–C51–P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection’s purpose, the Collection’s likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0199 and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website’s instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS’s eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Offshore Supply Vessels—Title 46 CFR Subchapter L.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0065.

Summary: 46 U.S.C. 3305 and 3306 authorizes the Coast Guard to prescribe safety regulations. 46 CFR Subchapter L promulgates marine safety regulations for offshore supply vessels (OSV).

Need: The OSV posting/marketing requirements are needed to provide instructions to those onboard of actions to be taken in the event of an emergency. The reporting/recordkeeping requirements verify compliance with regulations without Coast Guard presence to witness routine matters, including OSVs based overseas as an alternative to Coast Guard inspection.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Operators and operators of vessels.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has decreased from 718 hours to 695 hours a year, due to a decrease in the estimated annual number of responses.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–15817 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0243]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0122

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget

(OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0122, Cargo Securing Manuals; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0243] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG–C5I–P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection’s purpose, the Collection’s likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated

collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0243, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website’s instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS’s eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Cargo Securing Manuals.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0122.

Summary: The information is used by the Coast Guard to review/approve new or updated cargo securing manuals (CSM).

Need: 46 U.S.C. 2103 and 3306 authorizes the Coast Guard to establish these regulations. Title 33 CFR 97 prescribes the CSM regulations.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Owners, operators, and masters of certain cargo vessels.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has decreased from 280 hours to 260 hours a year, due to a decrease in the estimated annual number of CSM submissions.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–15825 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0201]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0104

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0104, Barges Carrying Bulk Hazardous Materials; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0201] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG–C5I–P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995;

44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0201, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and

submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Barges Carrying Bulk Hazardous Materials.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0104.

Summary: This information is needed to ensure the safe shipment of bulk hazardous liquids in barges. The requirements are necessary to ensure that barges meet safety standards and to ensure that barge's crewmembers have the information necessary to operate barges safely.

Need: 46 U.S.C. 3703 authorizes the Coast Guard to prescribe rules related to the carriage of liquid bulk dangerous cargoes. 46 CFR 151 prescribes rules for barges carrying bulk liquid hazardous materials.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Owners and operators of tank barges.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has decreased from 27,262 hours a year to 23,827 hours, due to a decrease in the estimated annual number of respondents.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management,
U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–15815 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0244]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0105

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0105, Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded with Certain Dangerous Cargoes,

Inland Rivers, Coast Guard Heartland District and the Illinois Waterway, Coast Guard Great Lakes District; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0244] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: COMMANDANT (CG–C5I–P), ATTN: PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT MANAGER, U.S. COAST GUARD, 2703 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AVE. SE, STOP 7710, WASHINGTON, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated

collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0244, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded with Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Inland Rivers, Coast Guard Heartland District and the Illinois Waterway, Coast Guard Great Lakes District.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0105.

Summary: The Coast Guard requires position and intended movement reporting, and fleeting operations reporting, from barges carrying certain dangerous cargoes (CDCs) in the inland rivers within the Heartland and Great Lakes Coast Guard Districts. The reporting requirements are found in 33 CFR 165.830 and 165.921.

Need: This information is used to ensure port safety and security and to ensure the uninterrupted flow of commerce.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Owners, agents, masters, towing vessel operators, or persons in charge of barges loaded with CDCs or having CDC residue operating on the inland rivers located within the Heartland and Great Lakes Coast Guard Districts.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden remains 4 hours a year.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management,
U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–15826 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0197]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0052

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0052, Nondestructive Testing of Certain Cargo Tanks on Unmanned Barges; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0197] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant

(CG–C5I–P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0197, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents

mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Nondestructive Testing of Certain Cargo Tanks on Unmanned Barges.

OMB Control Number: 1625-0052.

Summary: The Coast Guard uses the results of nondestructive testing to evaluate the suitability of older pressure-vessel-type cargo tanks of unmanned barges to remain in service. Such a tank, on an unmanned barge, 30 years old or older is subjected to nondestructive testing once every ten years.

Need: Under 46 U.S.C. 3703, the Coast Guard is responsible for ensuring safe shipment of liquid dangerous cargoes and has promulgated regulations for certain barges to ensure the meeting of safety standards.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Owners of tank barges.

Frequency: Every 10 years.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden remains 104 hours a year.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management,
U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025-15816 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2025-0195]

**Information Collection Request to
Office of Management and Budget;
OMB Control Number: 1625-0005**

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625-0005, Application and Permit to Handle Hazardous Materials; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG-2025-0195] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the "Public participation and request for comments" portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG-C5I-P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593-7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607-4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate

comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG-2025-0195, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Application and Permit to Handle Hazardous Materials.

OMB Control Number: 1625-0005.

Summary: The information is used to ensure the safe handling of explosives and other hazardous materials around ports and aboard vessels.

Need: 46 U.S.C. 70011 and 70034 authorize the Coast Guard to establish standards for the handling, storage, and movement of hazardous materials on a vessel and waterfront facility.

Regulations in 33 CFR 126.17, 49 CFR 176.100, and 176.415 prescribe the rules for facilities and vessels.

Forms: CG-4260, Application and Permit to Handle Hazardous Materials.

Respondents: Shipping agents and terminal operators that handle hazardous materials.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has increased from 484 hours to 511 hours a year, due to an increase in the estimated number of responses.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 29, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management,
U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025-15812 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2025-0196]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625-0016

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625-0016, Welding and Hot Work Permits; Posting of Warning Signs; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG-2025-0196] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the "Public participation and request for comments" portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at [https://](https://www.regulations.gov)

www.regulations.gov. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG-C5I-P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593-7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607-4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG-2025-0196, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Welding and Hot Work Permits; Posting of Warning Signs.

OMB Control Number: 1625-0016.

Summary: This information collection helps to ensure that waterfront facilities and vessels are in compliance with safety standards. A permit must be issued prior to welding or hot work at certain waterfront facilities; and, the posting of warning signs is required on certain facilities.

Need: The information is needed to ensure safe operations on certain waterfront facilities and vessels.

Forms: CG-4201, Welding and Hot Work.

Respondents: Owners and operators of certain waterfront facilities and vessels.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has increased from 497 hours to 519 hours a year, due to an increase in the estimated annual number of responses.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 29, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management,
U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025-15813 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****[Docket No. USCG–2025–0200]****Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0099****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0099, Requirements for the Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Compressed Natural Gas as Cooking Fuel on Passenger Vessels; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0200] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public participation and request for comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG–C51–P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Public Participation and Request for Comments**

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR

contains information describing the Collection’s purpose, the Collection’s likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0200, and must be received by October 20, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website’s instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS’s eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Requirements for the Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Compressed Natural Gas as Cooking Fuel on Passenger Vessels.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0099.

Summary: The collection of information requires passenger vessels to post two placards that contain safety and operating instructions on the use of cooking appliances that use liquefied gas or compressed natural gas.

Need: 46 U.S.C. 3306(a)(5) and 4302 authorizes the Coast Guard to prescribe regulations for the use of vessel stores of a dangerous nature. These regulations are prescribed in both uninspected and inspected passenger vessel regulations.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Owners and operators of passenger vessels.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has increased from 7,232 hours to 7,858 hours a year, due to an increase in the estimated annual number of respondents.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: July 31, 2025.

Bradley E. White,

(Acting) Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–15814 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**U.S. Customs and Border Protection****Accreditation and Approval of Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc., (Pasadena, TX) as a Commercial Gauger and Laboratory**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of accreditation and approval of Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc. (Pasadena, TX), as a commercial gauger and laboratory.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc. (Pasadena, TX), has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of August 16, 2023.

DATES: Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc. (Pasadena, TX) was approved and accredited as a

commercial gauger and laboratory as of August 16, 2023. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for August 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Laura Granell-Ortiz, Laboratories and Scientific Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1501A North, Washington, DC 20004, tel. 202–344–1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13, that Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc., 402 Pasadena Blvd., Pasadena, TX 77506, has been approved to gauge petroleum

and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13.

Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc. (Pasadena, TX) is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products from the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank Gauging.
7	Temperature Determination.
8	Sampling.

API Chapters	Title
11	Physical Properties Data.
12	Calculation of Petroleum Quantities.
17	Marine Measurements.

Quality Custom Inspections and Laboratories, Inc. (Pasadena, TX) is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27–01	D287	Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum Products and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method).
27–03	D4006	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oil by Distillation.
27–04	D95	Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation.
27–06	D473	Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method.
27–08	D86	Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure.
27–11	D445	Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity).
27–14	D2622	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
27–46	D5002	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Crude Oils by Digital Density Analyzer.
27–48	D4052	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter.
27–50	D93	Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.
27–53	D2709	Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge.
27–58	D5191	Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Mini Method).

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344–1060. The inquiry may also be sent to CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov. Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories.

<http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories>.

Lina M. Acosta,

Acting Laboratory Director, Houston Laboratories and Scientific Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–15820 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Approval of International Marine Consultants (San Juan, PR) as a Commercial Gauger

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of approval of International Marine Consultants (San Juan, PR), as a commercial gauger.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that International Marine Consultants (San Juan, PR), has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of October 2, 2024.

DATES: International Marine Consultants (San Juan, PR) was approved as a commercial gauger as of October 2, 2024. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for October 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Laura Granell-Ortiz, Laboratories and Scientific Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1331 Pennsylvania

Avenue NW, Suite 1501A North, Washington, DC 20004, tel. 202–344–1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.13, that International Marine Consultants, 429 Padre Rufo St., San Juan, PR 00917, has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.13.

International Marine Consultants (San Juan, PR) is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products from the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank Gauging.
7	Temperature Determination.
12	Calculation of Petroleum Quantities.
17	Marine Measurement.

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries

regarding the specific gauger service this entity is approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344–1060. The inquiry may also be sent to CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov. Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories. <http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories>

Lina M. Acosta,
Acting Laboratory Director, Houston, Laboratories and Scientific Services.
[FR Doc. 2025–15821 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management
Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002; Internal
Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2550]

Proposed Flood Hazard
Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, Department of
Homeland Security.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified

for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before November 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2550, to David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are

used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Sevier County, Tennessee and Incorporated Areas Project: 23–04–0046S Preliminary Date: August 22, 2024	
City of Gatlinburg	City Hall, 1230 East Parkway, Gatlinburg, TN 37738.
City of Sevierville	City Hall, 120 Gary Wade Boulevard, Sevierville, TN 37862.
Town of Pittman Center	Pittman Center City Hall, 2839 Webb Creek Road, Sevierville, TN 37876.

Community	Community map repository address
Unincorporated Areas of Sevier County	Sevier County Public Works Building, 227 Cedar Street, Sevierville, TN 37862.

[FR Doc. 2025–15881 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency****[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–2551]****Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations**

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Connecticut: New Haven.	Town of East Haven (25–01–0643X).	The Honorable Joseph A. Carfora, Mayor, Town of East Haven, 250 Main Street, East Haven, CT 06512.	Engineering Department, 461 North High Street, East Haven, CT 06512.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 23, 2025	040037
Florida:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Bay	Unincorporated areas of Bay County (24-04-6962P).	Robert Majka, Manager, Bay County, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Bay County Planning and Zoning Department, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 10, 2025	120004
Collier	City of Marco Island (25-04-1248P).	Mike McNees, Manager, City of Marco Island, 50 Bald Eagle Drive, Marco Island, FL 34145.	Building Services Department, 50 Bald Eagle Drive, Marco Island, FL 34145.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 9, 2025	120426
Duval	City of Jacksonville (24-04-6951P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 15, 2025	120077
Duval	City of Jacksonville (25-04-0687P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 6, 2025	120077
Leon	Unincorporated areas of Leon County (24-04-6936P).	The Honorable Vincent S. Long, Leon County, Administrator, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301.	Leon County Renaissance Center, DSEM Environmental Services, 435 North Macomb Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 4, 2025	120143
Monroe	Unincorporated areas of Monroe County (25-04-3831P).	The Honorable Jim Scholl, Mayor, Monroe County, Board of Commissioners, 530 Whitehead Street, Key West, FL 33040.	Monroe County Building Department, 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 300, Marathon, FL 33050.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 14, 2025	125129
Orange	City of Orlando (25-04-1101P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Services Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	120186
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (24-04-6983P).	The Honorable Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 30, 2025	120230
St. Johns	Unincorporated areas of St. Johns County (25-04-1680P).	The Honorable Joy Andrews, St. Johns County Administrator, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	St. Johns County Administration Building, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 28, 2025	125147
Volusia	City of Daytona Beach (24-04-4524P).	The Honorable Derrick Henry, Mayor, City of Daytona Beach, 301 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, FL 32114.	City Hall, 301 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, FL 32114.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	125099
Volusia	City of Ormond Beach (24-04-4524P).	The Honorable Jason Leslie, Mayor, City of Ormond Beach, 22 South Beach Street, Ormond Beach, FL 32174.	City Hall, 22 South Beach Street, Ormond Beach, FL 32174.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	125136
Volusia	Unincorporated areas of Volusia County (24-04-4524P).	George Recktenwald, Volusia County Manager, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720.	Volusia County Thomas C. Kelly Administration Center, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	125155
Georgia: Chatham	City of Pooler (24-04-2433P).	The Honorable Karen L. Williams, Mayor, City of Pooler, 100 U.S. Highway 80 Southwest, Pooler, GA 31322.	City Hall, 100 U.S. Highway 80 Southwest, Pooler, GA 31322.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 15, 2025	130261
Kentucky: Union	City of Sturgis (24-04-3552P).	The Honorable Billy Adams, Mayor, City of Sturgis, P.O. Box 98, Sturgis, KY 42459.	Union County Planning Commission, 510 South Mart Street, Morganfield, KY 42437.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 23, 2025	210217
Union	City of Uniontown (24-04-3544P).	The Honorable LaDonna N. Tapp, Mayor, City of Uniontown, P.O. Box 548, Uniontown, KY 42461.	Union County Planning Commission, 510 South Mart Street, Morganfield, KY 42437.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 16, 2025	210218

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Louisiana: Livingston.	Unincorporated areas of Livingston Parish (25–06–0302P).	The Honorable Randy Delatte, Livingston Parish President, P.O. Box 427, Livingston, LA 70754.	Livingston Parish Building and Permit Department, 20399 Government Boulevard, Livingston, LA 70754.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 17, 2025	220113
Massachusetts: Plymouth.	Town of Hull (25–01–0177P).	Jennifer Constable, Manager, Town of Hull, 253 Atlantic Avenue, Hull, MA 02045.	Building Department, 253 Atlantic Avenue, Hull, MA 02045.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 10, 2025	250269
Minnesota: Anoka	City of Blaine (24–05–0743P).	The Honorable Tim Sanders, Mayor, City of Blaine, 10801 Town Square Drive Northeast, Blaine, MN 55449.	City Hall, 10801 Town Square Drive Northeast, Blaine, MN 55449.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 20, 2025	270007
Clay	City of Glyndon (24–05–0538P).	The Honorable Joe Olson, Mayor, City of Glyndon, 36 3rd Street Southeast, Glyndon, MN 56547.	City Hall, 36 3rd Street Southeast, Glyndon, MN 56547.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 24, 2025	270083
Clay	Unincorporated areas of Clay County (24–05–0538P).	The Honorable Kevin Campbell, Chair, Clay County, Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 280, Moorhead, MN 56560.	Clay County Government Center, 3510 12th Avenue South, Moorhead, MN 56560.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 24, 2025	275235
Pennington	Unincorporated areas of Pennington County (24–05–0823P).	The Honorable Seth Nelson, Pennington County Commissioner, 101 Main Avenue North, Thief River Falls, MN 56701.	Pennington County SWCD, 201 Sherwood Avenue South, Thief River Falls, MN 56701.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 9, 2025	270651
North Carolina: Guilford.	Town of Oak Ridge (24–04–7076P).	The Honorable Jim Kinneman, Mayor, Town of Oak Ridge, P.O. Box 374, Oak Ridge, NC 27310.	Planning and Zoning Department, 8315 Linville Road, Oak Ridge, NC 27310.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 30, 2025	370596
Pennsylvania: Juniata	Township of Delaware (24–03–0070P).	The Honorable Douglas L. Roush, Chair, Township of Delaware Board of Supervisors, 815 Quarry Road, McAlisterville, PA 17049.	Township Hall, 815 Quarry Road, McAlisterville, PA 17049.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	421739
Montgomery ...	Township of Whitemarsh (24–03–0912P).	Craig McAnally, Township of Whitemarsh Manager, 616 Germantown Pike, Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.	Township Hall, 616 Germantown Pike, Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	420712
Texas: Bexar	City of San Antonio (25–06–0801P).	The Honorable Ron Nirenberg, Mayor, City of San Antonio, P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283.	Public Works, Storm Water Division, 1901 South Alamo Street, 2nd Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 6, 2025	480045
Collin	City of Melissa (24–06–2260P).	The Honorable Jay Northcut, Mayor, City of Melissa, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454.	City Hall, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	481626
Collin	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (24–06–2260P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071.	Collin County Engineering Department, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	480130
Dallas	City of Dallas (24–06–2275P).	Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 20, 2025	480171
Dallas	City of Dallas (25–06–0086P).	Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 20, 2025	480171
Dallas	City of Garland (25–06–1337P).	The Honorable Scott LeMay, Mayor, City of Garland, P.O. Box 469002, Garland, TX 75046.	City Hall, 200 North 5th Street, Garland, TX 75040.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 14, 2025	485471

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Montgomery ...	City of Conroe (25–06–0024P).	The Honorable Duke W. Coon, Mayor, City of Conroe, P.O. Box 3066, Conroe, TX 77305.	City Hall, 300 West Davis Street, Conroe, TX 77301.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 4, 2025	480484
Rockwall	City of Rockwall (24–06–2387P).	The Honorable Tim McCallum, Mayor, City of Rockwall, 385 South Goliad Street, Rockwall, TX 75087.	City Hall, 385 South Goliad Street, Rockwall, TX 75087.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	480547
Tarrant	City of Haltom City (25–06–0183P).	Rex Phelps, Manager, City of Haltom City, 4801 Haltom Road, Haltom City, TX 76117.	City Hall, 4801 Haltom Road, Haltom City, TX 76117.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 14, 2025	480599

[FR Doc. 2025–15878 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal

Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of December 26, 2025 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified

flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov>.

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Johnson County, Iowa and Incorporated Areas Docket Nos.: FEMA–B–2105, B–2279, B–2455	
City of Coralville	City Hall, 1512 7th Street, Coralville, IA 52241.
City of Hills	City Office, 201 North 1st Street, Hills, IA 52235.
City of Iowa City	Civic Center, 410 East Washington Street, Iowa City, IA 52240.
City of Lone Tree	City Hall, 123 North Devoe Street, Lone Tree, IA 52755.
City of North Liberty	City Hall, 360 North Main Street, North Liberty, IA 52317.
City of Oxford	City Hall, 205 North Augusta Avenue, Oxford, IA 52322.
City of Shueyville	Shueyville City Hall, 2863 120th Street Northeast, Swisher, IA 52338.
City of Solon	City Hall, 101 North Iowa Street, Solon, IA 52333.
City of Swisher	City Hall, 66 2nd Street Southwest, Swisher, IA 52338.
City of Tiffin	City Hall, 300 Railroad Street, Tiffin, IA 52340.
City of University Heights	City Hall, 1302 Melrose Avenue, University Heights, IA 52246.
Unincorporated Areas of Johnson County	Johnson County Planning Development and Sustainability Department, 913 South Dubuque Street, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Community	Community map repository address
Harrison County, Missouri and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2452	
City of Bethany	City Hall, 206 North 16th Street, Bethany, MO 64424.
City of Cainsville	City Hall, 1413 Old Mill Road, Cainsville, MO 64632.
City of Gilman City	City Hall, 429 Main Street, Gilman City, MO 64642.
City of New Hampton	City Hall, 212 East Lincoln Street, New Hampton, MO 64471.
City of Ridgeway	City Hall, 606 Main Street, Ridgeway, MO 64481.
Unincorporated Areas of Harrison County	Harrison County Courthouse, 1505 Main Street, Bethany, MO 64424.
Village of Blythedale	Harrison County Courthouse, 1505 Main Street, Bethany, MO 64424.
Village of Eagleville	City Hall, 10028 10th Street, Eagleville, MO 64442.
Village of Mount Moriah	Harrison County Courthouse, 1505 Main Street, Bethany, MO 64424.

[FR Doc. 2025-15883 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency****[Docket ID FEMA-2025-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2555]****Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations****AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, "Flood Insurance.")

Jeffrey Jackson,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:						
Coconino	Unincorporated areas of Coconino County, (24-09-0306P).	The Honorable Patrice Horstman, Chair of the Board, Coconino County, 219 East Cherry Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	Coconino County Community Development, 2500 North Fort Valley Road, Building 1, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 17, 2025	040019
Maricopa	City of Buckeye, (24-09-0657P).	The Honorable Eric Orsborn, Mayor, City of Buckeye, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	City Hall, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 14, 2025	040039
Maricopa	City of Peoria (24-09-0480P).	The Honorable Jason Beck, Mayor, City of Peoria, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345.	City Hall, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 24, 2025	040050
Arkansas: Washington.	City of Elkins, (24-06-2439P).	The Honorable Troy Reed, Mayor, City of Elkins, 1874 Stokenbury Road, Elkins, AR 72727.	City Hall, 1874 Stokenbury Road, Elkins, AR 72727.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	050214
California:						
Riverside	City of Menifee, (24-09-0974P).	Armando G. Villa, City Manager, City of Menifee, 29844 Haun Road, Menifee, CA 92586.	City Hall, 29844 Haun Road, Menifee, CA 92586.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	060176
Riverside	City of Murrieta, (24-09-0974P).	The Honorable Cindy Warren, Mayor, City of Murrieta, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	City Hall, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	060751
Riverside	City of Palm Desert, (25-09-0300P).	The Honorable Jan C. Harnik, Mayor, City of Palm Desert, 73510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260.	City Hall, 73510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 29, 2025	060629
Riverside	City of Perris, (25-09-0170P).	The Honorable Michael Vargas, Mayor, City of Perris, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570.	Engineering Department, 24 South D Street, Suite 100, Perris, CA 92570.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	060258
Riverside	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County, (24-09-0974P).	The Honorable V. Manuel Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	060245
San Diego	City of San Diego, (24-09-0229P).	The Honorable Todd Gloria, Mayor, City of San Diego, 202 C Street, 11th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101.	Stormwater Department, 9370 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92123.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	060295
San Diego	Unincorporated areas of San Diego County, (24-09-0229P).	The Honorable Ebony N. Shelton, Chief Administrative Officer, San Diego County, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 209, San Diego, CA 92101.	San Diego County, Survey Records Counter, 5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 300, San Diego, CA 92123.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	060284
San Joaquin ...	City of Stockton (25-09-0082P).	Steve Colangelo, Interim City Manager, City of Stockton, 425 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, CA 95202.	Community Development-Building Department, 345 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, CA 95202.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	060302
San Joaquin ...	Unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County, (25-09-0082P).	The Honorable Paul Canepa, Chair, San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, 44 North San Joaquin Street, 6th Floor, Suite 627, Stockton, CA 95202.	San Joaquin County, Public Works Department, 1810 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, CA 95205.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	060299
Colorado:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Adams	Unincorporated areas of Adams County, (23-08-0746P).	The Honorable Lynn Baca, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 5th Floor, Suite C5000A, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County Community and Economic Development, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor, Suite W2000, Brighton, CO 80601.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 30, 2025	080001
Arapahoe	City of Aurora, (24-08-0262P).	The Honorable Mike Coffman, Mayor, City of Aurora, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	Engineering Department, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 17, 2025	080002
Arapahoe	City of Littleton, (24-08-0533P).	The Honorable Kyle Schlachter, Mayor, City of Littleton, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	Public Works Department, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 7, 2025	080017
Jefferson	City of Arvada, (23-08-0746P).	The Honorable Lauren Simpson, Mayor, City of Arvada, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	Engineering Division, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 30, 2025	085072
Larimer	City of Fort Collins, (25-08-0506P).	Kelly DiMartino, City Manager, City of Fort Collins, P.O. Box 580, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Stormwater Engineering and Floodplain Administration, Utility Service Center (USC), 700 Wood Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 16, 2025	080102
Larimer	Unincorporated areas of Larimer County, (25-08-0506P).	Lorenda Volker, County Manager, Larimer County, P.O. Box 1190, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Larimer County Administrative Services Engineering Department, 200 West Oak Street, Suite 3000, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 16, 2025	080101
Mesa	City of Grand Junction, (24-08-0315P).	Michael Bennett, City of Grand Junction Manager, 250 North 5th Street, Grand Junction, CO 81501.	Engineering Division, 244 North 7th Street, Grand Junction, CO 81501.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 30, 2025	080117
Weld	Unincorporated areas of Weld County, (25-08-0071P).	The Honorable Perry Buck, Chair, Weld County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 758, Greeley, CO 80632.	Weld County Administrative Building, 1150 O Street, Greeley, CO 80631.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 27, 2025	080266
Delaware: New Castle	City of New Castle, (25-03-0504P).	The Honorable Valarie Leary, Mayor, City of New Castle, 220 Delaware Street, New Castle, DE 19720.	Building Department, 900 Wilmington Road, New Castle, DE 19720.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 13, 2025	100026
Florida: Bay	Unincorporated areas of Bay County, (24-04-7642P).	Robert Majka, Bay County Manager, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Bay County Planning and Zoning Department, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	120004
Duval	City of Jacksonville, (25-04-2677P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 24, 2025	120077
Hillsborough ...	Unincorporated areas of Hillsborough County, (25-04-0011P).	The Honorable Bonnie Wise, Hillsborough County Administrator, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 26th Floor, Tampa, FL 33602.	Hillsborough County Public Works Department, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 22nd Floor, Tampa, FL 33602.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	120112
Lake	City of Leesburg, (25-04-1023P).	The Honorable Alan Reisman, Mayor, City of Leesburg, 501 West Meadow Street, Leesburg, FL 34748.	City Hall, 501 West Meadow Street, Leesburg, FL 34748.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 20, 2025	120136
Marion	City of Ocala, (24-04-4815P).	The Honorable Ben Marciano, Mayor, City of Ocala, 110 Southeast Watula Avenue, Ocala, FL 34471.	Stormwater Engineering Department, 1805 Northeast 30th Avenue, Building 300, Ocala, FL 34470.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 24, 2025	120330

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Monroe	Unincorporated areas of Monroe County, (25-04-3303P).	The Honorable Jim Scholl, Mayor, Monroe County Board of Commissioners, 530 Whitehead Street, Key West, FL 33040.	Monroe County Building Department, 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 300, Marathon, FL 33050.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Dec. 1, 2025	125129
Nassau	Unincorporated areas of Nassau County, (24-04-6683P).	Taco E. Pope, Manager, Nassau County, 96135 Nassau Place, Suite 1, Yulee, FL 32097.	Nassau County Public Services Building, 96161 Nassau Place, Yulee, FL 32097.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 13, 2025	120170
Palm Beach ...	Unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County, (25-04-0808P).	The Honorable Todd J. Bonlarron, Interim Administrator, Palm Beach County, 301 North Olive Avenue, Suite 1101, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Palm Beach County Vista Center, Building Division, 2300 North Jog Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33411.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	120192
Polk	City of Lakeland, (25-04-0671P).	The Honorable William "Bill" Mutz, Mayor, City of Lakeland, 228 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, FL 33801.	City Hall, 228 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, FL 33801.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 21, 2025	120267
Seminole	City of Sanford (24-04-6186P).	The Honorable Art Woodruff, Mayor, City of Sanford, 300 North Park Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771.	City Hall, 300 North Park Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	120294
Volusia	City of Daytona Beach, (25-04-0867P).	The Honorable Derrick Henry, Mayor, City of Daytona Beach, 301 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, FL 32114.	City Hall, 301 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, FL 32114.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 17, 2025	125099
Idaho: Blaine	City of Hailey, (24-10-0547P).	The Honorable Martha Burke, Mayor, City of Hailey, 115 Main Street South, Hailey, ID 83333.	City Hall, 115 Main Street South, Hailey, ID 83333.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 16, 2025	160022
Illinois: Cook	Village of Northbrook, (25-05-0537P).	Kathryn Ciesla, Village President, Village of Northbrook, 1225 Cedar Lane, Northbrook, IL 60062.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 655 Huehl Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	170132
Massachusetts:						
Essex	City of Haverhill, (25-01-0730P).	The Honorable Melinda E. Barrett, Mayor, City of Haverhill, 4 Summer Street, Room 100, Haverhill, MA 01830.	Engineering Division, City Hall, Room 300, Haverhill, MA 01830.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250085
Essex	Town of Groveland, (25-01-0730P).	The Honorable Jason Naves, Chair, Town of Groveland Select Board, 183 Main Street, Groveland, MA 01834.	Town Hall, 183 Main Street, Groveland, MA 01834.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250083
Essex	Town of West Newbury, (25-01-0730P).	Angus Jennings, Manager, Town of West Newbury, 381 Main Street, West Newbury, MA 01985.	Inspectional Services Department, 381 Main Street, West Newbury, MA 01985.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250108
Middlesex	City of Waltham, (25-01-0729P).	The Honorable Jeannette A. McCarthy, Mayor, City of Waltham, 610 Main Street, Waltham, MA 02452.	Clark Government Center, 119 School Street, Waltham, MA 02451.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250222
Middlesex	Town of Belmont, (25-01-0729P).	The Honorable Matt Taylor, Chair, Town of Belmont, Select Board, 455 Concord Avenue, Belmont, MA 02478.	Town Hall, 455 Concord Avenue, Belmont, MA 02478.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250182
Worcester	Town of Holden (25-01-0727P).	The Honorable Thomas Curran, Chair, Town of Holden, Board of Selectmen, 1204 Main Street, Holden, MA 01520.	Town Hall, 1204 Main Street, Holden, MA 01520.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	250309
North Carolina:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Brunswick	Town of Calabash, (23–04–1192P).	The Honorable Donna Long, Mayor, Town of Calabash, 882 Persimmon Road Calabash, NC 28467.	Planning and Zoning, 882 Persimmon Road Calabash, NC 28467.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Sep. 19, 2025	370395
Brunswick	Town of Carolina Shores, (23–04–1192P).	The Honorable Daniel Conte, Mayor, Town of Carolina Shores, 200 Persimmon Road Carolina Shores, NC 28467.	Planning and Zoning Division, 200 Persimmon Road Carolina Shores, NC 28467.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Sep. 19, 2025	370517
Brunswick	Unincorporated areas of Brunswick County, (23–04–1192P).	The Honorable Mike Forte, Chair, Brunswick County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 249, Bolivia, NC 28422.	Brunswick County Planning Department, 75 Courthouse Drive, Building 1, Bolivia, NC 28422.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Sep. 19, 2025	370295
Oklahoma: Comanche	City of Lawton, (25–06–0068P).	The Honorable Stan Booker, Mayor, City of Lawton, 212 Southwest 9th Street, Lawton, OK 73501.	City Hall, 212 Southwest 9th Street, Lawton, OK 73501.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	400049
Tulsa	City of Tulsa, (24–06–2612P).	The Honorable Monroe Nichols IV, Mayor, City of Tulsa, 175 East 2nd Street, Tulsa, OK 74103.	City Hall, 175 East 2nd Street, Suite 690, Tulsa, OK 74103.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 24, 2025	405381
South Dakota: Meade	City of Sturgis, (24–08–0256P).	The Honorable Kevin Forrester, Mayor, City of Sturgis, 1040 Harley-Davidson Way, Sturgis, SD 57785.	Public Works Department, 1057 Dudley Street, Sturgis, SD 57785.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 22, 2025	460055
Pennington	City of Box Elder, (24–08–0531P).	The Honorable Larry Larson, Mayor, City of Box Elder, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	City Hall, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 24, 2025	460089
Pennington	Unincorporated areas of Pennington County, (24–08–0531P).	The Honorable Ron Weifenbach, Chair, Pennington County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 6160, Rapid City, SD 57709.	Pennington County Administration Building, 130 Kansas City Street, Rapid City, SD 57701.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 24, 2025	460064
Tennessee: Davidson.	Metropolitan Government of, Nashville-Davidson County, (24–04–1726P).	The Honorable Freddie O'Connell, Mayor, Metropolitan Government of, Nashville-Davidson County, 1 Public Square, Suite 100, Nashville, TN 37201.	Metropolitan Government of, Nashville-Davidson County, Metro Water Services, 1607 County Hospital Road, Nashville, TN 37218.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 24, 2025	470040
Texas: Dallas	City of Grand Prairie, (24–06–1445P).	The Honorable Ron Jensen, Mayor, City of Grand Prairie, P.O. Box 534045, Grand Prairie, TX 75053.	City Hall East, 300 West Main Street, Grand Prairie, TX 75050.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Dec. 1, 2025	485472
McClennan	City of Waco (24–06–1644P).	The Honorable Jim Holmes, Mayor, City of Waco, P.O. Box 2570, Waco, TX 76702.	Dr. Mae Jackson Development Center, 401 Franklin Avenue, Waco, TX 76701.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Nov. 28, 2025	480461
Utah: Davis	City of Layton, (24–08–0648P).	The Honorable Joy Petro, Mayor, City of Layton, 437 North Wasatch Drive, Layton, UT 84041.	Engineering Division, 437 North Wasatch Drive, Layton, UT 84041.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 28, 2025	490047
Davis	Unincorporated areas of Davis County, (24–08–0648P).	The Honorable Lorene Miner Kamalu, Chair, Davis County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, UT 84025.	Davis County, Community and Economic Development Department, 61 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Oct. 28, 2025	490038

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2553]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before November 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS

report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison. You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2553, to David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report

that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Franklin County, Massachusetts (All Jurisdictions) Project: 22–01–0006S Preliminary Date: May 22, 2024	
City of Greenfield	City Hall, 14 Court Square, Greenfield, MA 01301.
Town of Ashfield	Town Hall, 412 Main Street, Ashfield, MA 01330.
Town of Bernardston	Town Hall, 38 Church Street, Bernardston, MA 01337.
Town of Buckland	Buckland Town Hall, 17 State Street, Shelburne Falls, MA 01370.
Town of Charlemont	Town Hall, 157 Main Street, Charlemont, MA 01339.
Town of Colrain	Town Hall, 55 Main Road, Colrain, MA 01340.
Town of Conway	Town Offices, 32 Main Street, Conway, MA 01341.
Town of Deerfield	Deerfield Municipal Offices, 8 Conway Street, South Deerfield, MA 01373.
Town of Erving	Town Hall, 12 East Main Street, Erving, MA 01344.
Town of Gill	Town Hall, 325 Main Road, Gill, MA 01354.
Town of Hawley	Town Office, 8 Pudding Hollow Road, Hawley, MA 01339.

Community	Community map repository address
Town of Heath	Jacobs Road Municipal Center, 18 Jacobs Road, Heath, MA 01346.
Town of Leverett	Town Hall, 9 Montague Road, Leverett, MA 01054.
Town of Leyden	Town Offices, 7 Brattleboro Road, Leyden, MA 01301.
Town of Monroe	Town Hall, 3C School Street, Monroe, MA 01350.
Town of Montague	Montague Town Hall, 1 Avenue A, Turners Falls, MA 01376.
Town of New Salem	Town Hall, 19 South Main Street, New Salem, MA 01355.
Town of Northfield	Town Hall, 69 Main Street, Northfield, MA 01360.
Town of Orange	Town Hall, 6 Prospect Street, Orange, MA 01364.
Town of Rowe	Town Hall, 321 Zoar Road, Rowe, MA 01367.
Town of Shelburne	Town Hall, 51 Bridge Street, Shelburne, MA 01370.
Town of Shutesbury	Town Hall, 1 Cooleyville Road, Shutesbury, MA 01072.
Town of Sunderland	Town Hall, 12 School Street, Sunderland, MA 01375.
Town of Warwick	Town Hall, 12 Athol Road, Warwick, MA 01378.
Town of Wendell	Town Offices, 9 Morse Village Road, Wendell, MA 01379.
Town of Whately	Town Offices, 4 Sandy Lane, Whately, MA 01373.

Sussex County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas
Project: 20-03-0025S Preliminary Date: January 15, 2025

Town of Stony Creek	Sussex County Administration Office, 20135 Princeton Road, Sussex, VA 23884.
Town of Wakefield	Town Hall, 200 West Main Street, Wakefield, VA 23888.
Town of Waverly	Town Hall, 119 Bank Street, Waverly, VA 23890.
Unincorporated Areas of Sussex County	Sussex County Administration Office, 20135 Princeton Road, Sussex, VA 23884.

Hillsdale County, Michigan (All Jurisdictions)
Project: 23-05-0016S Preliminary Date: March 07, 2024 and April 25, 2025

City of Hillsdale	City Hall, 97 North Broad Street, Hillsdale, MI 49242.
City of Litchfield	City Office, 221 Jonesville Street, Litchfield, MI 49252.
Township of Cambria	Cambria Township Hall, 7249 Cambria Road, Hillsdale, MI 49242.
Township of Hillsdale	Township Hall, 2985 West Bacon Road, Hillsdale, MI 49242.
Township of Jefferson	Jefferson Township Hall, 2837 Bird Lake Road South, Osseo, MI 49266.
Township of Litchfield	Township Hall, 9596 Homer Road, Litchfield, MI 49252.

[FR Doc. 2025-15880 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2025-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2521]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On May 22, 2025, FEMA published in the **Federal Register** a proposed flood hazard determination notice that contained an erroneous table. This notice provides corrections to that table to be used in lieu of the erroneous information. The table provided here represents the proposed flood hazard determinations and communities affected for Carroll County, New Hampshire (All Jurisdictions).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before November 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), and where applicable, the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-2521, to David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance

eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed in the table below, in accordance with Section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own, or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and

other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP may only be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_fact_sheet.pdf.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the table below. Any request for reconsideration of the

revised flood hazard determinations shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations will also be considered before the FIRM and FIS report are made final.

Correction

In the proposed flood hazard determination notice published at 90 FR 21942 in the May 22, 2025, issue of the **Federal Register**, FEMA published a table titled Carroll County, New Hampshire (All Jurisdictions). This table

omitted pertinent information as to the communities affected by the proposed flood hazard determinations—the Town of Ossipee should have been included. In this document, FEMA is publishing a table containing the accurate information. The information provided below should be used in lieu of that previously published.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Carroll County, New Hampshire (All Jurisdictions) Project: 16–01–0279S Preliminary Date: January 05, 2024	
Town of Brookfield	Town Hall, 267 Wentworth Road, Brookfield, NH 03872.
Town of Moultonborough	Town Hall, 6 Holland Street, Moultonborough, NH 03254.
Town of Ossipee	Ossipee Town Hall, 55 Main Street, Center Ossipee, NH 03814.
Town of Sandwich	Sandwich Town Hall, 8 Maple Street, Center Sandwich, NH 03227.
Town of Tuftonboro	Tuftonboro Town Office, 240 Middle Road, Center Tuftonboro, NH 03816.
Town of Wolfeboro	Town Hall, 84 South Main Street, Wolfeboro, NH 03894.

[FR Doc. 2025–15876 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal

Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of January 9, 2026 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified

flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov>.

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, “Flood Insurance.”)

Jeffrey Jackson,
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Coconino County, Arizona and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2387	
Unincorporated Areas of Coconino County	Coconino County Community Development Department, 2500 North Fort Valley Road, Building 1, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.
Eagle County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2465	
Town of Basalt	Town Hall, 101 Midland Avenue, Basalt, CO 81621.
Unincorporated Areas of Eagle County	Eagle County Building, 500 Broadway Street, Eagle, CO 81631.
Nuckolls County, Nebraska and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2444	
City of Nelson	City Office, 580 South Main Street, Nelson, NE 68961.
Unincorporated Areas of Nuckolls County	Nuckolls County Courthouse, 150 South Main Street, Nelson, NE 68961.
Village of Oak	Village of Oak Clerk's Office, 24 South Nevada Street, Nelson, NE 68961.
Choctaw County, Oklahoma and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2438	
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Headquarters, 1802 Chukka Hina, Durant, OK 74701.
City of Hugo	City Hall, 201 South 2nd Street, Hugo, OK 74743.
Town of Boswell	Town Hall, 410 6th Street, Boswell, OK 74727.
Town of Fort Towson	City Hall, 112 East Valliant Street, Fort Towson, OK 74735.
Town of Sawyer	Town Hall, 950 State Highway 147, Sawyer, OK 74756.
Town of Soper	City Hall, 600 Main Street, Soper, OK 74759.
Unincorporated Areas of Choctaw County	Choctaw County Court House, 300 East Duke Street, Hugo, OK 74743.
Love County, Oklahoma and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2455	
City of Marietta	City Hall, 700 South Highway 77, Marietta, OK 73448.
Town of Leon	Town Clerk's Office, 13206 Church Street, Leon, OK 73441.
Town of Thackerville	City Hall, 19103 US Highway 77, Thackerville, OK 73459.
Unincorporated Areas of Love County	Love County Commissioners Office, 405 West Main Street, Suite 101, Marietta, OK 73448.
Isle of Wight County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA-B-2456	
Town of Smithfield	Town Hall, 310 Institute Street, Smithfield, VA 23430
Town of Windsor	Municipal Building, 8 East Windsor Boulevard, Windsor, VA 23487
Unincorporated Areas of Isle of Wight County	Isle of Wight Community Development Building, 17090 Monument Circle, Isle of Wight, VA 23397

[FR Doc. 2025-15884 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2025-0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency

(FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, and with 44 CFR part 65. The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov>.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, "Flood Insurance.")

Jeffrey Jackson,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Alabama:					
Lee (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	City of Auburn (25-04-0327P)	The Honorable Ron Anders Jr., Mayor, City of Auburn, 144 Tichenor Avenue, Suite 1, Auburn, AL 36830.	City Hall, 144 Tichenor Avenue, Auburn, AL 36830.	Jul. 7, 2025	010144
Lee (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Unincorporated areas of Lee County (25-04-0327P).	The Honorable Bill English, Probate Judge, Lee County, 215 South 9th Street, Opelika, AL 36801.	Lee County Emergency Management Agency, 908 Avenue B, Opelika, AL 36801.	Jul. 7, 2025	010250
California:					
Los Angeles (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	Unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County (24-09-1197P).	Fesia Davenport, Chief Executive Officer, Los Angeles County, 500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, CA 90012.	Los Angeles County Public Works, Stormwater Engineering Department, 900 South Fremont Avenue, 2nd Floor, Alhambra, CA 91803.	Jun. 30, 2025	065043
San Diego (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of San Diego (25-09-0103X).	The Honorable Todd Gloria, Mayor, City of San Diego, 202 C Street, 11th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101.	Stormwater Department, 9370 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92123.	Jun. 12, 2025	060295
San Diego (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	Unincorporated areas of San Diego County (24-09-0514P).	The Honorable Nora Vargas, Chair, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335, San Diego, CA 92101.	San Diego County Flood Control District, Department, of Public Works, 5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 410, San Diego, CA 92123.	Jun. 16, 2025	060284
Santa Clara (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of Morgan Hill (24-09-0336P).	The Honorable Mark Turner, Mayor, City of Morgan Hill, 17575 Peak Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037.	City Clerk's Office, 17575 Peak Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037.	Jun. 23, 2025	060346
Ventura (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of Simi Valley (25-09-0102X).	The Honorable Dee Dee Cavanaugh, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Simi Valley, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063.	City Hall, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063.	Jun. 13, 2025	060421
Yolo (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of Winters (25-09-0105X).	Jeremy Craig, Manager, City of Winters, 318 1st Street, Winters, CA 95694.	City Hall, 318 1st Street, Winters, CA 95694.	Jun. 12, 2025	060425
Colorado:					

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Boulder (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	Unincorporated areas of Boulder County (24-08-0144P).	The Honorable Ashley Stolzmann, Chair, Boulder County, Board of Commissioners, 1325 Pearl Street, Boulder CO 80302.	Boulder County Transportation Department, 2525 13th Street, Suite 203, Boulder, CO 80304.	Jun. 23, 2025	080023
Broomfield (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City and County of Broomfield (24-08-0039P).	The Honorable Guyleen Castriotta, Mayor, City and County of Broomfield, 1 DesCombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	City and County of Broomfield Engineering Department, 1 DesCombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	Jun. 16, 2025	085073
Larimer (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of Fort Collins (24-08-0555X).	The Honorable Jeni Arndt, Mayor, City of Fort Collins, P.O. Box 580, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Stormwater Utilities Department, 700 Wood Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	Jun. 16, 2025	080102
Florida:					
Baker (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Unincorporated areas of Baker County (24-04-6923P).	The Honorable Jimmy Anderson, Chair, Baker County Board of Commissioners, 55 North 3rd Street, MacClenny, FL 32063.	Baker County Community Development Department, 360 East Shuey Avenue, MacClenny, FL 32063.	Jul. 18, 2025	120419
Bay (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	City of Panama City (24-04-5173P).	The Honorable Michael Rohan Sr., Mayor, City of, Panama City, 501 Harrison Avenue, Panama City, FL 32401.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 501 Harrison Avenue, Panama City, FL 32401.	Jul. 17, 2025	120012
Bay (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	City of Panama City Beach (24-04-4993P).	The Honorable Stuart Tettemer, Mayor, City of Panama City Beach, 17007 Panama City Beach Parkway, Panama City Beach, FL 32413.	Building Department, 116 South Arnold Road, Panama City Beach, FL 32413.	Jul. 10, 2025	120013
Hillsborough (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	City of Tampa (24-04-6556P).	The Honorable Jane Castor, Mayor, City of Tampa, 306 East Jackson Street, Tampa, FL 33602.	City Hall, 306 East Jackson Street, Tampa, FL 33602.	Jul. 21, 2025	120114
Miami-Dade (FEMA Docket No.: B-2522).	Unincorporated areas of Miami-Dade County (24-04-1524P).	Marina Blanco Pape, Division Director, Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources, Water Management Division, 701 Northwest 1st Court, 5th Floor, Miami, FL 33136.	Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources, Overtown Transit Village North Water Management Division, 701 Northwest 1st Court, 5th Floor, Miami, FL 33136.	Jul. 16, 2025	120635
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	City of Orlando (24-04-0556P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Jul. 15, 2025	120186
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	City of Orlando (24-04-4587P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Jul. 17, 2025	120186
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	City of Orlando (24-04-6542P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Jul. 11, 2025	120186
Polk (FEMA Docket No.: B-2522).	Unincorporated areas of Polk County (24-04-7668P).	Bill Beasley, Polk County Manager, 330 West Church Street, Bartow, FL 33831.	Polk County Land Development Division, Floodplain Manager, Drawer GM03, 330 West Church Street, Bartow, FL 33831.	Jul. 17, 2025	120261
Idaho:					

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Shoshone (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	City of Osburn (25-10-0077P).	The Honorable Kip McGillivray, Mayor, City of Osburn, P.O. Box 865, Osburn, ID 83849.	City Clerk's Office, 921 East Mullan Avenue, Osburn, ID 83849.	Jun. 23, 2025	160116
Shoshone (FEMA Docket, No.: B-2514).	Unincorporated areas of Shoshone County (25-10-0077P).	The Honorable Jeff Zimmerman, Chair, Shoshone County Board of Commissioners, 700 Bank Street, Suite 120, Wallace, ID 83873.	Shoshone County Planning & Zoning Department, 700 Bank Street, Suite 25, Wallace, ID 83873.	Jun. 23, 2025	160114
Illinois: Will (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Village of Romeoville (23-05-2250P).	The Honorable John D. Noak, Mayor, Village of Romeoville, 1050 West Romeo Road, Romeoville, IL 60446.	Village Hall, 1050 West Romeo Road, Romeoville, IL 60446.	Jul 7, 2025	170711
Indiana:					
Morgan (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	Town of Mooresville (24-05-1099P).	Tom Warthen, President, Town of Mooresville Council, 4 East Harrison Street, Mooresville, IN 46158.	Public Works Department, 4 East Harrison Street, Mooresville, IN 46158.	Jul. 18, 2025	180334
Morgan (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	Unincorporated areas of Morgan County (24-05-1099P).	The Honorable Don Adams, President, Morgan County Board of Commissioners, 180 South Main Street, Suite 112, Martinsville, IN 46151.	Morgan County Administration Building, 180 South Main Street, Martinsville, IN 46151.	Jul. 18, 2025	180176
New Mexico: Bernalillo (FEMA Docket No.: B-2522).	Unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County (23-06-1906P).	Cindy Chavez, Manager, Bernalillo County, 415 Silver Avenue Southwest, Albuquerque, NM 87102.	Bernalillo County Clerk's Office, 415 Silver Avenue Southwest, Albuquerque, NM 87102.	Jul. 17, 2025	350001
North Carolina:					
Alleghany (FEMA Docket No.: B-2531).	Town of Sparta (24-04-4324P).	The Honorable Mike Parlier, Mayor Pro Tem, Town of Sparta, P.O. Box 99, Sparta, NC 28675.	Planning Department, 304 South Main Street, Sparta, NC 28675.	Jul. 17, 2025	370005
Mecklenburg (FEMA Docket No.: B-2522).	Town of Davidson (24-04-3518P).	The Honorable Rusty Knox, Mayor, Town of Davidson, P.O. Box 579, Davidson, NC 28036.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services, 2145 Suttle Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28208.	Aug. 1, 2025	370503
Polk (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Unincorporated areas of Polk County (23-04-6093P).	The Honorable Myron Yoder, Chair, Polk County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 308, Columbus, NC 28722.	Polk County Planning and Zoning Department, 35 Walker Street, Columbus, NC 28722.	Jul. 9, 2025	370194
Wake (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Town of Apex (24-04-7904P).	The Honorable Jacques Gilbert, Mayor, Town of Apex P.O. Box 250, Apex, NC 27502.	Engineering Department, 73 Hunter Street, Apex, NC 27502.	Jul. 18, 2025	370467
Ohio:					
Fairfield (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Unincorporated areas of Fairfield County (24-05-0603P).	The Honorable Aundrea Cordle, Fairfield County Administrator, 210 East Main Street, Room 301, Lancaster, OH 43130.	Fairfield County Administration Building, 138 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, OH 43130.	Jul. 14, 2025	390158
Franklin (FEMA Docket No.: B-2517).	Village of Canal Winchester (24-05-0603P).	The Honorable Joe Steager, Mayor, Village of Canal Winchester, 45 East Waterloo Street, Canal Winchester, OH 43110.	Fairfield County Records Center, 45 East Waterloo Street, Canal Winchester, OH 43110.	Jul. 14, 2025	390169

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Oklahoma: Canadian (FEMA Docket No.: B–2520).	City of Oklahoma City (24–06–2550P).	The Honorable David Holt, Mayor, City of Oklahoma City, 200 North Walker Avenue, 3rd Floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Public Works Department, 420 West Main Street, Suite 700, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Jul. 21, 2025	405378
Oregon:					
Washington (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2514).	City of Hillsboro (24–10–0025P).	The Honorable Beach Pace, Mayor, City of Hillsboro, 150 East Main Street, Hillsboro, OR 97123.	Community Development Department, 150 East Main Street, Hillsboro, OR 97123.	Jun. 13, 2025	410243
Washington (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2514).	Unincorporated areas of Washington County (24–10–0025P).	Kathryn Harrington, Chair, Washington County Board of Commissioners, 155 North 1st Avenue, Suite 300, Hillsboro, OR 97124.	Washington County Public Services Building, 155 North 1st Avenue, Suite 350, MS13, Hillsboro, OR 97124.	Jun. 13, 2025	410238
Texas:					
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2517).	City of Celina (24–06–1831P).	The Honorable Ryan Tubbs, Mayor, City of Celina, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	City Hall, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	Jul. 14, 2025	480133
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	City of Lowry Crossing (24–06–0314P).	The Honorable Bob C. Pettitt, Mayor, City of Lowry Crossing, 1405 South Bridgefarmer Road, Lowry Crossing, TX 75069.	City Hall, 1405 South Bridgefarmer Road, Lowry Crossing, TX 75069.	Jul. 14, 2025	481631
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	Town of Prosper (24–06–1112P).	The Honorable David F. Bristol, Mayor, Town of Prosper, 250 West 1st Street, Prosper, TX 75078.	Town Hall, 250 West 1st Street, Prosper, TX 75078.	Jul. 14, 2025	480141
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (24–06–0314P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, Suite 4192, McKinney, TX 75071.	Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	Jul. 14, 2025	480130
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2517).	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (24–06–1831P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, Suite 4192, McKinney, TX 75071.	Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	Jul. 14, 2025	480130
Dallas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	City of Dallas (24–06–1960P).	Kimberly Bizar Tolbert, Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	Jul. 14, 2025	480171
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2520).	City of Celina (24–06–1095P).	The Honorable Ryan Tubbs, Mayor, City of Celina, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	City Hall, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	Jul. 21, 2025	480133
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (24–06–1044P).	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Suite 3100, Denton, TX 76208.	Denton County Development Services Department, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208.	Jul. 15, 2025	480774
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2520).	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (24–06–1095P).	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Denton, TX 76208.	Denton County Development Services Department, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208.	Jul. 21, 2025	480774
Gillespie (FEMA Docket No.: B–2522).	Unincorporated areas of Gillespie County (24–06–1005P).	The Honorable Daniel Jones, Gillespie County Judge, 101 West Main Street, Mail Unit 9, Fredericksburg, TX 78624.	Gillespie County Courthouse, 101 West Main Street, Fredericksburg, TX 78624.	Jul. 17, 2025	480696

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Johnson (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	City of Cleburne (24-06-1581P).	The Honorable Scott Cain, Mayor, City of Cleburne, P.O. Box 677, Cleburne, TX 76033.	City Hall, 10 North Robinson Street, Cleburne, TX 76031.	Jul. 11, 2025	485462
Virginia: Prince William (FEMA Docket No.: B-2520).	Unincorporated areas of Prince William County (24-03-0863P).	The Honorable Deshundra Jefferson, Chair at-Large, Prince William County Board of Supervisors, 1 County Complex Court, Prince William, VA 22192.	Prince William County Department of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, 5 County Complex Court, Suite 170, Prince William, VA 22192.	Jul. 18, 2025	510119

[FR Doc. 2025-15877 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2025-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2552]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before November 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective

Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-2552, to David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the

revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, "Flood Insurance.")

Jeffrey Jackson,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Hays County, Texas and Incorporated Areas Project: 24-06-0079S Preliminary Date: March 25, 2025	
City of Buda	Development Services, 405 East Loop Street, Building 100, Buda, TX 78610.
City of Creedmoor	City Hall, 5008 Hartung Lane, Creedmoor, TX 78610.
City of Kyle	Building Department, 100 West Center Street, Kyle, TX 78640.
City of Niederwald	City Hall, 8807 Niederwald Strasse, Niederwald, TX 78640.
City of Uhland	City Hall, 15 North Old Spanish Trail, Uhland, TX 78640.
Unincorporated Areas of Hays County	Hays County Development Services Department, 2171 Yarrington Road, Suite 100, Kyle, TX 78640.

[FR Doc. 2025-15882 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. CISA-2025-0002]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension/Renewal of a Currently Approved Information Collection for Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Visitor Request Form

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments; This a renewal of existing 11000-39 Visitor Request Form, 1670-0036 that was previously approved on August 05, 2022, with an expiration date of August 31, 2025.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) within Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) submits the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until October 20, 2025.

Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number Docket #CISA-2025-0002, by following the instructions below for submitting comment via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Instructions: All comments received must include the agency name and docket number Docket #CISA-2025-0002. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or

comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael A. Washington, Jr., 703-235-1925, Michael.Washington@mail.cisa.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public Law 107-296 The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Title II, recognizes the Department of Homeland Security's role in integrating relevant critical infrastructure and cybersecurity information, analyses, and vulnerability assessments (whether such information, analyses, or assessments are provided or produced by the Department or others) in order to identify priorities for protective and support measures by the Department, other agencies of the Federal Government, State and local government agencies and authorities, the private sector, and other entities while maintaining positive control of sensitive information regarding the national infrastructure. In support of this mission, CISA Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) must maintain a robust visitor screening capability.

CISA OCSO will collect, using an electronic form, information about each potential visitor to CISA facilities and the nature of each visit. CISA OCSO will use collected information to make a risk-based decision to allow visitor access to CISA facilities.

This is an extension of an existing information collection.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. 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;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. 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 submissions of responses.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Visitor Request Form.

OMB Number: 1670-0036.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Private and Public Sector.

Number of Respondents: 20,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 3,333 hours.

Total Annualized Respondent Cost: \$158,010.66.

Total Annualized Government Cost: \$366,514.16.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025-15860 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-LF-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Agency Information Collection Activities: Actively Exploited Vulnerability Submission Form

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments; new collection request and OMB control number is 1670-NEW.

SUMMARY: The Vulnerability Management (VM) within Cybersecurity

and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) submits the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. CISA previously published this ICR in the **Federal Register** on February 29, 2024, for a 60-day public comment period. One comment was received by CISA. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until September 19, 2025.

Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. 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;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. 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 submissions of responses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If additional information is required contact: Christopher Murray, 202–984–0874, christopher.murray@mail.cisa.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) operates the federal information security incident center. Through this center, CISA provides technical assistance and guidance on detecting and handling security Vulnerability Disclosures, compile and analyze incident information that threatens information

security, inform agencies of current and potential threats and vulnerabilities, and provide intelligence or other information about cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and incidents to agencies. 44 U.S.C. 3556(a), see also 6 U.S.C. 659(c) (providing for cybersecurity services for both Federal Government and non-Federal Government entities).

CISA is responsible for performing coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure, which may originate outside the United States Government (USG) network/ community and affect users within it or originate within the USG community and affect users outside of it. Often, therefore, the effective handling of security incidents relies on information sharing among individual users, industry, and the USG, which may be facilitated by and through CISA. A dedicated form on the CISA website will allow for external reporting of vulnerabilities that the reporting entity believes to be Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV) eligible. Upon submission, CISA will evaluate the information provided, and then will add to the KEV Catalog, if all KEV requirements are met. For the digital copy of this information collection for review, please contact the POC listed above in this notice request.

CISA received one comment (which didn’t speak to any of salient aspects of the information collection) during the open window period that said “I am curious to learn more about this process as my team has built the world’s premier exploit and vulnerability intelligence dataset—and we do track our own known exploited vulnerabilities and are looking at methods to coordinate with CISA KEV team.” CISA replied with the following information:

“The intent of this form is to allow members of the public (vendors, researchers, essentially anyone) to propose vulnerabilities to CISA that they feel meet the CISA Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV) requirements. These requirements are outlined on the CISA KEV website: <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities>. Once the user submits the form, our CISA KEV Team is notified and then we triage the information provided. If it does not meet all requirements, we then use the provided information as a starting point, and we do our own research to see if we can find additional information to meet all three requirements. If we do have all required information, we then proceed with adding the vulnerability to the CISA KEV Catalog. I [have] attached the proposed layout of the webform. While

the form will not include any additional questions, the verbiage itself is subject to change based on all required approvals.”

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: Actively exploited Vulnerability Submission Form.

OMB Number: 1670–NEW.

Frequency: Per incident on a voluntary basis.

Affected Public: State, local, Territorial, and Tribal, International, private sector partners.

Number of Respondents: 2,725.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 0.167 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 454 hours.

Total Annual Burden Cost: \$37,956.

Total Government Burden Cost: \$145,924.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–15888 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–LF–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Agency Information Collection Activities: Vulnerability Reporting Submission Form

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 30-day notice and request for comments; new information collection request and OMB 1670–NEW.

SUMMARY: The Vulnerability Management (VM) subdivision within Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) submits the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. CISA previously published this ICR in the **Federal Register** on October 30, 2024, for a 60-day public comment period. CISA received one comment. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30-days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until September 19, 2025.

Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Written comments for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. 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;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. 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 submissions of responses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If additional information is required contact: Kevin Donovan, 202–505–6441, kevin.donovan@mail.cisa.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) operates Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure (CVD) in partnership with industry stakeholders and community researchers alike. Through this collaboration, CISA provides technical assistance and guidance on detecting and handling security Vulnerability Disclosures, compiles, and analyzes incident information that may threaten information security. 6 U.S.C. 659(c)(1), see also 6 U.S.C. 659(c)(6) (providing for information sharing capabilities as the federal civilian interface for sharing of cybersecurity information and providing technical assistance and risk management support for both Federal Government and non-Federal Government entities). CISA is also authorized to carry out these CVD functions by 6 U.S.C. 659(n) on Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure, which authorizes CISA to, in coordination with industry and other stakeholders, may develop and adhere to DHS policies and procedures for coordinating vulnerability disclosures.

CISA is responsible for performing Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure, which may originate outside the United States Government (USG) network/ community and affect users within the USG and/or broader community or originate within the USG community and affect users both within and outside of it. Often, therefore, the effective handling of security incidents relies on information sharing among individual users, industry, and the USG, which may be facilitated by and through CISA. A dedicated form on the CISA website will allow for reporting of vulnerabilities that the reporting entity believes to be CISA Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure (CVD) eligible. Upon submission, CISA will evaluate the information provided, and then will triage through the CVD process, if all CISA scoped CVD requirements are met.

CISA received one comment during the 60-day comment period. The commentator provided comments on the reporting process and questioned the accuracy of the burden estimate to include the numbers and the terminology between the use of the word “respondents” as opposed to “response.” The same commentator inquired as to what amount of preparation if any is given to those who advise on vendor vulnerabilities.

CISA thanked the commentator on the feedback and analysis and clarified that CISA’s Vulnerability Disclosure Submission Form is an effort to improve how CISA collects vulnerability information from the public. CISA explained that the form is designed to improve CISA’s intake and triage capabilities and that the form builds upon existing processes and does not involve developing an entirely new or independent framework. As to the burden estimates, CISA explained that the estimates were derived from historical data and operational experience under CISA’s existing vulnerability coordination efforts. CISA further noted the suggested term of “responses” instead of “respondents” may better reflect number of submissions rather than unique individuals is noted and indicated the change to be incorporated into future communications on the effort to ensure clarity.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: Vulnerability Disclosure Submission Form.

OMB Number: 1670–NEW.

Frequency: Per report on a voluntary basis.

Affected Public: State, local, Territorial, and Tribal, International, Private Sector Partners.

Number of Respondents: 2,725.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 0.167 hours.

Annualized Respondent Cost: \$39,536.

Total Annualized Respondent Out-of-Pocket Cost: \$0.

Total Annualized Government Cost: \$63,447.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–15887 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–LF–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. CISA–2025–0001]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Speaker Request Form

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 30-Day notice of information collection; request for comment; this is an extension of a previously approved information collection (1670–0047).

SUMMARY: The Office of the Chief External Affairs Officer (EA) within Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) submits the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance. CISA previously published this information collection request (ICR) in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 2025 for a 60-day public comment period. Zero comments were received by CISA. The purpose of this notice is to allow additional 30-days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until September 19, 2025. Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open

for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. 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;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. 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 submissions of responses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If additional information is required contact: Ken Bradley, 202–380–5309, Kenneth.Bradley@mail.cisa.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–278) created the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). CISA is responsible for protecting the Nation's critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats. This mission requires effective coordination and collaboration from government and private sector organizations. As part of the collaboration efforts, CISA receives requests for CISA employees to give presentations and speeches at various events.

This digital collection of information is necessary to ensure an efficient and timely process to schedule outreach and engagement with CISA stakeholders. This information may be disclosed as generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 522.

The Speaker Request Form will be the first point of contact between CISA and the public to initiate CISA speaking engagements. The form will be available on www.cisa.gov and any member of the public can submit a request for a CISA employee to speak at an event. The form will be used by CISA to track and manage external speaking engagements. The information will also be used to schedule and determine the most appropriate CISA speaker based on date, time, location, presentation format, and topic. The form collects information regarding the requested speaking

engagement, e.g., the host organization, the speaking topic, agenda, and additional event details.

The requested information helps CISA determine whether the speaker should attend the engagement and/or how CISA should best prepare for the event. The information is used to determine if accepting the request will further CISA's mission.

The CISA Speakers Bureau team will use the information to identify a speaker and route the Speakers Request Form to that person for consideration. The form will be available on www.cisa.gov as a fillable pdf and/or webform and will be submitted to the CISA External Affairs Speakers Bureau. The data collected will be stored in an internal SharePoint site.

The CISA Speaker Request Form was previously approved by OMB on July 26, 2022, and is set to expire on July 31, 2025. This is an extension of an existing information collection.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: Speaker Request Form.

OMB Number: 1670–0047.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Governments, and Public Organizations.

Number of Respondents: 1,300.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 0.25 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 325 hours.

Total Annual Burden Cost: \$14,813.60.

Total Government Burden Cost: \$26,718.16.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–15861 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–LF–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6429; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040836; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH), has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Zachary Garrett, NAGPRA Program Coordinator, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, OK 73072–7029, email zacgarrett@ou.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of SNOMNH, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified. The 31 associated funerary objects are two lots of ceramic bowls, two lots of ceramic jars, two lots of ceramic pots, two lots of ceramic bottles, three lots of ceramic sherds, four lots of ceramic effigies, four lots of ground stone, three lots of chipped stone objects, two lots of beads, two lots of gorgets, one lot of faunal pins, three lots of pipes, and one lot of hematite.

These individuals and associated funerary objects were removed from multiple burial sites in Red River County-Texas, McCurtain County-Oklahoma, and other parts of northeastern TX and southeastern OK. They were removed by George T. Wright, a local landowner and collector. Wright targeted burials and was specifically interested in Caddo ceramic vessels. He worked most often in Red River and McCurtain Counties, and dug at sites he knew in the area, including the Wright Plantation site (41RR7) which he owned, and the Sam Kaufman/Coffman site (41RR16, sometimes known as the Arnold Roitsch site), which was just a few miles downstream along the Red River. The

individuals and objects included in this notice come from the Wright and Kaufman sites in Red River County, the Roden (34MC215) and A.W. Davis (34MC6) sites in McCurtain County, and from additional burial sites in southeastern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas. They were likely removed sometime between 1900 and 1944. SNOMNH acquired these individuals and associated funerary objects after Wright passed away in 1944.

The Kaufman site contained houses, mounds, and cemeteries and dates to the McCurtain Phase (1300–1700 CE), including the Caddo II, Caddo III, and Caddo IV periods. The Wright Plantation site was a multiple mound site with both Mound Prairie Phase (~1100–1400 CE) and McCurtain Phase (1300–1700 CE) occupations. The Roden site is a village and mound site dating to around 1300–1700 CE. The A.W. Davis site dates to the Caddo III period (1400–1500 CE).

To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous materials were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

SNOMNH has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 31 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows,

by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, SNOMNH must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. SNOMNH is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15853 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6428; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040835; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Anthropological Collections, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of

Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403–1224, email endzweig@uoregon.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as 11–64, Accession 32) are from a female adult, estimated to have been 20–40 years of age. The remains were collected from an unknown site at an unknown date and transferred to the Museum in 1935. While the specific origin is not documented, cranial modification is consistent with a style of reshaping practiced by Native peoples along the lower Columbia River and northern Oregon coast (identified in 1930 as “Chinook deformation” by B. Oetteking).

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as 11–65, Accession 32) are from a female adult, estimated to have been 34–45 years of age. The remains were collected from an unknown site at an unknown date and transferred to the Museum in 1935. While the specific origin is not documented, cranial modification is consistent with a style of reshaping practiced by Native peoples along the lower Columbia River and northern Oregon coast (identified in 1930 as “Chinook deformation” by B. Oetteking).

Human remains representing, at least, five individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as 11–526, Accession unknown) were labeled as “unknown, Indian” and represent a juvenile and four adults. They include one child of indeterminate sex aged 4–8 years, one adult of indeterminate sex, one male aged 30–35 years, one male aged 40+ years, and one probable male aged 35–50 years. The remains were collected from an unknown site(s) at an unknown date(s) and transferred to the Museum at an unknown date(s). Cranial modification present in the individual

described as probably male aged 35–50 years is consistent with a style of reshaping practiced by Native peoples along the lower Columbia River and northern Oregon coast (identified in 1930 as “Chinook deformation” by B. Oetteking). It is assumed that the five individuals have the same origin.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as Unknown-4, Accession unknown) are from a male adult aged 21–30 years. The remains were collected from an unknown site at an unknown date and transferred to the Museum in 1991. While the specific origin is not documented, cranial modification is consistent with a style of reshaping practiced by Native peoples along the lower Columbia River and northern Oregon coast (identified in 1930 as “Chinook deformation” by B. Oetteking). In addition, the remains were transferred with a second set of remains said to be from Kilchis Point Village, near Tillamook. Their relationship is not documented.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15852 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6425; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040832; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Michigan intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Office Managing Director, University of Michigan, Office of Research, Suite G269, Lane Hall, Ann

Arbor, MI 48109–1274, email bsecunda@umich.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Michigan, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 10 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 10 unassociated funerary objects is one lot of a groundstone celt, one lot of modified shells; one lot of modified shell with possible copper staining; one lot of modified shell, possible weight; one lot of modified and possibly unmodified clam shell fragments; one lot of possible hammerstone/cobble; one lot of earthenware body sherds; one lot of possibly unworked fish bone fragments; one lot of modified gastropod Columellae shell central spiral fragments; and one lot of modified gastropod Columellae shell central spiral fragment.

In February of 1946, nine lots of cultural items were removed from the Goodland Point site (8CR45, 8CR 46), Collier Co., FL. The cultural items were removed from the site by Violet K. Hanley and donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology in 1950.

On an unknown date prior to 1915, one lot of cultural items were removed from the Deep Creek site, St. Johns Co., FL. The cultural item was donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology by David DePue.

The University of Michigan has no record of, nor do its officials have any knowledge of, any treatment of items with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the collection(s) or to persons handling the collection(s).

Determinations

The University of Michigan has determined that:

- The 10 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains (hereinafter referred to as “Ancestral remains”), and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture

according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to Ancestral remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Michigan must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Michigan is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15849 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6431; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040838; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN, and University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA) and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Department of Anthropology (UTK), have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Roane County, TN, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Phillip R. Hodge, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA), 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building #3, Nashville, TN 37243, email Phil.Hodge@tn.gov and Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee (UTK), Office of Repatriation, 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37996, email nagpra@utk.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the responsibility of TDEC–DOA and UTK, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Site 40RE119, Roane County, TN

Human remains representing, at least, five individuals and four associated funerary objects. Fort Southwest Point

was constructed in 1797 by federal troops, and it housed federal infantry, artillery, and other units. In 1973 and 1974, UTK held field schools during the summer and removed one individual along with one ceramic vessel. Fort Southwest Point was the focus of TDEC–DOA excavations in 1984–1986. During TDEC–DOA excavations, four individuals were removed along with three associated funerary objects which include: one greenstone pendant and two lots of artifacts including ceramic vessels, shell beads and gorget, and turtle plastron. There is no known exposure to hazardous substances or treatments.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The TDEC–DOA and UTK have determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The four objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
 2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.
- Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects

described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, TDEC–DOA and UTK must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. TDEC–DOA and UTK are responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15855 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6452; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040864; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the State Museum of Pennsylvania intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Barbara Frederick, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120, email bafrederic@pa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,

State Museum of Pennsylvania, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 112 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 112 unassociated funerary objects are a gorget fragment, points, biface, scraper, utilized flake, and chipping debris. This material was collected by David J. Werner during the mid to late 20th century. It was received by The State Museum of Pennsylvania in 2004 via donation from the estate of David J. Werner. The container label indicates these items were collected from the Hogan site in Morgan County, Alabama.

Determinations

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum of Pennsylvania has determined that:

- The 112 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum of Pennsylvania must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum of Pennsylvania is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: August 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15858 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6427; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040834; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Newark Museum of Art, Newark, NJ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), The Newark Museum of Art has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is no lineal descendant and no Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

DATES: Upon request, repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Amber Woods Germano, Senior Registrar, The Newark Museum of Art, 49 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, email agermano@newarkmuseumart.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of The Newark

Museum of Art, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. On an unknown date, a human mandible with no teeth of one individual was received and housed at The Newark Museum of Art. "Indian jaw" is written on the side of the mandible. A number, 001.0136, was found with the remains when it was discovered in the collection. No information is on file regarding the use of hazardous substances.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. The Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin responded yes to the Museum's request for consultation on this matter and consulted jointly, with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin taking the lead.

Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains in this notice are available: geographic. The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

- No earlier group connected to the human remains.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization connected to the human remains.
- No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

Determinations

The Newark Museum of Art has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Upon request, repatriation of the human remains described in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Newark Museum of Art must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Newark Museum of Art is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to any consulting lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-15851 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6426; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040833; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Newark Museum of Art, Newark, NJ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), The Newark Museum of Art has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Amber Woods Germano, Senior Registrar, The Newark Museum of Art, 49 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, email agermano@newarkmuseumart.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of The Newark Museum of Art, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least, two individuals have been identified.

A human lower jawbone of unknown age was anonymously donated to the Museum in 1931. According to Museum records, the human remains were removed from the site of the Boonton Dam in Boonton, NJ.

Additionally, a donation of human bone fragments representing at least one individual and 58 associated funerary objects were donated to the Museum by Emily E. Dexter in June of 1926.

The ancestral remains donated by Emily E. Dexter are of unknown age and according to Museum records were taken from "graves at To-wan-da, Pennsylvania." The 58 associated funerary objects were donated to the Museum by Emily Dexter with the ancestral remains.

The 58 associated funerary objects are: six fragments of clam shells; a flat basalt rock sinker for fishing with notches cut to hold cord, rounded on ends; a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead; a potsherd blackened on both sides and decorated with incised dots forming lines; a potsherd of tan colored clay on one side, black on the other side, with quartz pebbles throughout and a rough linear design on the tan side; 44 shards of pottery; a black wood ring; a bright orange stone fragment; a flat slab of sandstone with parallel sides and curved ends; and a sandstone pestle.

Both Boonton, NJ and Towanda borough in Bradford County, PA are located within Lenape ancestral lands.

The Newark Museum of Art has no record of treating the ancestral remains and associated funerary objects in this inventory with conservation methods involving toxic pesticides or other dangerous substances. However, the

Museum has not tested for toxicity, and at the time these individuals and AFOs were accessioned, it was common practice to use poisonous substances for conservation purposes.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Newark Museum of Art has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 58 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, The Newark Museum of Art must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Newark Museum of Art is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15850 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6432; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040839; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion:
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN, and University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA) and the University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture (UTK) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Carter County, TN, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Phillip R. Hodge, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA), 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building #3, Nashville, TN 37243, email Phil.Hodge@tn.gov, and Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee (UTK), 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37996, email nagpra@utk.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the responsibility of TDEC–DOA and UTK, and additional information on the

determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Site 40CR3, Carter County, TN

Human remains representing, at least, 23 individuals have been identified. The 48 associated funerary objects are 13 lots of ceramics, 13 lots of faunal remains, five lots of botanical material, five lots of daub, nine lots of lithics, two lot of soils, and one lot of historic material. 40CR3 is a multi-component, early to middle Woodland site (~BCE 1000–1000 CE).

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals were offered for sale in 2004 as part of a family estate auction. At the request of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, then Tennessee State Archaeologist Nick Fielder inspected the auction inventory and identified these ancestral remains, which were seized and transferred to TDEC–DOA. No associated funerary objects are present. To the best of our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat these remains.

Human remains representing, at least, 15 individuals and 20 lots of associated funerary objects were removed from 40CR3. Based on available information, these individuals were likely all removed in 1962 by members of the Tennessee Archaeological Society (TAS). The 20 lots of associated funerary objects include seven lots of ceramics, eight lots of faunal remains, four lots of lithics, and one lot of soils. The individuals and materials removed by TAS were subsequently transferred to UTK. To the best of our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat these remains.

Human remains representing, at least, six individuals and 28 lots of associated funerary objects were removed from 40CR3 in 1982. The 28 associated funerary objects include five lots of botanical material, six lots of ceramics, five lots of daub, five lots of faunal remains, one lot of historic material, five lots of lithics, and one lot of soil. These individuals were removed in 1982 by UTK archaeologists under contract to the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT). The human remains and other materials were transferred to UTK following removal. They were relocated to East Tennessee State University (ETSU) at an unknown date, where they were housed until 2024 when they were transferred back to UTK. The remains are coated with an unknown preservative, and some of the

remains were “repaired” using glue. To the best of our knowledge, no other hazardous or potentially hazardous substances are present.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the anthropological, archaeological, and geographical information, Native American Expert Opinion, and oral tradition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice. Carter County, TN, is part of the aboriginal lands of Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Determinations

TDEC–DOA and UTK have determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 23 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 48 lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, TDEC–DOA and UTK must determine the most

appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. TDEC–DOA and UTK are responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15856 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6423; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040829; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, Prineville District Office, Prineville, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, Prineville District Office (BLM) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Amanda S. Roberts, Prineville District Manager, 3050 NE 3rd Street, Prineville, OR 97754, email asroberts@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service’s administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the BLM, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The

National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains consist of a fragmentary portion of the frontal cranium and a cervical atlas (*i.e.*, C1 vertebra). These remains are currently being held by Prineville District BLM. The remains were removed from their burial location on BLM managed lands in 1987 from the area of Little Ferry Canyon, Sherman County, Oregon. The exact location of the burial is unknown. The approximate legal location is Township 02 South, Range 18 East, Section 26. There are no known hazardous substances used on the remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The BLM Prineville District has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BLM Prineville District must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not

competing requests. The BLM Prineville District is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15848 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6433; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040840; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation:
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN, and University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA) and the University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture (UTK) intend to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Phillip R. Hodge, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology (TDEC–DOA), 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building #3, Nashville, TN 37243, email Phil.Hodge@tn.gov, and Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee (UTK), 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37996, email nagpra@utk.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the

sole responsibility of the TDEC–DOA and UTK, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of two lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The two lots of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of shell and one lot of lithics. Both lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from the 40CR3 site in 1962 by members of the Tennessee Archaeological Society (TAS) and subsequently brought to UTK. 40CR3, located in Carter County, Tennessee, is a multi-component, early-to-middle Woodland site (~1000 BCE–1000 CE). To the best of our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat these cultural items.

Determinations

TDEC–DOA and UTK have determined that:

- The two lots of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that

the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, TDEC–DOA and UTK must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. TDEC–DOA and UTK are responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: August 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–15857 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6430; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040837; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion:
California Department of Transportation, Oakland, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Lindsay Busse and Althea Asaro, PQS Principal Investigators—Prehistoric Archaeology, California Department of Transportation, District 4, 111 Grand Avenue, Oakland, CA 94612, email lindsay.busse@dot.ca.gov and Althea.Asaro@dot.ca.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The

determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of Caltrans, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Associated funerary objects have been identified totaling 4,000 catalog entries representing lithics, faunal remains, shell, beads, and ground stone artifacts. Of the 4,000 associated funerary objects, 58 catalog numbers are missing. These nine collections are from Marin County along Highway 101 in San Rafael, Novato, and Petaluma and are housed at Sonoma State University (SSU). The collections are the result of Caltrans project-delivery related excavations at the following sites between 1998 and 2015: CA-MRN-000 (2014-06), CA-MRN-84 (2015-95), CA-MRN-85 (2015-96), CA-MRN-193/H (2019-70; 2012-11), CA-MRN-194 (2005-04), CA-MRN-197 (2005-7), CA-MRN-644/H (98-19), CA-MRN-711 (2015-97). There are no known/documented potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the cultural items.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

Caltrans has determined that:

- The 4,000 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or

an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Caltrans must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. Caltrans is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: August 5, 2025

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-15854 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Kenneth Pherson, D.O.; Decision and Order

On December 2, 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Kenneth Pherson, D.O., of Lakewood Ranch, Florida (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration No. FP0455142, alleging that Registrant's registration should be revoked because Registrant is "currently without authority to prescribe, administer, dispense, or otherwise handle controlled substances in Florida, the state in which [he is] registered with DEA." *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3) and 21 CFR 1301.37(b)).

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file a written request for hearing, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 3.¹ "A default, unless

¹ Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated February 19, 2025, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on December 11, 2024, the DI attempted to personally serve Registrant with a copy of the OSC at Registrant's DEA registered address but was unsuccessful.

excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC]." 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, "[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] 1316.67." *Id.* 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(c) and (f). RFAA, at 1; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are admitted. According to the OSC, on or about August 29, 2024, the State of Florida Board of Osteopathic Medicine suspended Registrant's Florida osteopathic medical license. RFAAX 1, at 2. According to Florida online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's Florida osteopathic medical license remains suspended.² <https://mqa-internet.doh.state.fl.us/MQASearchServices/Home> (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice as an osteopathic physician in Florida, the state in which he is registered with DEA.³

RFAAX 2, at 1. Later that day, "another DEA employee" attempted to personally serve Registrant with a copy of the OSC at Registrant's personal address, but that attempt was also unsuccessful, as there was no answer at the residence. *Id.* On December 16, 2024, the DI mailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant's personal address through USPS certified mail and was able to ascertain by the mailing's tracking number that on December 23, 2024, that delivery was successful, as the copy of the OSC was "left with individual." *Id.* at 1-2; RFAAX 2, Attachment A.

² Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency "may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision." United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979).

³ Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), "[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary." The material fact here is that Registrant, as of the date of this Order, is not licensed to practice osteopathic medicine in Florida. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served

Continued

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 “upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.” With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner’s registration. *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (“The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances ‘if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.’ . . . The very definition of a ‘practitioner’ eligible to prescribe includes physicians ‘licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices’ to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).”). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.*, 76 FR 71371, 71372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied*, 481 F. App’x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.*, 43 FR 27616, 27617 (1978).⁴

According to Florida statute, “[a] practitioner, in good faith and in the course of his or her professional practice only, may prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or otherwise prepare a

controlled substance.” Fla. Stat. § 893.05(1)(a) (2025). Additionally, according to Florida statute, “dispense” means “the transfer of possession of one or more doses of a medicinal drug by a pharmacist or other licensed practitioner to the ultimate consumer thereof or to one who represents that it is his or her intention not to consume or use the same but to transfer the same to the ultimate consumer or user for consumption by the ultimate consumer or user.” Fla. Stat. § 893.02(7) (2023). Further, a “practitioner” as defined by Florida statute includes “an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459.”⁵ *Id.* at § 893.02(23).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant lacks authority to practice as an osteopathic physician in Florida because his Florida osteopathic medical license has been suspended. As discussed above, an individual must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in Florida. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice as an osteopathic physician in Florida and, therefore, is not authorized to dispense controlled substances in Florida, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration in Florida. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant’s DEA registration be revoked.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. FP0455142, issued to Kenneth Pherson, D.O. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Kenneth Pherson, D.O., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Kenneth Pherson, D.O., for additional registration in Florida. This Order is effective September 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on August 11, 2025, by Administrator Terrance Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the

document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–15867 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Andrew Konen, M.D.; Decision and Order

I. Introduction

On August 12, 2024, the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Andrew Konen, M.D., of Dallas, Texas (Respondent). OSC, at 1. The OSC proposes the revocation of Respondent’s DEA certificate of registration, BK4924139, (registration) on the ground that his “continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest.” *Id.* (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4), in conjunction with 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)). More specifically, the OSC alleges that Respondent issued “numerous prescriptions for Schedule II–IV controlled substances outside the course of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose.” *Id.* at 3.

Respondent timely requested a hearing, and the matter was assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). *Infra* section II.D. After Respondent’s failures to comply timely with the ALJ’s scheduling Orders, and Respondent’s failure to show good cause for his noncompliance, the ALJ terminated the proceedings after deeming that Respondent waived his right to a hearing and was in default. *Id.* The matter is before the Agency on the Government’s Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA).

After accessing and carefully analyzing the entire record, *infra*, the Agency finds substantial record evidence supporting the conclusion that Respondent is deemed to be in default because he “failed to . . . otherwise defend.”¹ 21 CFR 1301.43(c); *infra* sections II.B., II.C., II.D., II.E., and II.F. Accordingly, based on Agency rule, the

by email to the other party and to the Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.

⁴ This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the CSA. First, Congress defined the term “practitioner” to mean “a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . . , to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.” 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner’s registration, Congress directed that “[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.” 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner’s registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.*, 76 FR at 71371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D.*, 71 FR 39130, 39131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.*, 58 FR 51104, 51105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.*, 53 FR 11919, 11920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.*, 43 FR at 27617.

⁵ Chapter 459 regulates osteopathic medical practice and applies to Registrant; it defines an “osteopathic physician” as “a person who is licensed to practice osteopathic medicine in this state.” Fla. Stat. § 459.003(4).

¹ As the Government did not include the entire record in its RFAA, the Agency accessed it from the Office of Administrative Law Judges’ docket and considered every item in it.

Agency deems that Respondent admits the OSC's factual allegations. 21 CFR 1301.43(e). *Infra* section IV. After analyzing the deemed-admitted facts, the Agency concludes that the Government presented a *prima facie* case that Respondent issued Schedule II through IV controlled substance prescriptions "outside the course of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose" from at least January 2016 to July 2020. OSC, at 3–6; *infra* sections IV and V. After concluding that Respondent's unlawful controlled substance prescribing makes his continued registration inconsistent with the public interest, the Agency finds that there is no record evidence that Respondent unequivocally accepts responsibility for the founded violations. *Infra* sections VI and VII. Accordingly, the Agency revokes Respondent's registration and denies all pending applications by Respondent for registration in Texas. *Infra* Section VII and Order.

II. The Default Rule and Its Application in this Matter

A. The Controlled Substances Act

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) explicitly authorizes the Attorney General to promulgate rules and regulations to support implementation and enforcement of the statute.² First, the Attorney General "is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and to charge reasonable fees relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances and to listed chemicals." 21 U.S.C. 821. Second, the Attorney General "may promulgate and enforce any rules, regulations, and procedures which he may deem necessary and appropriate for the efficient execution of his functions under this subchapter." 21 U.S.C. 871(b). Consistent with these CSA provisions, the Agency promulgated a default rule. 21 CFR 1301.43.

B. The ALJ's Powers and Duties

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and the CSA's implementing regulations address the powers and duties of Agency ALJs. According to the APA, an Agency ALJ, among other things, may "regulate the course of the hearing," "dispose of procedural requests or similar matters," and "take other action authorized by agency rule consistent with this subchapter." 5 U.S.C. 556(c)(5), (9), and (11).

The CSA's implementing regulations clearly state that an Agency ALJ's duty is "to conduct a fair hearing, to take all necessary action to avoid delay, and to maintain order," and that the ALJ "shall have all powers necessary to these ends." 21 CFR 1316.52. The salient provision also explicitly states that the ALJ's "powers" include "any action permitted . . . by the provisions of the APA." *Id.* Further, it provides a non-exclusive list of powers "necessary" to the "end" of the ALJ's "dut[ies]," powers such as "rul[ing] on procedural items pending before him" and "[r]equir[ing] parties to state their position in writing with respect to the various issues in the hearing and to exchange such statements with all other parties." 21 CFR 1316.52(c) and (g). The Agency notes, as particularly relevant to this adjudication, that the latter is typically done in filings such as Prehearing Statements.

Accordingly, the Agency concludes that the Agency ALJ assigned to this matter clearly has the duty and the power to issue scheduling orders, to rule on matters concerning those scheduling orders, and "to take all necessary action to avoid delay, and to maintain order." 21 CFR 1316.52.

C. Procedures Applicable to this Adjudication

Effective December 14, 2022, pursuant to the provisions of the CSA, the Agency implemented a final rule to increase the efficient execution of its CSA functions relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances and to listed chemicals. 87 FR 68036 (2022) (amending 21 CFR 1301.37 and 1301.43). The final rule states that the person named in the OSC has thirty days after receiving the OSC to request a hearing and to answer the OSC's allegations. 21 CFR 1301.37(d). It also states that any party's failure to comply with its terms may result in that party's default, unless the party establishes "good cause" to excuse the default. 21 CFR 1301.43. An unexcused default, the final rule provides, "shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the . . . right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the order to show cause." 21 CFR 1301.43(e). The final rule affords multiple opportunities to establish "good cause" to excuse a deemed default. *Id.* As this final rule was in effect when DEA issued the OSC to Respondent, it applies to Respondent's response to the OSC.

Both the default rule's notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), 85 FR 61662 (2020), and the final rule use the

phrase "good cause" throughout.³ Neither, though, defines "good cause."⁴ As "good cause" is a standard often used in federal legal authorities, the Circuit Courts have addressed and applied it on many occasions in contexts where, like here, there is noncompliance with a scheduling order, a missed deadline, and the like. *Infra* section II.F.

³ Indeed, "good cause" was the standard in the prior iteration of 21 CFR 1301.43(d) ("If any person entitled to a hearing or to participate in a hearing pursuant to . . . 1301.32 or . . . 1301.34–1301.36 fails to file a request for a hearing or a notice of appearance, or if such person so files and fails to appear at the hearing, such person shall be deemed to have waived the opportunity for a hearing or to participate in the hearing, unless such person shows good cause for such failure."). The prior iteration of 21 CFR 1301.43 does not include the deemed admission of the OSC's factual allegations.

⁴ The NPRM and final rule cite *Kamir Garces Mejias, M.D.*, 72 FR 54931 (2007), an Agency decision issued under the last version of the default rule. In that decision, DEA charged the doctor with issuing controlled substance prescriptions in the absence of a legitimate physician-patient relationship. *Id.* at 54931. When the doctor failed to file a Prehearing Statement in timely compliance with the ALJ's scheduling Order, the ALJ issued another Order establishing a second deadline for that filing. *Id.* The doctor, though, did not comply with the ALJ's second deadline. *Id.* The ALJ issued a third Order setting another deadline and giving "notice that . . . [the doctor's] failure to comply could be deemed a waiver of her right to a hearing." *Id.* The doctor, again, did not comply with the ALJ's deadline. *Id.* The Government then filed a motion asking the ALJ to find that the doctor "waived her right to a hearing" and to terminate the proceeding. *Id.* The ALJ granted the Government's motion and terminated the proceeding on March 7, 2007.

On March 12, 2007, Respondent's counsel moved for reconsideration, arguing that he is a solo practitioner, that he had "an extremely busy Court calendar" since January of that year, and that "it had not been his 'intention to be disrespectful or to willfully disobey the orders issued by the ALJ.'" *Id.* at 54931–32. The ALJ denied the request for reconsideration, stating that Respondent had thus far in the proceedings failed to comply with all of the ordered deadlines, that she had never submitted a written request for an extension of any of the deadlines, and that "Respondent's failure to pursue her case remains a waiver of her right to a hearing." *Id.* at 54932. The ALJ also denied Respondent's second request for reconsideration. *Id.* The Agency agreed with the ALJ's termination of proceedings, writing that "Respondent has not shown 'good cause' for failing to comply with the ALJ's orders and [the Agency] thus find[s] that Respondent has waived her right to a hearing."

There are clear fact parallels between *Kamir Garces Mejias, M.D.*, and the instant facts: repeated failures to comply with the ALJ's multiple deadlines for filing a Prehearing Statement, the ultimate failure of Respondent ever to file a Prehearing Statement, and the absence of good cause for the failures. Before issuing this Decision/Order, the Agency read and analyzed the entire record before it. It cites the record in detail in this Decision/Order and explains the significance of its contents. The Agency concludes that it is appropriate to apply the final rule to this record. *Infra* sections II.D, II.E., and II.F.

² The Attorney General's CSA responsibilities have been delegated to the DEA Administrator. 28 CFR 0.100(b).

D. Respondent's Request For a Hearing and Conduct During Prehearing Proceedings

As already discussed, Respondent timely requested a hearing.⁵ Order for Answer and Prehearing Statements, dated August 29, 2024 (OAPS), at 1. In the OAPS, issued the day after Respondent filed his hearing request, and citing relevant authority, the ALJ points out that the request for hearing “does not satisfy the requirement of DEA’s regulations that the Respondent file an Answer . . . as the Respondent did not answer the allegations contained in the OSC in his [request for hearing].” *Id.* (citing 21 CFR 1316.47 and 1301.37). The OAPS also cites the default rule references on pages 6 and 7 of the OSC, stating that a respondent’s failure to answer timely, to plead, or “otherwise [to] defend” may lead to the respondent’s being “deemed to otherwise have waived the right to a hearing and to be in default.” *Id.* The OAPS orders Respondent to file a compliant answer “by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (‘ET’)/4:00 p.m. Central Time (‘CT’) on September 12, 2024.”^{6,7} *Id.* at 1–2.

The OAPS also addresses the filing of Prehearing Statements and the scheduling of the Prehearing Conference. *Id.* at 2–3. As for Respondent, the OAPS states that, “[t]o the extent the Respondent timely files his Answer,” he is to file his Prehearing Statement “no later than 2:00 p.m. ET/ 1:00 p.m. CT on October 3, 2024.” *Id.* at 2. It also states that “[f]ailure to timely file a prehearing statement that

complies with the directions provided above may result in a sanction, including (but not limited to) a waiver of hearing and an implied withdrawal of a request for hearing.” *Id.* at 4.

The Agency finds unequivocal and uncontroverted record evidence that, on October 2, 2024, after 5:00 p.m. ET, Respondent filed a request for an extension of time to file his Prehearing Statement (Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension).⁸ Order Granting in Part Respondent’s Motion for Extension of Time to File Prehearing Statement, dated October 3, 2024 (Order Granting in Part), at 1, n.1. Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, asking that the original October 3, 2024 Prehearing Statement filing deadline be extended to December 15, 2024, is based on three grounds.^{9,10} The first ground is that “the Government and its expert witness . . . do not have access to the complete medical and prescription records for each of the three named patients in this case” and, therefore, the Government’s expert witness “cannot opine on the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the patient care and prescribing rendered by Respondent for each patient.” Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 2. The ALJ’s responsive Order correctly points out that “[i]t is unclear why this allegation supports Respondent’s request for additional time to file a prehearing statement.” Order Granting in Part, at 1.

Respondent’s second ground for a time extension is that “there is a parallel criminal case against Respondent.”

Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 1. Respondent elaborates that he is “in the process of preparing a § 41(g) motion to contest a search warrant that was improper in that it failed to authorize a search at the location listed in the warrant, resulting in an improper seizure of property that Respondent is now attempting to reclaim,” and that he “is considering whether to enter into a reverse proffer in the near future.” *Id.* at 3. Concerning Respondent’s second ground, the ALJ’s responsive Order correctly states that “[a]s the Agency has previously ruled, a stay of DEA administrative enforcement proceedings based on a parallel criminal proceeding ‘is unlikely to ever be justified.’” Order Granting in Part, at 1.

Respondent’s third ground is that he “has not yet retained an expert to review the patient medical records, the Government’s written statement, applicable guidelines and standards, peer-reviewed literature, and other relevant documents because the insurance carrier has not yet approved the costs associated with retaining an expert in this case.” Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 3. Respondent represents that he “is working with the insurance carrier now to follow up on retaining an expert to review the records and related documents and to prepare expert testimony in this proceeding.” *Id.*

The ALJ’s Order Granting in Part, after noting that the Government timely filed its Prehearing Statement, cites its “power to ‘conduct a fair hearing, to take all necessary action to avoid delay, and to maintain order . . . including . . . [a]rrange and change the date, time and place of . . . prehearing conferences.’” Order Granting in Part, at 2, citing 21 CFR 1316.52(a). It states that “[t]he tribunal does not find that a nearly 75-day extension for Respondent to retain the services of an expert witness and file his prehearing statement is warranted,” but that “the tribunal will afford the Respondent a 2-week extension of time to file his prehearing statement.” *Id.* Thus, the Order Granting in Part adjusts the deadline for Respondent to file his Prehearing Statement to October 17, 2024, at 2:00 p.m. ET/1:00 p.m. CT. *Id.*

Respondent did not file his Prehearing Statement on or before the October 17, 2024 deadline. Order Directing Compliance for Respondent to File Prehearing Statement, dated October 18, 2024 (Order Directing Compliance), at 1. As already discussed, the OAPS reminds Respondent that his “[f]ailure to timely file a prehearing statement that complies with the

⁵ Based on the record evidence, the Agency finds that Respondent’s request for a hearing is dated August 28, 2024. As August 28th is well within thirty days of the date of the OSC’s issuance on August 12, 2024, the Agency finds that Respondent timely filed his request for a hearing. 21 U.S.C. 824(c)(2)(B); 21 CFR 1301.37(d)(1).

⁶ The OAPS cites Respondent’s “assert[ion]” that he was served with the OSC on August 13, 2024, when designating September 12, 2024, as the Answer’s due date. OAPS, at 2, n.1.

⁷ The Agency finds unequivocal and uncontroverted record evidence that the OAPS specifically sets out the time deadlines in both Eastern Time, the ALJ’s time zone, and in Central Time, presumably Respondent’s and Respondent’s counsel’s time zone in Texas. OAPS, at 1–2. The Agency further finds unequivocal and uncontroverted record evidence that the OAPS details the electronic filing process for the parties, including that “[y]our attention is specifically directed to 21 CFR 1316.45, which provides, *inter alia*, that “[d]ocuments shall be dated and deemed filed upon receipt by the Hearing Clerk.” . . . The email receipt date reflected by the DEA Judicial Mailbox server shall conclusively control all issues related to the date of service of all filed correspondence, provided however, that correspondence received after 5:00 p.m., local Washington, DC time, will be deemed to have been received on the following business day.” *Id.* at 3–4.

⁸ Although the ALJ’s Order in response to Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension does not raise it, the Agency notes that the OAPS “further Ordered” that “any requests for extension of time to file must be made by written motion *sufficiently in advance of scheduled deadlines to be considered and ruled upon.*” OAPS, at 4 [emphasis added]. Respondent filed his motion for an extension of time to file his Prehearing Statement after 5:00 p.m. the day before the deadline for the filing of his Prehearing Statement. Accordingly, as the OAPS states, Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension is deemed to have been received on October 3, 2024, the ALJ-ordered deadline for Respondent to file his Prehearing Statement and, therefore, was not filed “sufficiently in advance of [the] scheduled deadline[] to be considered and ruled upon.” *Id.* at 3–4.

⁹ Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 1, asserts that Respondent filed his answer timely. The Order Terminating Proceedings, *infra*, confirms Respondent’s assertion. Order Termination Proceedings, at 1.

¹⁰ Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 3, asserts that the “Government has been consulted about the continuance and is opposed to the requested extension of time in which to submit Respondent’s written prehearing statement.” Further, Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension includes a “Certificate of Conference” stating, among other things, that the “parties . . . discussed the estimated length of time needed for the hearing” and the “situation of the hearing.” Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension, at 5.

directions provided . . . may result in a sanction, including (but not limited to) a waiver of hearing and an implied withdrawal of a request for hearing.” OAPS, at 4. The Order Directing Compliance, though, does not sanction Respondent. Instead, it affords Respondent an opportunity to file his Prehearing Statement by October 23, 2024, at 2:00 p.m. ET/1:00 p.m. CT, and to “show good cause why he did not timely file such prehearing statement in accordance with the directions set forth in the Order” Granting in Part. Order Directing Compliance, at 2. The Order Directing Compliance further states that, if Respondent fails to comply with the extended deadline, the ALJ “will take appropriate action and the Respondent will face an appropriate remedy (e.g., waiver of his right to a hearing, entry of default, allegations being deemed admitted, and/or dismissal of his request for hearing).” *Id.*

When Respondent did not file his Prehearing Statement by the October 23, 2024 deadline, the ALJ issued the Order Terminating Proceedings. That Order recounts the requirements of the ALJ’s prior Orders about this matter, Respondent’s compliance and non-compliance with his Orders, and the ALJ’s multiple avisos to Respondent warning that non-compliance with his Orders “may result in sanction, including (but not limited to) waiver of Respondent’s right to hearing, entry of default, admittance of allegations, and implied withdrawal and dismissal of Respondent’s request for hearing.” Order Terminating Proceedings, dated October 23, 2024, at 1–2. Although Respondent was granted two extensions of time to submit his Prehearing Statement, the Order Terminating Proceedings states, Respondent “failed to so submit” and “supplied no good cause for his failure.” *Id.* at 2. The Order terminates the proceedings after deeming that Respondent waived his right to a hearing and is in default. *Id.* at 3 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(1) and (e)).

Later on the day of October 23, 2024, Respondent filed his “Motion for Leave and Request for Reconsideration of Termination of Proceedings and Reinstatement of Proceedings Filed for Good Cause” (Motion for Leave). Respondent’s Motion for Leave does not include a Prehearing Statement, but states that he “will also file his Prehearing Statement to the best of his ability despite genuine and real problems that Respondent’s counsel has experienced that led to the delay and the Judge’s order terminating the proceedings against Respondent.” Motion for Leave, at 1.

According to the Motion for Leave, the “issue” is whether “Respondent can prove that his delay and failure to file the prehearing statement as ordered by the ALJ was not due to neglect or malfeasance but was based on legitimate circumstances beyond counsel for Respondent’s control.” *Id.* The “issue” portion of the brief also states that it would be “unfair” to Respondent, “given the totality of the circumstances and the immediate and sudden impact of the ALJ’s order terminating the proceedings,” not to allow Respondent to “present evidence in this proceeding.” *Id.* at 1–2. Further, however, the Motion for Leave states that Respondent’s counsel “would be able to file an appropriate Prehearing Statement, despite the deficiencies laid out . . . with respect to the records and timeliness of an expert’s retention which would assist the Government in its case.” *Id.* at 5; *infra* sections II.E. and II.F.

Broadly configured, Respondent’s Motion for Leave makes five points. First, it states that the Order to Show Cause “arises from a criminal investigation involving an active case in the Eastern District of Texas,” that Respondent “is also the subject of a target letter and criminal investigation involving others,” and that the investigation of Respondent has been going on for “at least” four to five years. Motion for Leave, at 2. Second, according to the Motion for Leave, Respondent’s counsel “is and has been quite ill, with at that time an undiagnosed systemic infection throughout his body which targeted the skin” and which “has made Respondent tired and has forced him to work from home for the last few months.” *Id.* at 2–3. Further, “[g]iven the unknown cause of . . . [his symptoms], counsel for Respondent was concerned that his underlying issue may be contagious.” *Id.* at 3. Respondent’s counsel “was able to obtain an appointment with a specialist for the morning of” October 22, 2024. *Id.* As Respondent and his counsel were scheduled to attend a “reverse proffer presented by the Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) handling the criminal investigation” on that day, Respondent and his counsel contacted the AUSAs “with sufficient notice and in advance of the meeting to inform them” of Respondent’s counsel’s illness and specialist appointment. *Id.* The AUSAs, “without hesitation,” rescheduled their meeting and “wished counsel a successful physician visit and a rapid recovery.” *Id.*

Third, the Motion for Leave states that Respondent’s counsel had been

“attempting to retain co-counsel due to Respondent’s counsel’s health issues,” but was not successful at the time. *Id.* Fourth, the Motion for Leave states that Respondent’s counsel, “over the last few days,” “prepared and assembled a ‘Complaint and Request for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief.’” *Id.* Respondent’s counsel attached the ten-page “Complaint and Request for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief” to the Motion for Leave. *Id.* at 11–20. The Motion for Leave explains that, when he tried to file “this petition as he planned” on the morning of October 23, 2024, Respondent’s counsel, who is “primarily a healthcare lawyer who does not practice in federal court with regularity,” learned that his PACER account was no longer active and, therefore, he could not file the Complaint.¹¹ *Id.* According to Respondent’s counsel, “Based on the relief requested in the petition, and the orders rendered to the co-Respondents['] similar suits, all orders of this court would have been rendered stayed and the Order Terminating the Proceedings without standing.” *Id.* The Motion for Leave says nothing else about this assertion. *Id.*

Finally, the Motion for Leave states that Respondent’s counsel, because he was not able to “obtain . . . [co-counsel] assistance” and “work efficiently and for a full day without exhaustion,” “found himself behind and honestly did not recognize the court’s 1:00 p.m. deadline, but rather the date the motions and statements were due.”¹² *Id.* at 3–4. It states that Respondent’s counsel was “overloaded and non-compliant with the ALJ’s very specific order” due to the “departure of three attorneys who had been with the firm for ten years or longer,” causing

¹¹ Respondent’s counsel attached to the Motion for Leave three emails between him and the “NextGen CM/ECF” or PACER showing his efforts to gain PACER access. Motion for Leave, at 8–10. The times on the three emails are in the afternoon, between 1:41 p.m. and 3:12 p.m., on October 23, 2024. *Id.*

¹² The Motion for Leave also states that Respondent’s insurance company has “yet to approve his claim for coverage” and “as such, Respondent is unable to hire an expert witness to testify after he rendered a consulting opinion.” Motion for Leave, at 4. It states that “the records for each patient referenced in the petition by the DEA in most cases triple the size of the files/records noticed as reviewed by the Government’s expert in conjunction with his opinion.” *Id.* The Motion for Leave asks why the government’s expert does not “mention that he was opining on partial treatment records that were missing service dates both before and after” the dates alleged in the OSC. It further states that “tracking . . . down and obtaining . . . the statement” of the “patients . . . alleged to have not experienced benefit due to treatment . . . has proved timely, especially coupled with Respondent’s counsel’s recent health experience.” *Id.*

“administrative chaos and scheduling difficulties.”¹³ *Id.* at 4. Respondent’s counsel “denies that it was with disrespect or improper intent to the ALJ and the proceeding” that he missed the Prehearing Statement deadline. *Id.* According to the Motion for Leave, Respondent’s counsel “believes” that the “factual bases” in the brief about his being “overloaded and non-compliant” with the ALJ’s “very specific order” are “sufficient to give the ALJ information to reconsider his order terminating the proceedings.” He also states that he is “willing to supply statements from his treating physicians which substantiate [the] . . . disease process.” *Id.* at 5. The Motion for Leave states, seeming to summarize the thrust of its argument, that “[h]ealth concerns happen and it would be unfair to Respondent to terminate his rights due to no fault of his own.” *Id.* at 5.

The ALJ issued his “Order Denying Respondent’s Motion for Leave and Request for Reconsideration of Termination of Proceedings and Reinstatement of Proceedings Filed for Good Cause” on October 24, 2024 (Order Denying Motion for Leave), appropriately rejecting Respondent’s Motion for Leave. *Infra* sections II.E. and II.F. The Order Denying Motion for Leave acknowledges the points in Respondent’s Motion for Leave, including its assertions that the failure to file a timely Prehearing Statement was not due to neglect or malfeasance, but to legitimate circumstances beyond Respondent’s control, that Respondent’s counsel is and has been quite ill, that Respondent’s counsel had to reschedule a conference with the prosecutors in the parallel criminal investigation of Respondent, that Respondent’s counsel researched, prepared, and assembled, “over the last few days,” a complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief that “would render ‘all orders of [this tribunal] . . . stayed and the Order Terminating Proceedings without standing,’” and that Respondent’s counsel “did not recognize the court’s 1:00 p.m. deadline.” Order Denying Motion for Leave, at 1–2. The Order Denying Motion for Leave finds that the Motion for Leave does not establish the requisite “good cause,” and does not include Respondent’s Prehearing Statement. *Id.* at 2. It highlights that Respondent’s counsel admits to engaging in multiple work efforts during the period leading up to the Prehearing

Statement deadline, “all while seemingly entirely neglecting these administrative proceedings and the directions” of the ALJ. *Id.*

E. Application of the Rule to Respondent’s Prehearing Proceedings Conduct

The record clearly shows that Respondent repeatedly failed to comply with the ALJ’s scheduling Orders. *Supra* section II.D. The Agency concludes that the content of each of the ALJ’s Orders is well within the ALJ’s powers and duties, and that the Orders support the conduct of a fair hearing, avoid delay, and maintain order. *Supra* sections II.B. and II.C.

Further, the Agency finds unequivocal and uncontroverted record evidence that, in addition to the OSC, the ALJ’s Orders repeatedly include avisos to Respondent of the possible sanctions for failure to comply. *Supra* section II.D. More specifically, the Agency finds unequivocal and uncontroverted record evidence that the ALJ’s avisos warn that possible consequences of failure to comply with his Orders include waiver of a hearing, entry of default, and OSC allegations being deemed admitted. *Id.*

F. Legal Analysis of the Application of the Default Rule in This Matter

As already discussed, the Agency cited *Kamir Garces-Mejias, M.D.*, a 2007 Agency decision, in the final rule. In *Kamir Garces-Mejias, M.D.*, the Agency agreed with the ALJ that respondent had not shown good cause for her failure to comply with the ALJ’s Prehearing Statement filing Order. 72 FR at 54932–33. In other words, for about fifteen years before the formal premiere of the current default rule, the Agency was supporting ALJs’ prerogatives to use their statutorily granted power and duties to ensure fair, efficient, and orderly hearings. *Supra*, sections II.B. and II.C. The Agency concludes that this prior Agency decision, among others, supports the ALJ’s actions in this matter.

The Agency also examines relevant Supreme Court and Circuit Court case law, including decisions applying “good cause” in missed deadline-related situations. Although, as expected, the Agency found no appellate decisions precisely on point, there are several that are quite instructive. The Agency looks to these Article III decisions to guide its application of “good cause.”

The Supreme Court issued a decision in 1993 reaffirming its holding in “other contexts” that “clients must be held accountable for the acts and omissions of their attorneys.” *Pioneer Investment*

Services Co. v. Brunswick Assocs. Ltd, P’ship., 507 U.S. 380, 396 (1993). In addition to stating that this holding applies in “other contexts,” the Court explains that “[a]ny other notion would be wholly inconsistent with our system of representative litigation, in which each party is deemed bound by the acts of his lawyer-agent and is considered to have ‘notice of all facts, notice of which can be charged upon the attorney.’” *Id.* at 397 (citing *Link v. Wabash R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 633–34 (1962)). The Supreme Court concludes that “a client may be made to suffer the consequence of dismissal of its lawsuit because of its attorney’s failure to attend a scheduled pretrial conference.” 507 U.S. at 396. Accordingly, the Agency rejects Respondent’s argument that he should not suffer the consequence of his attorney’s having missed the third deadline for filing his Prehearing Statement. Motion for Leave, at 1–2.

While, again, the Agency found no Fifth Circuit decision exactly on point, the Agency researched Fifth Circuit decisions interpreting the scope of “good cause” in the contexts of a missed litigation deadline, a failure to comply with a scheduling order, and the like, to conduct another level of analysis for this adjudication. In *Texas Indigenous Council v. Simpkins*, for example, the Fifth Circuit explained, in the context of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16, that “good cause” requires a party to show that a deadline “cannot reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party needing the extension.” 544 F. App’x. 418, 420 (5th Cir. 2013) (citing *S & W Enters., L.L.C. v. Southtrust Bank of Ala.*, 315 F.3d 533, 535 (5th Cir. 2003)). In this adjudication, Respondent’s Motion for Leave shows the opposite when, despite its listing of personal, health, and professional commitment challenges, it recites the legal work Respondent’s counsel did accomplish “over the last few days” immediately before the third ALJ-ordered Prehearing Statement deadline. Those listed work accomplishments include contacting AUSAs and negotiating the rescheduling of a “reverse proffer,” and researching, preparing, and assembling a “Complaint and Request for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief” related to this matter. Motion for Leave, at 2–3.; *supra* section II.D. In other words, Respondent’s Motion for Leave demonstrates that the ALJ’s already thrice ordered Prehearing Statement deadline *could reasonably have been met* had Respondent’s counsel not chosen to prioritize other matters, the apparently more time-consuming one of

¹³ The Motion for Leave also “grant[s]” that “counsel took on more than he should have, but it is arguably a lawyer’s nature to think they can accomplish more than may be reasonable given the circumstances.” Motion for Leave, at 5.

which had no ALJ- or Court-ordered deadline. *Supra* section II.D.

There are many contexts in which the Fifth Circuit rejected attempts to demonstrate “good cause” for extensions of time sought after a deadline had passed. For example, in *In re OHT Hawk AS v. Offshore Heavy Transport AS*, the Fifth Circuit found that “good cause” did not excuse the late filing of a claim because notice of the deadline was published in a Harrison County, Mississippi newspaper and the claimant lived in New Orleans, Louisiana, “just over seventy miles” away and in “adjacent metropolitan regions.” 2022 WL 1486778, at *3 (5th Cir. 2022). Here, Respondent does not claim, or even suggest, that he did not have actual notice of the ALJ-ordered Prehearing Statement filing deadline that Respondent’s counsel de-prioritized for other legal work. After all, other than the first missed deadline, the deadlines that Respondent ignored were set as a result of Respondent’s request for an extension of the ALJ’s original Prehearing Statement filing deadline. *Supra* section II.D (Respondent’s Motion for Time Extension). The Fifth Circuit found that claimant in *In re OHT Hawk AS* failed to show “good cause” when notice was publicized in the press, “just over seventy miles” away and in “adjacent metropolitan regions,” and not directly to the claimant. Similarly, the Fifth Circuit’s analysis would conclude here that Respondent failed to show “good cause” for failing to meet the first extended Prehearing Statement filing deadline that he himself obtained from the ALJ, as well as the subsequent deadline that the ALJ unilaterally afforded him.

By way of further example, in *T.O., a child; Terrence Outley, et al. v. Fort Bend Independent School District*, 2 F.4th 407 (5th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied*, 142 S.Ct. 2811 (2022), the Fifth Circuit addressed whether there was good cause to excuse the plaintiffs’ failure to submit a timely amendment to their complaint.¹⁴ 2 F.4th at 418. The Fifth Circuit’s analysis was done in the context of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2)’s provision that “[t]he court should freely give leave when justice so requires,” and of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)’s provision that a “schedule may be modified only for good cause and with the judge’s consent.” *Id.*

¹⁴ Plaintiffs-Appellants had already filed an amended complaint, but it did not include the further factual allegations that they sought to include in a second amended complaint. 2 F.4th at 418.

In *In re T.O.*, the Fifth Circuit examined the matters that the Plaintiffs-Appellants sought to add to their second amended complaint and concluded that the Plaintiffs-Appellants knew those matters when they filed their original complaint. *Id.* Accordingly, the Fifth Circuit ruled that the Plaintiffs-Appellants did not show good cause to support their filing a second amended complaint because, “[s]imply put, it is difficult to conceive of a reason why Plaintiffs-Appellants would not have been able to amend their complaint to include these various allegations in a timely manner.” *Id.* Similarly, in the instant matter, Respondent is not claiming that he did not receive the ALJ’s Orders setting the deadlines for the filing of his Prehearing Statement, one of which he, himself, instigated with his Motion for Time Extension.¹⁵ *Supra* section II.D. Rather, the best Respondent offers is to assert that he “will also file his Prehearing Statement to the best of his ability,” but he never did. Respondent’s Motion for Leave, at 1.

In sum, the Agency finds that the ALJ faithfully carried out his duties and acted within his statutorily granted powers leading up to, and concluding in, his entry of his Order Denying Motion for Leave. He afforded Respondent three deadlines to file a Prehearing Statement. Not only did Respondent never file a Prehearing Statement, his asserted “good cause” bases for failing to do so are belied by the tasks that Respondent’s attorney admits to completing instead of the Prehearing Statement in the days before the third, and final, Prehearing Statement deadline. The Agency concludes that the ALJ did not err in finding that Respondent waived his right to a hearing, in ruling that Respondent was in default, and in ordering the termination of proceedings.

III. The CSA and the Texas Physician Standard of Practice

The main objectives of the CSA, according to the Supreme Court, are to “conquer drug abuse and to control the legitimate and illegitimate traffic in controlled substances.” *Gonzales v. Raich*, 545 U.S. 1, at 12 (2005). Given these objectives, the Supreme Court states, particular congressional concerns

¹⁵ Respondent’s Motion for Leave states that his counsel “honestly did not recognize the court’s 1:00 p.m. deadline [to file his Prehearing Statement], but rather the date the motions and statements were due.” Motion for Leave, at 4. The Agency notes, however, that, despite this statement and others in his Motion for Leave, Respondent did not file his Prehearing Statement with his Motion for Leave as the ALJ’s Order Directing Compliance requires. Order Directing Compliance, at 2.

included “the need to prevent the diversion of drugs from legitimate to illicit channels.” *Id.* at 12–13. Further, according to the Supreme Court, to accomplish these goals in the CSA, “Congress devised a closed regulatory system making it unlawful to . . . dispense[] or possess any controlled substance except in a manner authorized by” the statute.¹⁶ *Id.* at 13. Accordingly, the Supreme Court states, the “CSA and its implementing regulations set forth strict requirements regarding registration . . . and recordkeeping.” *Id.* at 14.

As for a practitioner, such as Respondent, a medical doctor, “[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . to dispense . . . controlled substances . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.” 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). The section further provides that an application for a practitioner’s registration may be denied upon a determination that “the issuance of such registration . . . would be inconsistent with the public interest.” *Id.* Congress directed the Attorney General to consider five factors in making the public interest determination. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E).¹⁷ It also directed the Attorney General to consider the same five factors when determining whether to suspend or revoke the registration of a practitioner, such as Respondent, due to the practitioner’s commission of “such acts as would render his registration under . . . [21 U.S.C. 823] inconsistent with the public interest.” 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4), *infra* section VI.A.

According to the CSA’s implementing regulations, a lawful controlled substance order or prescription is one that is “issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his

¹⁶ 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1) (“Under the CSA, it is “unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally . . . to . . . distribute[] or dispense, or possess with intent to . . . distribute[] or dispense, a controlled substance” “[e]xcept as authorized” by the Act.). The CSA defines “dispense” to include “prescribing” a controlled substance. 21 U.S.C. 802(10).

¹⁷ The five factors of 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E) are:

(A) The recommendation of the appropriate State licensing board or professional disciplinary authority.

(B) The [registrant’s] experience in dispensing, or conducting research with respect to controlled substances.

(C) The [registrant’s] conviction record under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.

(D) Compliance with applicable State, Federal, or local laws relating to controlled substances.

(E) Such other conduct which may threaten the public health and safety.

professional practice.” 21 CFR 1306.04(a). As the Supreme Court explained in the context of the Act’s requirement that Schedule II controlled substances may be dispensed only by written prescription, “the prescription requirement . . . ensures patients use controlled substances under the supervision of a doctor so as to prevent addiction and recreational abuse . . . [and] also bars doctors from peddling to patients who crave the drugs for those prohibited uses.” *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243, 274 (2006), *see also United States v. Hayes*, 595 F.2d 258 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 866 (1979).

The OSC is addressed to Respondent at his registered address in Texas. Therefore, the Agency also evaluates Respondent’s actions according to Texas law, including the applicable Texas physician standard of care. *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. at 269–71. As the posture of this matter is Respondent’s default and, therefore, there was no opportunity for the parties to litigate legal theories not in the OSC, the Agency confines its analysis of Texas law to the legal provisions cited in the OSC.

According to Texas law applicable during the time period alleged in the OSC, a “practitioner . . . may not prescribe, dispense, [or] deliver . . . a controlled substance . . . except for a valid medical purpose and in the course of medical practice.” Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 481.071(a) (2025).¹⁸ Texas law elaborates on the meaning of a “valid medical purpose” and “in the course of medical practice.” For example, Texas law states that the “treatment of pain is a vital part of the practice of medicine,” that “[p]hysicians should be able to treat their patients’ pain using sound clinical judgment without fear . . . [of] disciplinary action,” and that “[s]ound clinical judgment results from the use of generally accepted standards of care, which include evidence-based medicine, when available.” 22 Tex. Admin. Code § 170.1 (2016–2020). “[T]o protect the public and give guidance to physicians,” this Texas authority continues, it “sets forth minimum requirements related to the proper treatment of pain.” *Id.* For example, it states that a “license to practice medicine gives a physician legal authority to prescribe drugs for pain,” and the “duty” to “help, and not to harm patients and the public.” *Id.* § 170.1(3). The provision elaborates further, stating that “[h]arm can result

when a physician does not use sound clinical judgment in using drug therapy,” such as either causing the patient to suffer continued pain if the drug therapy is not sufficient, or “lead[ing] to or contribut[ing] to abuse, addiction, and/or diversion of drugs.” *Id.* § 170.1(4).

Texas law further specifies that the “extent of medical records must be legible, complete, accurate and current for each patient,” and that the treatment of chronic pain “requires a reasonably detailed and documented plan to assure that the treatment is monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis.”¹⁹ *Id.* § 170.1(5) and (6). In sum, the “intent” of these provisions is to “set forth those items expected to be done by any reasonable physician involved in the treatment of pain.” *Id.* § 170.1(7).

In another provision, Texas law sets out “minimum requirements for the treatment of chronic pain” that, along with compliance with the generally accepted standard of care, are how the physician’s treatment of a patient’s pain will be evaluated.²⁰ *Id.* § 170.3. Those “minimum requirements” include evaluating the patient by obtaining a medical history and a physical examination “that includes a problem-focused exam specific to the chief presenting complaint of the patient.” *Id.* § 170.3(1)(A). They state that a “medical record shall document the medical history and physical exam,” and, in the case of chronic pain, must document the “nature and intensity of the pain,” “current and past treatments for pain,” “underlying or coexisting diseases and conditions,” the “effect of the pain on physical and psychological function,” “any history and potential for substance abuse or diversion,” and the “presence

of one or more recognized medical indications for the use of a dangerous or scheduled drug.” *Id.* § 170.3(1)(B).

Further, the Texas minimum requirements for physicians’ treatment of chronic pain under Texas law explicitly include having a written treatment plan that addresses specified elements and that is documented in the medical record; obtaining and documenting the patient’s informed consent for the use of controlled substances for chronic pain treatment; and having a written pain management agreement with the patient that covers patient responsibilities regarding physician-ordered laboratory tests, physician-limited refills, and the involvement of only one physician and one pharmacy for the drug dispensing, and that states the reasons why the drug therapy may be terminated. *Id.* § 170.3(2), (3), and (4). Texas law’s minimum requirements for physicians treating chronic pain also include the physician’s seeing the patient for periodic reviews at “reasonable intervals,” during which the physician assesses progress toward treatment objectives and contemporaneously documents, in the medical record, the visit and any adjustments to the treatment plan. *Id.* § 170.3(5)(A–D). The minimum requirements in Texas law also state that a physician treating chronic pain must base any continuation or modification of the use of “dangerous and scheduled drugs for pain management” on an “evaluation of progress toward treatment objectives.” *Id.* § 170.3(5)(E). They specifically address how the physician is to evaluate the patient’s progress toward treatment objectives, requiring that progress or the lack of progress in relieving pain “must be documented in the patient’s record,” stating that “[s]atisfactory response to treatment” may be indicated by the “patient’s decreased pain, increased level of function, and/or improved quality of life,” calling for the physician to monitor “[o]bjective evidence” of the patient’s improved or diminished function, including information “offered or provided” by family members or other caregivers, and requiring the physician to “reassess the current treatment plan and consider the use of other therapeutic modalities” if the patient’s progress is unsatisfactory. *Id.* § 170.3(5)(E)(i–iv). The physician’s evaluation of progress toward treatment objectives, according to the Texas minimum requirements, must also involve reviewing the “patient’s compliance with the prescribed treatment plan and reevaluat[ing] for

¹⁸ This Texas authority was not amended during the time period alleged in the OSC.

¹⁹ The definition of “chronic pain” changed during the period covered by the OSC. 22 TAC § 170.2. The first definition during the relevant time period was “a state in which pain persists beyond the usual course of an acute disease or healing of an injury. Chronic pain may be associated with a chronic pathological process that causes continuous or intermittent pain over months or years,” (eff. through July 12, 2020). It changed to “pain that is not relieved with acute, post-surgical, post-procedure, or persistent non-chronic pain treatment parameters and persists beyond the usual course of an acute condition typically caused by, or resembling that caused by, actual or potential tissue injury or trauma, disease process, or operative procedure or the healing or recovery of such condition with or without treatment. This type of pain is associated with a chronic pathological process that causes continuous or intermittent pain for no less than 91 days from the date of the initial prescription for opioids,” (eff. through Jan. 18, 2025). These changes do not impact this Decision/Order.

²⁰ During the time period addressed in the OSC, 22 Tex. Admin. Code § 170.3 was amended several times. Those amendments, elaborating on existing minimum requirements for the treatment of chronic pain, do not impact this Decision/Order.

any potential for substance abuse or diversion.” *Id.* § 170.3(5)(E)(v).

Finally, the Texas minimum standards also address “consultation and referral” and “medical records.” Regarding “consultation and referral,” Texas law states, among other things, that patients “who are at-risk for abuse or addiction require special attention,” and that patients “with chronic pain and histories of substance abuse or with co-morbid psychiatric disorders require even more care.” *Id.* § 170.3(6).

According to the Texas minimum standards, a “consult with or referral to an expert in the management of such patients must be considered in their treatment.” *Id.*

Texas law has a separate provision addressing medical records.²¹ *Id.*

§ 165.1. According to that provision, a licensed physician shall maintain an “adequate medical record” for each patient that is complete, contemporaneous, and legible. *Id.* § 165.1(a). The statement of the standards that an “adequate medical record” should meet, as particularly applicable to this adjudication, includes the date of the encounter, documentation of the patient’s noncompliance, identification of relevant risk factors, and written consents for treatment. *Id.* § 165.1(a)(1)(D), (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(7).

IV. The Deemed-Admitted Facts

As Respondent defaulted, he is deemed to admit the facts alleged in the OSC. 21 CFR 1301.43; *supra* section II.C. Accordingly, the Agency finds, due to Respondent’s deemed admissions, the OSC-alleged facts to be uncontroverted and proven unequivocally, as follows:

1. Respondent is registered with the Agency as a practitioner authorized to handle controlled substances in Schedules II through V under Certificate of Registration No. BK4924139. OSC, at 3;

2. Respondent is a licensed physician under Texas license number K0506. *Id.*;

3. From at least January 2016 through July 2020, Respondent issued numerous prescriptions for Schedule II through IV controlled substances, but:

- a. failed to conduct or document adequate patient evaluations and histories necessary to establish a medical diagnosis justifying the necessity for the prescriptions,
- b. failed to monitor patient progress adequately, and
- c. prescribed dangerous combinations of controlled substances.

Id.

4. As for individual L.G., on a near monthly basis between at least August 26, 2016, and July 1, 2020, Respondent issued prescriptions for oxycodone 30 mg (a Schedule II opioid) and methadone 10 mg (a Schedule II opioid) although he failed to establish a medical condition sufficient to support the long-term use of opiates by, among other things,

a. Failing to establish an objective diagnosis adequately supported by physical examination, history of present illness, past medical history, or imaging to medically justify the continued prescribing of controlled substances. *Id.* at 3–4;

b. Continuing to prescribe a Morphine Milligram Equivalent (MME) as high as 680;

c. Treating L.G. for several years despite L.G.’s not showing clinical signs of functional improvement or reduction in pain, illustrating a failed opioid regime;

d. Failing to address adequately, and assess, L.G.’s aberrant behaviors, such as inconsistent urine drug screens and illicit drug use;

e. Failing to address adequately L.G. co-morbidities, including hypertension, altered mental status, and insomnia;

f. Prescribing a dangerous combination of methadone, oxycodone, and Ambien for L.G., thus increasing L.G.’s risk of opioid harm.

Id. at 4.

5. As for individual E.C., on a near monthly basis between at least January 18, 2016, and June 1, 2020, Respondent issued multiple prescriptions for hydromorphone 8 mg (a Schedule II opioid), oxycodone 60 mg (a Schedule II opioid), morphine 30 mg (a Schedule II opioid), and carisoprodol (a Schedule IV muscle relaxant) although he failed to establish a medical condition sufficient to support the long-term use of opiates by, among other things,

a. Failing to establish an objective diagnosis adequately supported by physical examination, history of present illness, past medical history, or imaging to justify medically the continued prescribing of controlled substances;

b. Continuing to prescribe a MME as high as 312;

c. Treating E.C. for several years despite E.C.’s not showing clinical signs of functional improvement or reduction in pain. *Id.*;

d. Failing to address adequately E.C.’s aberrant behaviors, such as at least four inconsistent urine drug screens;

e. Failing to address adequately E.C. co-morbidities, such as depression, anxiety, and pulmonary status;

f. Failing to address adequately, and assess, E.C.’s aberrant behaviors, such as clear indications of abuse and past overdoses and inability to self-administer medications;

g. Failing to address adequately with E.C. the risks associated with long-term opioid use;

h. Failing to maintain adequate medical charts related to the treatment of E.C.;

i. Prescribing for E.C. a combination of opioids, a benzodiazepine, and a muscle relaxant, specifically carisoprodol, constituting a highly-addictive “drug cocktail” known as the “Holy Trinity,” putting E.C. at increased risk for harm, including overdose or death.

Id. at 5.

6. As for individual D.S., on a near monthly basis between at least October 19, 2016, and July 17, 2020, Respondent issued multiple prescriptions for controlled substances hydromorphone 4 mg and fentanyl 25 mg (a Schedule II opioid) although he failed to establish a medical condition sufficient to support the long-term use of opiates by, among other things,

a. Failing to establish an objective diagnosis adequately supported by physical examination, history of present illness, past medical history, or imaging to justify medically the continued prescribing of controlled substances. *Id.* at 5–6;

b. Continuing to prescribe an MME as high as 156;

c. Treating D.S. for several years despite D.S.’s not showing clinical signs of functional improvement or reduction in pain;

d. Failing to address adequately, and assess, D.S.’s aberrant behaviors, such as at least four inconsistent urine drug screens;

e. Failing to address adequately D.S. co-morbidities, including hypertension, altered mental status, and insomnia;

f. Failing to maintain adequate medical charts related to the treatment of D.S., specifically, detailing office visits and evaluations with D.S. when no such visits occurred; and

g. Prescribing a combination of opioids, a benzodiazepine, and a muscle relaxant, specifically carisoprodol, the Holy Trinity drug cocktail, putting D.S. at increased risk for harm, including overdose or death. *Id.* at 6.

7. The independent medical expert with whom the Government consulted about Respondent’s medical files concluded that Respondent’s issuance of the above-described controlled substance prescriptions “fell outside the standard of care applicable to the

²¹ The amendments made to this Texas law section during the period covered by the OSC do not impact this Decision/Order.

practice[] of . . . medicine in the State of Texas.”

Given these “deemed-admitted” facts due to Respondent’s default, the Agency now determines whether they constitute a *prima facie* case that Respondent’s continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest. OSC, at 1. The Agency conducts this analysis based on the federal and Texas law applicable during the timeframe of Respondent’s OSC-alleged violations: January 2016 through July 2020. *Id.* at 3; *see also id.* at 4, 5; *supra* section III.

V. Allegation That Respondent Illegally Prescribed Controlled Substances

According to the OSC, Respondent “issued numerous prescriptions for Schedule II–IV controlled substances outside the course of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose.” OSC, at 3. The facts deemed admitted due to Respondent’s default establish that Respondent violated multiple provisions of the applicable Texas standard of practice and, thus, that he prescribed controlled substances outside the course of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose. 21 CFR 1306.04(a). For example, under Texas law, a “practitioner . . . may not prescribe . . . a controlled substance . . . except for a valid medical purpose and in the course of medical practice.” Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 481.071(a). Further, according to Texas law, a physician is to use “sound clinical judgement,” resulting from the use of “generally accepted standards of care,” in prescribing controlled substances, so that patients use those substances in a “therapeutic manner” to “relieve” pain, and so that the physician uses his medical licenses to “help, and not to harm patients and the public.” 22 TAC § 170.1.

The deemed-admitted facts establish that Respondent prescribed “dangerous combinations” of controlled substances to three persons, thus increasing the risk of harm to them and to the public. OSC, at 4–6. Also pursuant to the deemed-admitted facts, Respondent continued to prescribe controlled substances to three persons for “several years” even though the drug therapies he prescribed did not bring about signs of functional improvement or reduction of pain for any of them. For the above reasons, the Agency concludes that Respondent violated applicable Texas law on all of these occasions.

In addition, the applicable Texas standard of practice states that the physician is responsible for obtaining and documenting a medical history and a physical examination that includes a

problem-focused exam specific to the chief presenting complaint, and that the rationale for and results of diagnostic and other ancillary services should be included in the medical record. 22 TAC § 165.1(a), *see id.* 170.3(1)(B) (Minimum Requirements for the Treatment of Chronic Pain). According to the deemed-admitted facts, though, Respondent failed to establish an adequately supported diagnosis to justify the prescribing of controlled substances for three persons. OSC, at 3–5. As such, the Agency concludes that Respondent’s failures are a violation of the applicable Texas standard of practice.

Also, the applicable Texas standard of practice requires that, to be considered an “adequate medical record,” the medical record includes the date of the patient encounter. 22 TAC § 165.1(a)(1)(D). The deemed-admitted facts establish, though, that Respondent’s medical records for D.S. “detail[] office visits and evaluations . . . when no such visits occurred.” *Id.* at 6; *see also* OSC, at 5 (“inadequate medical chart” for E.C.). Accordingly, the Agency concludes that, under Texas law, Respondent’s medical record about a visit that never occurred is not an “adequate medical record” and, therefore, that Respondent violated applicable Texas law.

By way of further example, the applicable Texas standard of practice states that the minimum requirements for a physician’s treatment of chronic pain include obtaining and documenting the patient’s informed consent for the use of controlled substances. 22 TAC § 170.3(3). The deemed-admitted facts, however, establish that Respondent failed to address adequately with E.C. the risks of long-term opioid use. OSC, at 5. The Agency thus concludes that Respondent violated the applicable Texas standard of practice concerning informed consent.

Also, according to the Texas minimum requirements, a physician’s continuation of the use of scheduled drugs for pain management must be based on an evaluation of progress toward treatment objectives and must be reevaluated periodically for any potential for substance abuse or diversion. 22 TAC § 170.3(5). The deemed-admitted facts, however, establish that three individuals for whom Respondent prescribed controlled substances for several years showed no functional improvement or reduction in pain, and that the three individuals exhibited aberrant behaviors, such as multiple inconsistent urine drug screens, indications of abuse,

and illicit drug use. OSC, at 4–6. Thus, the Agency concludes that Respondent violated the applicable Texas minimum requirements for controlled substance prescribing on multiple occasions.

In sum, based on the deemed-admitted facts and applicable law, the Agency concludes that Respondent prescribed controlled substances on multiple occasions outside the course of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose and, thus, in violation of applicable law. 21 CFR 1306.04(a); Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 481.071; 22 TAC §§ 170.1, 170.3, 165.1.

VI. Discussion

A. The CSA and the Public Interest Factors

As already discussed, Congress directed the Attorney General to consider five factors in making the determination of whether to suspend or revoke a registration due to the registrant’s commission of such acts as would render his registration inconsistent with the public interest. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4), *supra* section II.A., *supra* n. 17 (public interest factors). The five factors are considered in the disjunctive. *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. at 292–93 (Scalia, J., dissenting) (“It is well established that these factors are to be considered in the disjunctive,” citing *In re Arora*, 60 FR 4447, 4448 (1995)); Robert A. *Leslie, M.D.*, 68 FR 15227, 15230 (2003). Each factor is weighed on a case-by-case basis. *Morall v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 412 F.3d 165, 173–74 (DC Cir. 2005). Any one factor, or combination of factors, may be decisive. *Penick Corp. v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 491 F.3d 483, 490 (DC Cir. 2007); *Morall*, 412 F.3d at 185 n.2; *David H. Gillis, M.D.*, 58 FR 37507, 37508 (1993).

The Agency “may rely on any one or a combination of factors and may give each factor the weight [it] deems appropriate. *Morall*, 412 F.3d at 185 n.2; *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, LLC v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018) (citing *Akhtar-Zaidi v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 841 F.3d 707, 711 (6th Cir. 2016)); *MacKay v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 664 F.3d 808, 816 (10th Cir. 2011); *Volkman v. U.S. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 567 F.3d 215, 222 (6th Cir. 2009); *Hoxie v. Drug Enf’t Admin.*, 419 F.3d 477, 482 (6th Cir. 2005). Moreover, while the Agency is required to consider each of the factors, it “need not make explicit findings as to each one.” *MacKay*, 664 F.3d at 816 (quoting *Volkman*, 567 F.3d at 222); *see also Hoxie*, 419 F.3d at 482. “In short, . . . the Agency is not

required to mechanically count up the factors and determine how many favor the Government and how many favor the registrant. Rather, it is an inquiry which focuses on protecting the public interest; what matters is the seriousness of the registrant's misconduct." *Jayam Krishna-Iyer, M.D.*, 74 FR 459, 462 (2009). Accordingly, as the Tenth Circuit has recognized, findings under a single factor can support the revocation of a registration. *MacKay*, 664 F.3d at 821.

While the Agency considered all of the 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) factors in this matter, the Agency finds that the Government's *prima facie* case is confined to factors B and D. The Government has the burden of proof in this proceeding. 21 CFR 1301.44(e). The Agency finds that the deemed-admitted facts with respect to Factors B and D satisfy the Government's *prima facie* burden of showing that Registrant's continued registration would be "inconsistent with the public interest." 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4).

B. Factors B And D—Respondent's Experience Dispensing Controlled Substances and Compliance With Applicable Laws Relating to Controlled Substances

Allegation That Respondent's Registration Is Inconsistent With the Public Interest

As detailed above, the Agency concludes that Respondent violated the applicable Texas standard of practice on multiple occasions over the course of several years while prescribing controlled substances for three individuals. *Supra* sections IV and V. Thus, the Agency further concludes that Respondent issued prescriptions that lacked a legitimate medical purpose outside the usual course of his professional practice contrary to 21 CFR 1306.04. Accordingly, the Agency finds that the Government presented a *prima facie* case for which the Agency may impose a sanction on Respondent, and that Respondent, due to his default, did not rebut the Government's *prima facie* case. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4).

VII. Sanction

Where, as here, (1) Respondent is deemed to have admitted the factual allegations in the OSC, (2) the deemed-admitted facts are substantial evidence proving the legal violations alleged to support revocation based on acts inconsistent with the public interest, (3) the Government met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Respondent's continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest due to his

experience dispensing controlled substances and his numerous failures to comply with laws relating to controlled substances, and (4) Respondent did not rebut the Government's *prima facie* case, the burden shifts to Respondent to show why he can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall*, 412 F.3d at 174; *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy*, 881 F.3d at 830; *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.*, 83 FR 18,882 (2018).

The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual respondent. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.*, 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); see also *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy*, 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of future performance, the Agency has required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that he will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy*, 881 F.3d at 833 (citing authority including *Alra Labs., Inc. v. Drug Enf't Admin.*, 54 F.3d 450, 452 (7th Cir. 1995) ("An agency rationally may conclude that past performance is the best predictor of future performance.")), *MacKay*, 664 F.3d at 820 ("[Whether the registrant will change his behavior in the future] is vital to whether continued registration is in the public interest."). A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy*, 881 F.3d at 830–31.

Further, the Agency has found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 and n.4. The Agency has also considered the need to deter similar acts by the respondent and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.*, 84 FR at 46972–73.

Regarding these matters, there is no record evidence that Respondent takes responsibility, let alone unequivocal responsibility, for the founded violations. As such, Respondent has not presented any evidence showing that he can be entrusted with a registration. Accordingly, the record supports the imposition of a sanction.

The interests of specific and general deterrence weigh in favor of revocation given the egregiousness of the founded violations, violations that go to the heart of the CSA and of this Agency's law enforcement mission. *E.g.*, *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy*, 881 F.3d at 834 and n.4; *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.*, 83 FR at 18910 (collecting cases), *supra* sections IV and V. In addition, as Respondent has not unequivocally

accepted responsibility for the founded violations, it is not reasonable to believe that Respondent's future controlled substance prescribing will comply with legal requirements. *Supra*. Further, given the foundational nature and vast number of Respondent's violations, a sanction less than revocation would send a message to the existing and prospective registrant community that compliance with the law is not essential to maintaining a registration.

Accordingly, the Agency shall order the revocation of Respondent's registration.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BK4924139 issued to Andrew Konen, M.D. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending application of Andrew Konen, M.D., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Andrew Konen, M.D., for registration in Texas. This Order is effective September 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on August 13, 2025, by Administrator Terrance Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–15866 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**[OMB Number 1105–0052]****Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection Comments Requested; Extension of a Previously Approved Collection; Title: Claims Under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act****AGENCY:** Civil Division, Department of Justice.**ACTION:** 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Civil Division, 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 October 20, 2025.

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 Jason C. Bougere, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 146, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044–0146.

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 Bureau of Justice Statistics, 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.

Abstract: Information collection form for individuals applying for

compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

Overview of This Information Collection

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

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* Claims Under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1105–0052 DOJ Component: Civil Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* [Affected Public: Primary:] Individuals or households.

5. *Obligation to Respond:* Voluntary but required to obtain a benefit.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Approximately 70,000.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* 2.5 hours.

8. *Frequency:* Once.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Time Burden—*175,000 hours

10. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden—*\$0 [This is captured in #7 of the 60 day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

If additional information is required contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218, Washington, DC.

Dated: August 11, 2025.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2025–15925 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–12–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**Copyright Royalty Board**

[Docket Nos. 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022), 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022)]

Distribution of 2022 Cable Royalty Funds; Distribution of 2022 Satellite Royalty Funds

AGENCY: Copyright Royalty Board (CRB), Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice announcing commencement of distribution proceedings with request for Petitions to Participate.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) announce the commencement

of proceedings to determine distribution of 2022 royalties deposited with the Copyright Office under the cable service statutory license and the satellite carrier license. The Judges also set the date by which all parties wishing to participate and share in the distribution of cable or satellite retransmission royalties for 2022, must file Petitions to Participate and pay the accompanying \$150 filing fee. The Judges seek a single Petition to Participate in either or both the allocation phase and distribution phase of the cable royalty proceeding and a separate Petition to Participate in either or both the allocation phase and the distribution phase of the satellite royalty proceeding. Any party that fails to file a petition to participate by the time set forth in this notice shall not be a participant at any stage of either proceeding, unless the Judges accept a late petition to participate pursuant to 37 CFR 351.1(d).

DATES: Petitions to Participate, the filing fee, and the additional required filing are due on or before September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The petition to participate form is available online in eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing application, at <https://app.crb.gov/>.

Instructions: The petition to participate process has been simplified. Interested parties file a petition to participate by completing and filing the petition to participate form in eCRB and paying the fee in eCRB. Do not upload a petition to participate document. Additional required information regarding claims shall be filed in eCRB separately from the form and no later than the deadline for filing the petition to participate.

Docket: For access to the dockets, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system, at <https://app.crb.gov/>, and search for Docket Nos. 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022), and 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Brown, CRB Program Specialist, (202) 707–7658, crb@loc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Twice each year, cable services and satellite carriers deposit with the Copyright Office royalties payable for the privilege of retransmitting over-the-air television and radio broadcast signals via cable and satellite. 17 U.S.C. 111, 119. The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of the royalties to copyright owners whose works are included in the

retransmissions and who have filed a timely claim for royalties. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. 803(b)(1), the Judges hereby give notice of the commencement of proceedings for distribution of cable and satellite royalties deposited for broadcasts retransmitted in 2022 and call for interested parties to file Petitions to Participate.

Any party wishing to receive royalties payable for 2022 must file a Petition to Participate in each proceeding no later than September 22, 2025. If an interested party fails to file a Petition to Participate in response to this notice, that party will not be eligible for distribution of royalties for 2022 from either the cable or the satellite fund, unless the Judges accept a late petition to participate pursuant to 37 CFR 351.1(d). The Judges will resolve all issues relating to distribution of cable and satellite royalty funds for 2022, including existing motions regarding such funds, in these proceedings, Docket No. 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022) and Docket No. 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022). See 37 CFR 351.1(b)(2).

Commencement of Distribution Proceedings

The Judges have determined that controversies exist with regard to distribution of the cable and satellite retransmission royalties that licensees deposited for 2022. Therefore, pursuant to Section 804(b)(8) of the Copyright Act, the Judges are causing this notice to be published in the **Federal Register** to announce the commencement of cable and satellite distribution proceedings for 2022.

The Judges base their conclusion regarding 2022 cable and satellite fund controversies upon the entirety of the records, including the initial motions for partial distribution. Motion of the Allocation Phase Parties for Partial Distribution of 2022 Cable Royalty Funds (Motion) (eCRB no. 48242), Motion of the Allocation Phase Parties for Partial Distribution of 2022 Satellite Royalty Funds (Motion) (eCRB no. 48235).

In the present proceedings, groups of claimants have identified themselves as arranged into program categories, *e.g.*: Program Suppliers, Joint Sports Claimants, Public Television Claimants, Commercial Television Claimants, Devotional Claimants, Canadian Claimants Group, Multigroup Claimants, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), SESAC, Inc., and National Public Radio. The Judges recognize that other claimants might not be represented by joint counsel for the groups of

claimants. The Judges, therefore, provide this public notice to alert anyone who claims an interest in cable or satellite retransmission royalties deposited for royalty year 2022.

In order to share in the royalties at issue, any claimant not joined in one of the groups identified above must file a Petition to Participate, individually or jointly with other claimants. If, at a later point in the proceedings, a claimant chooses to join a group participating through joint counsel, that claimant may withdraw its individual Petition to Participate. The prerequisites to participation in a distribution proceeding are (1) the filing (individually or jointly) of a timely and otherwise valid claim for each royalty year at issue and (2) the filing (individually or jointly) of a timely and otherwise valid Petition to Participate.

Only attorneys who are members in good standing of the bar of one or more states may represent parties before the Judges. All corporate parties must appear through counsel. Only if the petitioning party is an individual, may he or she represent himself or herself without legal counsel. 37 CFR 303.2.

The Judges hereby commence the proceedings for the 2022 cable funds under the captioned docket number 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022) and proceedings for 2022 satellite funds under the captioned docket number 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022).

Petitions To Participate

Parties filing Petitions to Participate must comply with the requirements of section 351.1(b) of the Copyright Royalty Board's regulations.

In addition, each Petition to Participate filing must be accompanied by a filing that sets forth for each claim year, the name of each claimant, the corresponding claim number, an indication of whether the claim is an individual or joint claim, and the program category into which the claim may fall. Each Petition to Participate shall be accompanied by a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in electronic form consisting of the following columns: Claimant; Claim Year; Claim Number; Claim Type; Allocation Phase Category. For "Claim Type," participants shall enter "I" for an individual claimant, "J" for a joint claimant, and "W" for a claimant listed within a joint claim. The information in the column for "Claim Category" shall be coded 1 for syndicated programming and movies, 2 for live college and professional team sports, 3 for programs produced by local commercial television stations, 4 for public broadcasting, 5 for programs of a religious or devotional character, 6 for

Canadian programs retransmitted within the United States, 7 for musical works carried on broadcast television signals, and 8 for National Public Radio (all non-music content broadcast on NPR stations). Claimants' characterization of their claims at this juncture is for ease of administration only and is not dispositive of the ultimate disposition of any claim.

Petitioners who seek to categorize any claim in a category not listed in the previous paragraph shall assign a number (starting with 9) to each new category and shall include a brief description of each new proposed category. Claimants, or claimant representatives, that assert multiple claims in a given claim year shall list each claim and claim number in a separate row. Petitioners are responsible to make a sufficient showing of a "significant interest" in the royalty funds at issue to avoid dismissal of the Petition to Participate.

Claimants whose claims do not exceed \$1,000 in value and who include a statement in their Petitions to Participate that they will not seek distribution of more than \$1,000 may file the Petition to Participate without payment of the filing fee.

Participants should conform filed electronic documents to the Judges' Guidelines for Electronic Documents, available online at https://www.crb.gov/docs/Guidelines_for_Electronic_Documents.pdf.

Dated: August 18, 2025.

Christina L. Shifton,

Interim Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.

[FR Doc. 2025–15932 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–72–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–255 and 72–007; NRC–2024–0128]

In the Matter of Palisades Energy, LLC; Palisades Nuclear Plant; Direct Transfer of Licenses

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Order; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an order approving the direct transfer of operating authority for Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR–20 for the Palisades Nuclear Plant (PNP) and the general license for the Palisades Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) from the current holder, Holtec Decommissioning

International, LLC (HDI), to Palisades Energy, LLC (OPCO). Holtec Palisades, LLC, will remain the licensed owner of PNP and the PNP ISFSI. The NRC is also issuing a conforming amendment to the facility operating license for administrative purposes to reflect the license transfer from HDI to OPCO. This license transfer is part of the regulatory approvals necessary to reauthorize power operations at PNP.

DATES: The order was issued on July 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2024-0128 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Website:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2024-0128. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301-415-1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- **NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):** You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin ADAMS Public Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, at 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. The exemption request to remove the prohibition against operations and emplacement of fuel in the reactor vessel is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML23271A140.

- **NRC's PDR:** The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Justin C. Poole, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-2048; email: Justin.Poole@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the order is attached.

Dated: August 18, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Ilka Berrios,

*Acting Chief, Plant Licensing Branch III,
Division of Operating Reactor Licensing,
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

Attachment—Order Approving the Transfer of License and Conforming Amendment

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of Holtec

Decommissioning International, LLC, Holtec Palisades, LLC, and Palisades Energy, LLC; Palisades Nuclear Plant and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation, Docket Nos. 50-255 and 72-007; License No. DPR-20.

Order Approving Direct Transfer of Licenses and Conforming Amendment I.

Holtec Decommissioning International, LLC (HDI) and Holtec Palisades, LLC, are the holders of Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR-20 and the general license for the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI). Palisades Nuclear Plant is located in Covert, Michigan, in Van Buren County, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

II.

By application dated December 6, 2023 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System Accession No. ML23340A161), as supplemented by letters dated May 23, November 19 (two supplements), December 13, December 19, 2024, and July 16, 2025 (ML24144A106, ML24324A207, ML24324A200, ML24348A160, ML24354A183, and ML25197A526), HDI, on behalf of itself, Holtec Palisades, LLC (Holtec Palisades), and Palisades Energy, LLC (OPCO) (collectively, the Applicants), requested that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) consent to the direct transfer of operating authority under Renewed Facility Operating License (RFOL) No. DPR-20 for the Palisades Nuclear Plant (Palisades, PNP) and the general license for the Palisades ISFSI, from HDI to OPCO. The Applicants also requested that the NRC approve a conforming administrative amendment to the facility license to reflect the proposed direct transfer of the license from HDI to OPCO. The Applicants submitted these requests to the NRC for approval under Section 184, "Inalienability of Licenses," of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA); 10 CFR 50.80, "Transfer of licenses"; 10 CFR 72.50,

"Transfer of license"; and 10 CFR 50.90, "Application for Amendment of license, construction permit, or early site permit."

Upon NRC approval of the license transfer application and the consummation of the proposed transfer transaction, OPCO would become the licensed operator of Palisades under RFOL No. DPR-20 and the general license for the Palisades ISFSI. Holtec Palisades would remain the licensed owner, the holder of the PNP decommissioning trust fund (DTF) established under 10 CFR 50.75, "Reporting and recordkeeping for decommissioning planning," and the party to the Standard Contract for Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel with the U.S. Department of Energy.

This license transfer is part of the regulatory approvals necessary to reauthorize power operations at PNP. The NRC's approval of this license transfer is not sufficient to authorize operation of the reactor, or emplacement or retention of fuel into the reactor vessel. Concurrently with the approval of this license transfer application, the NRC staff is issuing its approval of an exemption request and four license amendment requests to reauthorize power operations at Palisades. OPCO would not be authorized to operate Palisades until the effective dates of those actions.

On August 7, 2024, the NRC published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 64493) a notice of consideration of approval of the license transfer application and conforming amendment to the license to reflect the proposed transfer. This notice provided an opportunity to comment, request a hearing, and petition for leave to intervene on the application. In response, on August 27, 2024 (ML24240A210), a hearing request was filed by Beyond Nuclear, Michigan Safe Energy Future, and Don't Waste Michigan. On April 29, 2025 (ML25119A109), the Commission issued an order (CLI-25-3) denying the hearing request.

In accordance with 10 CFR 50.80, no license for a production or utilization facility, or any right thereunder, shall be transferred, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of the license to any person, unless the Commission gives its consent in writing. Upon review of the information in the license transfer application, as supplemented, and other information before the Commission, the NRC staff has determined that Holtec Palisades and OPCO are qualified to hold the licenses to the extent proposed in the

application, as supplemented, and that the transfers of the licenses are otherwise consistent with the applicable provisions of law, regulations, and orders issued by the NRC, pursuant thereto.

Upon review of the application, as supplemented, for a conforming administrative amendment to the license to reflect the direct transfer, the NRC staff determined the following:

(1) The application for the proposed license amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the AEA and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;

(2) The facilities will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the AEA and the rules and regulations of the Commission;

(3) There is reasonable assurance that the activities authorized by the proposed license amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public and that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;

(4) The issuance of the proposed license amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and

(5) The issuance of the proposed amendment will be in accordance with 10 CFR part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

The findings set forth above are supported by an NRC safety evaluation dated July 24, 2025, which is available at ADAMS Accession No. ML25167A268.

III.

(1) Accordingly, pursuant to Sections 161b, 161i, 161o, and 184 of the AEA, 42 U.S.C. 2201(b), 2201(i), 2201(o), and 2234; and 10 CFR 50.80, 10 CFR 72.50, and 10 CFR 50.90, *It Is Hereby Ordered* that the application regarding the proposed direct license transfer is approved.

It Is Further Ordered that consistent with 10 CFR 2.1315(b), the license amendment that makes a change, as indicated in Enclosure 2 to the cover letter forwarding this Order, to reflect the subject direct transfer, is approved. The amendment shall be issued and made effective immediately.

This Order is effective upon issuance.

For further details with respect to this Order, see the initial application dated December 6, 2023, as supplemented by letters dated May 23, November 19 (two supplements), December 13, and December 19, 2024; and July 16, 2025,

and the associated NRC staff safety evaluation dated July 24, 2025, which are available for public inspection electronically through ADAMS in the NRC Library at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR reference staff by telephone at 1-800-397-4209, or 301-415-4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 24th day of July 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
/RA/

Gregory Bowman, Acting Director,
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2025-15921 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. K2025-150; MC2025-1615 and K2025-1607; MC2025-1618 and K2025-1610; MC2025-1619 and K2025-1611; MC2025-1620 and K2025-1612; MC2025-1621 and K2025-1613]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* August 25, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202-789-6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Public Proceeding(s)
- III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related

to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. See 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a).

¹ See Docket No. RM2018-3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19-22 (Order No. 4679).

Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: K2025–150; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 530, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1615 and K2025–1607; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 810 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1618 and K2025–1610; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 918 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1619 and K2025–1611; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 813 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1620 and K2025–1612; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 814 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

6. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1621 and K2025–1613; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 815 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing*

Acceptance Date: August 15, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due*: August 25, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. See Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15915 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1590 and K2025–1582; MC2025–1607 and K2025–1599; MC2025–1608 and K2025–1600]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission’s consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* August 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission’s Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Public Proceeding(s)
- III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s) can be accessed via the Commission’s website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service’s request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. See 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or

¹ See Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1590 and K2025–1582; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 82 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 11, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: August 19, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1607 and K2025–1599; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 802 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 11, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public*

Representative: Evan Wise; *Comments Due*: August 19, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1608 and K2025–1600; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 803 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: August 11, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Evan Wise; *Comments Due*: August 19, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. See Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–15916 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail Negotiated Service Agreements

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice*: August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean C. Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission the following requests:

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and number	MC Docket No.	K Docket No.
08/15/25	PM–GA 810	MC2025–1615	K2025–1607
08/15/25	PM 918	MC2025–1618	K2025–1610
08/15/25	PM–GA 813	MC2025–1619	K2025–1611
08/15/25	PM–GA 814	MC2025–1620	K2025–1612
08/15/25	PM–GA 815	MC2025–1621	K2025–1613

Documents are available at
www.prc.gov.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–15841 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail Negotiated Service Agreements

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a

domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice*: August 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean C. Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission the following requests:

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and number	MC Docket No.	K Docket No.
08/07/25	PM–GA 801	MC2025–1603	K2025–1595
08/07/25	PME–PM–GA 1398	MC2025–1604	K2025–1596
08/08/25	PM 917	MC2025–1605	K2025–1597
08/08/25	PME–PM–GA 1399	MC2025–1606	K2025–1598
08/11/25	PM–GA 802	MC2025–1607	K2025–1599
08/11/25	PM–GA 803	MC2025–1608	K2025–1600
08/12/25	PM–GA 804	MC2025–1609	K2025–1601
08/12/25	PM–GA 805	MC2025–1610	K2025–1602
08/12/25	PM–GA 806	MC2025–1611	K2025–1603
08/12/25	PM–GA 807	MC2025–1612	K2025–1604
08/13/25	PM–GA 808	MC2025–1613	K2025–1605
08/13/25	PM–GA 809	MC2025–1614	K2025–1606
08/14/25	PM–GA 811	MC2025–1616	K2025–1608

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and number	MC Docket No.	K Docket No.
08/14/25	PM-GA 812	MC2025-1617	K2025-1609

Documents are available at
www.prc.gov.

Sean C. Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025-15840 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103717; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2025-066]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Market Data Report

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 6, 2025, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “EDGX”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 13.8 (EDGX Book Feeds) to adopt an additional report as part of the existing Cboe Timestamping Service reports.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website (http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/edgx/) and at the Exchange’s Office of the Secretary.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these

statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 13.8 (EDGX Book Feeds) to adopt an additional report as part of the existing Cboe Timestamping Service reports. The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for orders and cancels for market participants. More specifically, the Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide various timestamps relating to the message lifecycle throughout the exchange system. The first report that is currently offered—the Missed Liquidity Report—covers order messages and the second report—Cancels Report³—covers cancel messages.

The Exchange now proposes to introduce the All Cancel Report which is intended to supplement the existing Missed Cancels Report⁴ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report will include all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

These reports are optional products that will be available to all subscribers⁵ and subscribers may opt to choose multiple reports, one report, or neither report. Corresponding fees will be

assessed based on the number of reports selected.⁶

The Exchange notes that the data included in the proposed reports will be based only on the data of the market participant that opts to subscribe to the reports (“Recipient Firm”) and will not include information related to any firm other than the Recipient Firm. The Exchange will restrict all other market participants from receiving another market participant’s data. Additionally, the proposed report does not include real-time market data. Rather, the proposed report will contain historical data from the prior trading day and will be available after the end of the trading day, generally on a T+1 basis.

Currently, the Exchange provides the Missed Liquidity and Missed Cancel Reports and now proposes to introduce the All Cancels Report in response to demand for additional data concerning the timeliness of all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event. The Exchange believes the additional data points outlined below may help subscribing firms gain a better understanding about their interactions with the Exchange. The Exchange believes these reports will provide subscribing firms with an opportunity to learn more about better opportunities to improve order cancel success. The proposed report will also increase transparency and democratize information so that all subscribing firms that subscribe to the report have access to the same information on an equal basis.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders that rest on the book where the subscribing firm receiving the report attempted to cancel that resting order or any other resting order within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 1 millisecond) after receipt of the order that executed against the resting order and within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 100 microseconds) before receipt of the order that executed against the resting order. For example, if a market participant sends in a cancel message, but an order resting on the Exchange order book was executed prior

³ In connection with the offering of this new report, the Exchange proposes to modify the title of the current Cancels Report to Missed Cancels Report in order to provide clarity between the existing Cancels Report, and the new proposed All Cancels Report.

⁴ Id.

⁵ The Exchange notes that it is introducing a clarifying edit to the existing rule to include Sponsored Participants in connection with its recent filing (SR-CboeEDGX-2025-059), noting that a Sponsored Participant may now directly subscribe and be charged the corresponding fees accordingly (in contrast to the Member previously subscribing and passing along such data to the Sponsored Participant).

⁶ The Exchange plans to submit a separate filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) to propose fees for the All Cancels Report.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

to the system processing the cancel message, the Missed Cancels Report can assist the market participant in determining by how much time that order missed being canceled instead of executing.⁷

In contrast, the proposed All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the subscriber is the originator of the cancel-related message.⁸ It is particularly useful for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred. Cancel, cancel rejected, or purge/mass cancel records for the subscriber are included, regardless of their timing or relation to a trade.

The All Cancels Report will include the following data elements for cancels: (1) Message Type;⁹ (2) Date; (3) Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;¹⁰ (6) Cboe Order ID;¹¹ (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹² (9) Matching Unit number;¹³ (10) Queued;¹⁴ and (11) Port Type.¹⁵

⁷ For example, Participant A submits an order that is posted to the Exchange's Book and Participant B at some point thereafter submits a marketable order to execute against Participant A's resting order. Within 500 microseconds of submission of Participant B's order, Participant A sends a cancel message to cancel its resting order. Because Participant B's order is processed at the Matching Engine by the Exchange before Participant A's cancel message, Participant B's order executes against Participant A's resting order. The proposed Report would provide Participant A the data points necessary for that firm to calculate by how much time they missed canceling its resting order.

⁸ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

⁹ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

¹⁰ The unique CIOrdID or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

¹¹ The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹² Includes Network Discovery Time (which is a network hardware switch timestamp taken at the network capture point); Order Handler NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when a BOE order handler server NIC observed the message); Order Handler Received Timestamp (which is software timestamp that represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has begun processing the order after the socket read); Order Handler Send Timestamp (which represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has finished processing the order and begun sending to the matching engine); Matching Engine NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when the target matching engine server NIC observed the message); and Matching Engine Transaction Timestamp (which is a software timestamp that represents when the matching engine has started processing an event).

¹³ Represents the matching unit number.

¹⁴ Flag to indicate whether a message was delayed due to message in flight limits (*i.e.*, a limit on the total number of messages in flight between an order handler and a matching engine).

¹⁵ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

The All Cancels Report will enable subscribing market participants to have a deeper analysis of order management behavior across all market scenarios, even when no trade occurs. By highlighting all cancel attempts (successful or not), the All Cancels Report helps firms identify patterns, refine strategies to improve cancel efficiency, and better manage risk and exposure.

The Exchange notes the data information contained within the proposed All Cancels Report is similar to data fields that are included in the existing Missed Cancels Report.¹⁶

Implementation

The Exchange will announce via Exchange Notice the implementation date of the proposed rule change. While the Exchange notes that it proposes to introduce this report on August 25, 2025, this date may be subject to change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁷ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁸ in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and to protect investors and the public interest, and that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by market participants and Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, which requires that the rules of an exchange not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.¹⁹ This proposal is in keeping with those principles in that it promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the optional All Cancels Report to those

interested in paying to receive this report.

The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by potential purchasers. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by facilitating their prompt access to the value-added information that is included in the proposed report. The report will allow subscribing firms to access information regarding their trading activity that they may utilize to evaluate their own trading behavior and order interactions. It also promotes just and equitable principles of trade because it would provide latency information in a systematized way and standardized format to any subscribing firm that chooses to subscribe to the proposed report. As discussed, the proposed report is also not real-time market data products, but rather provide only historical trading data for the previous trading day, generally on a T+1 basis. In addition, the data in the reports would be specific to the Recipient Firm's messages.

In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to consumers of such data. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to users and consumers of such data and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposed reports are the sort of market data product that the Commission envisioned when it adopted Regulation NMS.

The Commission concluded that Regulation NMS—by deregulating the market in proprietary data—would itself further the Act's goals of facilitating efficiency and competition:

"[E]fficiency is promoted when broker-dealers who do not need the data beyond the prices, sizes, market center identifications of the NBBO and consolidated last sale information are not required to receive (and pay for) such data. The Commission also believes that efficiency is promoted when broker-dealers may choose to receive (and pay for) additional market

¹⁶ See *e.g.* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100802 (August 22, 2024), 89 FR 68952 (August 28, 2024) (SR-CboeEDGX-2024-053) adopting the Missed Cancels Report and Missed Liquidity Report.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

data based on their own internal analysis of the need for such data.”²⁰

By removing “unnecessary regulatory restrictions” on the ability of exchanges to sell their own data, Regulation NMS advanced the goals of the Act and the principles reflected in its legislative history. This proposed addition to the Cboe Timestamping Service (*i.e.*, the All Cancels Reports) provides investors with a new option for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²¹

The proposed report is designed for subscribing firms that are interested in gaining insight into latency in connection with their respective cancel messages. The Exchange believes that providing this optional data to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides additional information and insight to subscribing market participants regarding their trading activity on the Exchange. More specifically, the proposed report provides greater visibility of cancel behavior and messaging activity—particularly for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred.

As mentioned above, the previously adopted Missed Cancels Report contains similar trading related data that has been reviewed and approved by the Commission.²² Specifically, the data points within the reports are identical, with the exception that the Missed Cancels Report also contains the following data points as these are all only applicable when there is a trade record: Execution ID, Trade Condition and Aggressor Order Type.

The Exchange proposes to provide the reports on a voluntary basis and no firm will be required to subscribe to this proposed report. The Exchange notes that there is no rule or regulation that requires the Exchange to produce, or that a firm elects to receive, this report. It is entirely a business decision of each firm to subscribe to this report. The Exchange proposes to offer the report as a convenience to firm to provide them with additional information regarding trading activity on the Exchange on a

delayed basis after the close of regular trading hours. A firm that chooses to subscribe to the reports may discontinue receiving either report at any time if that firm determines that the information contained in the All Cancels Report is no longer useful.

In summary, the proposed report will help to protect a free and open market by providing additional historical data (offered on an optional basis) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices. Additionally, the proposal would not permit unfair discrimination because the proposed reports will be available to all market participants.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report will enhance competition by providing a new option for receiving market data to market participants. The proposed Report will also further enhance competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its existing product offerings, which may lead other exchanges who currently offer similar products to do the same.²³

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Market participants are not required to purchase the proposed report, and the Exchange is not required to make this report

²³ MIAx Emerald offers a Liquidity Taker Event Report, analogous to the Exchange's Missed Liquidity Report under its Cboe Timestamping Services. See MIAx Emerald Rule 531. Although not clearly defined, the Exchange believes that MIAx Emerald's Liquidity Taker Event Report also provides information relating to cancel messages. Particularly, MIAx Emerald Liquidity Taker Event Report provides, among other things, data relating to the “type of each response submitted by the Recipient Member.” See MIAx Emerald Rule 5.31(a)(iii)(C). MIAx Emerald's technical specifications outline the various types of available liquidity messages including, Simple Mass Quote Cancel Request and Mass Liquidity Cancel Request. See MIAx Express Interface for Quoting and Trading Options, MEI Interface Specification, Section 4.1 (Liquidity Messages), available at: https://www.miaxglobal.com/sites/default/files/job-files/MIAx_Express_Interface_MEI_v2.2a.pdf. The Exchange also believes that providing the same data points for cancel messages as the data provided for orders messages is of no materials consequence as the Missed Cancels Report serves a similar purpose as the Missed Liquidity Report—providing Members additional information to better understand the efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

available to investors. Rather, the Exchange is voluntarily making these reports available, as requested by subscribing firms, and subscribing firms may choose to receive (and pay for) this data based on their own business needs. Potential purchasers may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to purchase such data.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁴ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁵ thereunder. Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; or (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁶ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁷ thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁸ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii)²⁹ permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the Exchange may introduce this new report by August 25, 2025. The Exchange states that the proposed report does not present any substantive issues not already considered by the Commission. The proposed report includes data fields that are already included in the previously established Missed Cancels

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

²⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

²¹ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

²² See *supra* note 18. [sic]

Report. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any new or novel regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.³⁰

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-066 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-066. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may

redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-066 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³¹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15831 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103720; File No. SR-CBOE-2025-058]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rules 4.20 and 8.35 To Permit Flexible Exchange Options on iShares Bitcoin Trust, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust, the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust, and the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 7, 2025, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "Cboe Options") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Rules 4.20 and 8.35 to permit options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust ("IBIT"), Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ("GBTC"), the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ("BTC"), and the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB") (each a "Fund" and, collectively, the "Funds") to be eligible to trade as Flexible Exchange ("FLEX") Equity Options. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (<http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/>)

([CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx](http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx)) and at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.20 (FLEX Option Classes) to permit options on the Funds to be eligible to trade as FLEX Equity Options.³ The Exchange notes that this proposal is competitive given that Nasdaq Phlx, LLC ("Phlx")⁴ recently submitted a proposal to permit FLEX trading on options on IBIT and NYSE American, LLC ("NYSE American")⁵ recently submitted a proposal to permit FLEX trading on options on GBTC, BTC, and BITB, both of which were recently approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission").

Each Fund is an ETF that holds bitcoin. GBTC, BTC and BITB are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca").⁶ On

³ FLEX Options are customized equity or index contracts that allow investors to tailor contract terms for exchange-listed equity and index options. See Rule 1.1 and generally Section C (FLEX Options). A FLEX Option on an equity security may be referred to as a "FLEX Equity Option." See Rule 1.1.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103565 (July 29, 2025), 90 FR 36233 (August 1, 2025) (SR-PHLX-2024-72) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change to Permit the Trading of FLEX Options on Shares of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF) ("Phlx FLEX Approval Order").

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103566 (July 29, 2025), 90 FR 36250 (August 1, 2025) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-78) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, to Permit the Trading of FLEX Options on Shares of the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust, the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF, and the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF) ("NYSE FLEX Approval Order").

⁶ NYSE Arca received approval to list and trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares in GBTC, BTC, and BITB pursuant to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E(c)(1). See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 99306 (January 10, 2024) (Order Granting

³⁰ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See U.S.C. 78c(f).

³¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12), (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

October 18, 2024, NYSE American received approval to list options on GBTC, BTC, and BITB.⁷ On April 11, 2025, the Exchange's proposal to list options on GBTC, BTC, and BITB became operative.⁸ IBIT is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq").⁹ On September 20, 2024, Nasdaq ISE, LLC ("ISE") received approval to list options on IBIT.¹⁰ On April 11, 2025, the Exchange's proposal to list options on IBIT became operative.¹¹

For options on each Fund, the position and exercise limits are 25,000 contracts, as set forth in Rule 8.30, Interpretation and Policy .10 and pursuant to Rule 8.42, Interpretation and Policy .02, respectively, the lowest available limit.¹²

FLEX Equity Options are not generally subject to position or exercise

Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, to list and trade options in GBTC and BITB), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2021-90); 100610 (July 26, 2024) (Order Granting Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, to permit the listing and trading of options on BTC), 89 FR 62821 (August 1, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2023-45).

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (Order approving the listing and trading of options on GBTC, BTC, and BITB, pursuant to Rule 915, Commentary .10(a) (the "Fund Options Approval Order").

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102838 (April 11, 2025) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change to Amend Exchange Rules to List and Trade Options on the Grayscale Ethereum Trust ETF, the Grayscale Ethereum Mini Trust ETF, and the Bitwise Ethereum ET), 90 FR 16236 (April 17, 2025) (SR-CBOE-2025-026).

⁹ Nasdaq received approval to list and trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares in IBIT pursuant to Rule 5711(d) of Nasdaq. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (SR-NASDAQ-2023-016) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units).

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101128 (September 20, 2024), 89 FR 78942 (September 26, 2024) (SR-ISE-2024-03) (Notice of Filing of Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1, 4, and 5, To Permit the Listing and Trading of Options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust) ("IBIT Approval Order").

¹¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102831 (April 11, 2025) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Rules To Allow the Exchange To List Options on the iShares Ethereum Trust), 90 FR 16290 (April 17, 2025) (SR-CBOE-2025-025) [sic].

¹² The exercise limits for options on each Fund are the same as the position limits for each Fund as determined by Rule 8.30.10. See Rule 8.42, Interpretation and Policy .02. The Exchange is contemporaneously submitting a rule filing that would eliminate this 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for the Fund options. If that filing becomes operative, the position and exercise limits for the Fund options would be determined in accordance with Rule 8.30.02.

limits.¹³ Today, pursuant to Rule 4.20, Fund options are not approved for FLEX trading.¹⁴ Therefore, the 25,000-contract limit applicable to options on each Fund currently applies solely to non-FLEX Fund options.

The Exchange proposes to permit options on each Fund to trade as FLEX Equity Options and would require the aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying Fund for purposes of calculating the position and exercise limits applicable to each Fund.¹⁵

Per the Commission "rules regarding position and exercise limits are intended to prevent the establishment of options positions that can be used or might create incentives to manipulate or disrupt the underlying market so as to benefit the options positions."¹⁶ For this reason, the Commission requires that "position and exercise limits must be sufficient to prevent investors from disrupting the market for the underlying security by acquiring and exercising a number of options contracts disproportionate to the deliverable supply and average trading volume of the underlying security."¹⁷ Based on its review of the data and analysis provided by the Exchange, the Commission concluded that the current 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit for non-FLEX options on each Fund satisfied these objectives.¹⁸

As proposed, for options on each Fund, the Exchange will aggregate any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying Fund for purposes of calculating the 25,000-contract position and exercise limits. For each Fund, this proposed aggregated limit effectively restricts a market participant from holding positions that could result in the receipt of more than 2,500,000 shares, aggregated for FLEX and non-FLEX in the same underlying Fund (if

that market participant exercised all its options). The Exchange believes that capping the aggregated position and exercise limits at 25,000 contracts, the lowest available limit, would be sufficient to address concerns related to manipulation and the protection of investors. The Exchange believes this number is conservative given the liquidity of each Fund.¹⁹

While the Exchange proposes an aggregated 25,000-contract position and exercise limit for options on each Fund, it nonetheless believes that, for the reasons set forth below, evidence exists to support a much higher position limit.²⁰

In approving the options on GBTC, BTC, and BITB, the Commission considered and reviewed an analysis that the exercisable risk associated with a position limit of 25,000 contracts represented only 0.9%, 0.7%, and 3.6% of the outstanding shares of GBTC, BTC and BITB, respectively.²¹ The Commission also considered and reviewed the Exchange's arguments that with a 25,000-contract limit for each Fund: (i) the 284,570,100 GBTC shares outstanding, 114 market participants would have to simultaneously exercise their positions to place GBTC under stress; (ii) the 366,950,100 BTC shares outstanding, meant that 147 market participants would have to simultaneously exercise their same-side positions to place BTC under stress; and (iii) the 68,690,000 BITB shares outstanding, meant that 27 market participants would have to simultaneously exercise their same-side positions to place BITB under stress.²² Based on the Commission's review of this information and analysis, the Commission concluded that the 25,000-contract position and exercise limit for options on each Fund would address concerns related to manipulation and investor protection and deemed this

¹⁹ See *id.*

²⁰ As noted above, the Exchange is contemporaneously submitting a proposed rule change to eliminate the 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on the funds, which would result in the position and exercise limits for the options on the funds being determined pursuant to Rule 8.30.02. This would ultimately result in an increase in the position and exercise limit for options on the Funds based on additional data regarding trading activity, to continue to balance any concerns regarding manipulation. A higher position and exercise limit would allow institutional investors to utilize Fund options for prudent risk management purposes. In this regard, the Exchange would address the impact of higher position (and exercise) limits on the proposed FLEX Fund options.

²¹ See Fund Options Approval Order, 89 FR, at 84971. Data represents figures from FactSet as of August 30, 2024.

²² See Fund Options Approval Order, 89 FR, at 84971.

¹³ See Rule 8.35(c)(1) (subject to the exceptions enumerated in the rule "there shall be no position limits for FLEX Equity options.").

¹⁴ Rule 4.20 also does not permit FLEX trading on options on except the Fidelity Wise Origin Bitcoin Fund, the Fidelity Ethereum Fund, the ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF, the Bitwise Ethereum ETF, the Grayscale Ethereum Trust, the Grayscale Ethereum Mini Trust, or the iShares Ethereum Trust [sic].

¹⁵ See proposed Rules 4.20 (excluding IBIT, GBTC, BTC, and BITB options from the prohibition against FLEX trading); and 8.35(c)(1)(C) (adopting the requirement that, for options on each Fund, the Exchange will aggregate any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for purposes of calculating the position and exercise limits for that Fund, as set forth in Rule 8.30, Interpretation and Policy .10 (and pursuant to Rule 8.42, Interpretation and Policy .02)).

¹⁶ See Fund Options Approval Order, 89 FR, at 84971; and IBIT Approval Order, 89 FR, at 78946.

¹⁷ See *id.*

¹⁸ See *id.*

limit conservative and therefore appropriate given the liquidity of each Fund.²³

Similarly, in approving the options on IBIT, the Commission considered and reviewed ISE's analysis that the exercisable risk associated with a position limit of 25,000 contracts represented only 0.4% of the outstanding shares of IBIT.²⁴ The Commission also has considered and reviewed the ISE's statement that with a position limit of 25,000 contracts on the same side of the market and 611,040,00 shares of IBIT outstanding, 244 market participants would have to simultaneously exercise their positions to place IBIT under stress.²⁵ Based on the Commission's review of this

information and analysis, the Commission concluded that the proposed position and exercise limits were designed to prevent investors from disrupting the market for the underlying security by acquiring and exercising a number of options contracts disproportionate to the deliverable supply and average trading volume of the underlying security, and to prevent the establishment of options positions that can be used or might create incentives to manipulate or disrupt the underlying market so as to benefit the options position.²⁶ Each Fund would otherwise qualify for a 250,000-contract limit, pursuant to Rule 8.30, Interpretation and Policy .02(e), which

requires that, for the most recent six-month period, trading volume for the underlying security is at least 100,000,000 shares.²⁷

With respect to the GBTC, BTC, and BITB, the Exchange reviewed the data presented by NYSE American in its filing with respect to shares outstanding (and corresponding market capitalization), number of beneficial holders, and trading volume. As of November 25, 2024, the below Funds had the following number of shares outstanding (and corresponding market capitalization) for the preceding six months and the average daily volume ("ADV") for the preceding three months.²⁸

Fund	Trading volume (shares)	Market capitalization	ADV (shares)
GBTC	550,687,400	\$20,661,316,542	3,829,597
BTC	163,712,700	3,496,748,882	2,036,369
BITB	288,800,860	4,095,157,000	2,480,478

Also, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.²⁹ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,³⁰ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If a position and exercise limit of 250,000 contracts were considered for each Fund, the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%³¹ of the GBTC shares outstanding; 30.14%³² of BTC shares outstanding; and 31.27%³³ of BITB shares outstanding. Given the liquidity of BTC and BITB, the current 25,000 position and exercise limit appears extremely conservative.

Similarly, with respect to IBIT, the Exchange reviewed the data presented by Phlx in its filing with respect to shares outstanding (and corresponding market capitalization), number of beneficial holders, and trading volume. As of November 26, 2024, the market capitalization for IBIT was \$46,783,480,800³⁴ with an ADV, for the preceding three months prior to November 26, 2024, of 39,421,877

shares. At a price of \$94,830,³⁵ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion US.

Despite the proposed addition of FLEX trading in options on IBIT, GBTC, BTC, and BITB (collectively, "FLEX Fund Options"), the Exchange would continue to limit to 25,000 the number of options on each Fund traded on the Exchange that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control and thereby mitigate potential manipulation. The Exchange believes that allowing FLEX Fund Options is consistent with the Act given FLEX trading is permitted today in other ETFs that hold a commodity, such as SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") and iShares Silver Trust ("SLV").³⁶

Further, the Exchange believes that the share creation and redemption process unique to ETFs would mitigate any potential risk of manipulation in FLEX Fund Options. The creation and redemption process is designed to ensure that an ETF's price closely tracks

the value of its underlying asset(s). For example, if a market participant exercised a long call position for 25,000 contracts and purchased 2,500,000 shares of GBTC and this purchase resulted in the value of GBTC shares to trade at a premium to the value of the (underlying) bitcoin held by GBTC, the Exchange believes that other market participants would attempt to arbitrage this price difference by selling short GBTC shares while concurrently purchasing bitcoin. Those market participants (arbitrageurs) would then deliver cash to GBTC and receive shares of GBTC, which would be used to close out any previously established short position in GBTC. Thus, this creation and redemption process would significantly reduce the potential risk of price dislocation between the value of shares in each Fund and the value of bitcoin holdings.

The Exchange understands that FLEX Equity Options on ETFs are currently traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC")

²³ See *id.*

²⁴ See IBIT Approval Order, 89 FR, at 78946.

²⁵ See *id.*

²⁶ See *id.*

²⁷ See Rule 8.30, Interpretation and Policy .02 (providing at subparagraph (e) that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding.

²⁸ The market capitalization of GBTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price

(\$75.42) by the number of shares outstanding (273,950,100); the market capitalization of BTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$42.16) by the number of shares outstanding (82,939,964); the market capitalization of BITB was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$51.70) by the number of shares outstanding (79,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

²⁹ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

³⁰ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

³¹ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option / 273,950,100 GBTC shares outstanding).

³² This percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option / 82,939,964 BTC shares outstanding).

³³ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option / 79,950,100 BITB shares outstanding).

³⁴ The market capitalization was determined by multiplying a settlement price of (\$54.02) by the number of shares outstanding (866,040,000). This figure was acquired as of November 26, 2024. See <https://www.ishares.com/us/products/333011/ishares-bitcoin-trust-etf>.

³⁵ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

³⁶ GLD and SLV, like the each of the Funds, holds one asset in trust.

market by a variety of market participants, *e.g.*, hedge funds, proprietary trading firms, and pension funds, to name a few. The Exchange believes there is room for significant growth if a comparable product were introduced for trading on a regulated market. The Exchange expects that users of these OTC products would be among the primary users of FLEX Fund Options. The Exchange also believes that the trading of FLEX Fund Options would allow these same market participants to better manage the risk associated with the volatility of positions in the underlying ETF (*i.e.*, IBIT, GBTC, BTC, or BITB) given the enhanced liquidity that an exchange-traded product would bring.

Additionally, the Exchange believes that FLEX Fund Options traded on the Exchange would have three important advantages over the contracts that are traded in the OTC market. First, as a result of greater standardization of contract terms, exchange-traded contracts should develop more liquidity. Second, counterparty credit risk would be mitigated by the fact that the contracts are issued and guaranteed by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). Finally, the price discovery and dissemination provided by the Exchange and its members would lead to more transparent markets. The Exchange believes that its ability to offer FLEX Fund Options would aid it in competing with the OTC market and at the same time expand the universe of products available to interested market participants. The Exchange believes that an exchange-traded alternative may provide a useful risk management and trading vehicle for market participants and their customers.

The Exchange has analyzed its capacity and represents that it and The Options Price Reporting Authority (“OPRA”) have the necessary systems capacity to handle the additional traffic associated with the listing of FLEX Fund Options. The Exchange believes any additional traffic that would be generated from the trading of FLEX Fund Options would be manageable. The Exchange believes Trading Permit Holders (“TPHs”) will not have a capacity issue as a result of this proposed rule change. The Exchange also represents that it does not believe this proposed rule change will cause fragmentation of liquidity. The Exchange will monitor the trading volume associated with the additional options series listed as a result of this proposed rule change and the effect (if any) of these additional series on market fragmentation and on the capacity of the Exchange’s automated systems.

Today, the Exchange has an adequate surveillance program in place for options. Cboe intends to apply those same program procedures to options on the FLEX Fund Options that it applies to the Exchange’s other options products.³⁷ Cboe’s market surveillance staff would have access to the surveillances it conducts, as well as that the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) conducts on its behalf with respect to the FLEX Fund Options and would review activity in the underlying Funds when conducting surveillances for market abuse or manipulation in the FLEX Fund Options. Additionally, the Exchange is a member of the Intermarket Surveillance Group (“ISG”) under the Intermarket Surveillance Group Agreement. ISG members work together to coordinate surveillance and investigative information sharing in the stock, options, and futures markets. In addition to obtaining information from its affiliated markets, the Exchange would be able to obtain information regarding trading in shares of the Funds from their primary listing markets and from other markets that trade shares of the Funds through ISG. In addition, Cboe has a Regulatory Services Agreement with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) for certain market surveillance, investigation and examinations functions. Pursuant to a multi-party 17d–2 joint plan, all options exchanges allocate amongst themselves and FINRA responsibilities to conduct certain options-related market surveillance that are common to rules of all options exchanges.³⁸

The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking to trade options on the Funds to utilize FLEX Fund Options. The Exchange believes

that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to members’ evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Fund Options. The Exchange believes that introducing FLEX Fund Options would further broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Equity Options (and options on the Funds in general) to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The proposed rule change is also designed to encourage market makers to shift liquidity from the OTC market on the Exchange, which, it believes, will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

As discussed herein, the Exchange does not believe that this proposed rule change raises any unique regulatory concerns because the proposal to aggregate FLEX and non-FLEX option positions in each Fund at the (most conservative) 25,000-contract position and exercise limit, which currently applies solely to non-FLEX options on each Fund, should provide an adequate safeguard.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.³⁹ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)⁴⁰ requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)⁴¹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed

³⁷ The surveillance program includes surveillance patterns for price and volume movements as well as patterns for potential manipulation (*e.g.*, spoofing and marking the close).

³⁸ Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, among other things, requires every self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) registered as a national securities exchange or national securities association to comply with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the SRO’s own rules, and, absent reasonable justification or excuse, enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members. See 15 U.S.C. 78q(d)(1) and 17 CFR 240.17d–2. Section 17(d)(1) of the Act allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of certain responsibilities with respect to members of the SRO who are also members of another SRO (“common members”). Specifically, Section 17(d)(1) allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of its responsibilities to: (i) receive regulatory reports from such members; (ii) examine such members for compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the SRO; or (iii) carry out other specified regulatory responsibilities with respect to such members.

³⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁴⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁴¹ *Id.*

to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Fund Options would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market. The Exchange believes that offering FLEX Fund Options will benefit investors by providing them with an additional, relatively lower cost investing tool to gain exposure to the price of bitcoin and provide a hedging vehicle to meet their investment needs in connection with a bitcoin-related product. Moreover, the proposal would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. By trading a product in an exchange-traded environment (that is currently being used in the OTC market), the Exchange would be able to compete more effectively with the OTC market. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that it would lead to the migration of options currently trading in the OTC market to trading to the Exchange. Also, any migration to the Exchange from the OTC market would result in increased market transparency and enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and to perfect the mechanism for a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that it should create greater trading and hedging opportunities and flexibility. The proposed rule change should also result in enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions and heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of OCC as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Fund Options. Further, the proposed rule change would result in increased competition by permitting the Exchange to offer products that are currently used in the OTC market.

The Exchange does not believe that this proposed rule change raises any unique regulatory concerns because the proposal to aggregate any FLEX and non-FLEX options in each Fund at the current (and most conservative) 25,000-contract limit should provide an adequate safeguard. As noted herein, the purpose of position (and exercise) limits is to address potential manipulative schemes and adverse market impacts surrounding the use of options, such as disrupting the market in the security

underlying the options. The Exchange believes the proposal will benefit investors and public interest because the aggregated position and exercise limits for (FLEX and non-FLEX) options on the same underlying Fund at 25,000 contracts, the lowest limit available in options, would address concerns related to manipulation and protection of investors as this number is conservative and therefore appropriate given the sufficient liquidity in each Fund.

The Exchange believes that offering innovative products benefits the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to the evolving needs of their members by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Fund Options. The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Fund Options would render the marketplace for equity options more susceptible to manipulative practices.

Finally, the Exchange represents that it has an adequate surveillance program in place to detect manipulative trading in FLEX Fund Options. Regarding the proposed FLEX Fund Options, the Exchange would use the same surveillance procedures utilized for FLEX Options currently listed on the Exchange (as well as for non-FLEX options on each Fund). For surveillance purposes, the Exchange would have access to information regarding trading activity in the underlying Funds (*i.e.*, IBIT, GBTC, BTC, and BITB). In light of surveillance measures related to both options and the underlying Funds, the Exchange believes that existing surveillance procedures are designed to deter and detect possible manipulative behavior which might potentially arise from listing and trading the proposed FLEX Fund Options.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe that its proposed rule change will impose any burden on intramarket competition as all market participants would have the option of utilizing the FLEX Fund Options. The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking option exposure to bitcoin to trade FLEX Fund Options. Moreover, the Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Fund Options would broaden the base of investors that use

FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options.

The Exchange does not believe that its proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition as the Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues. The proposed rule change would support that intermarket competition by allowing the Exchange to offer additional functionality to TPHs. The Exchange believes that the proposed FLEX Fund Options will increase the variety of options products available for trading in general and bitcoin-related products in particular and, as such, will provide a valuable tool for investors to manage risk. As such, the Exchange believes that this proposal does not create an undue burden on intermarket competition. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule would bolster intermarket competition by promoting fair competition among individual markets. As noted above, this is a competitive filing based on a similar proposals submitted by NYSE American and Phlx, which were recently approved by the Commission.⁴²

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act⁴³ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.⁴⁴

⁴² See Phlx FLEX Approval Order and NYSE FLEX Approval Order.

⁴³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied the pre-filing requirement.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)⁴⁵ under the Act does not normally become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),⁴⁶ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission previously approved FLEX trading on IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB on other exchanges as discussed herein.⁴⁷ The Commission does not believe that this proposed rule change raises new or novel legal issues, and would allow the Exchange to begin offering FLEX Fund Options without delay. Therefore, the Commission believes that waiver of 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.⁴⁸

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CBOE-2025-058 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2025-058. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2025-058 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴⁹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15834 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103721; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2025-067]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 21.15(b) (Exchange Data Products) To Adopt a New Market Data Report

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 5, 2025, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "EDGX") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a "non-controversial" proposed rule change pursuant to

Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "EDGX") proposes to amend Rule 21.15(b) (Exchange Data Products) to adopt a new market data report. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/edgx/) and at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 21.15(b) (Exchange Data Products) to adopt an additional report as part of the existing Cboe Timestamping Service reports. The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for orders, quotes and cancels for Members. More specifically, the Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide various timestamps relating to the message lifecycle throughout the exchange system. The first report that is currently offered—the Missed Liquidity Report—covers order and quote messages and the second report—Cancels Report⁵—covers cancel messages.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁵ In connection with the offering of this new report, the Exchange proposes to modify the title of the current Cancels Report to Missed Cancels Report in order to provide clarity between the existing Cancels Report, and the new proposed All Cancels Report.

⁴⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁴⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

⁴⁷ See *supra* notes 4-5.

⁴⁸ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

⁴⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

The Exchange now proposes to introduce the All Cancel Report which is intended to supplement the existing Missed Cancels Report⁶ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report will include all cancel-related messages sent by the Recipient Firm (as defined below), irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

These reports are optional products that will be available to all Members and Members may opt to choose multiple reports, one report, or neither report. Corresponding fees will be assessed based on the number of reports selected.⁷

The Exchange notes that the data included in the proposed report will be based only on the data of Member that opts to subscribe to the report ("Recipient Firm") and will not include information related to any firm other than the Recipient Firm. The Exchange will restrict all other Members from receiving another Member's data. Additionally, the proposed report does not include real-time market data. Rather, the proposed report will contain historical data from the prior trading day and will be available after the end of the trading day, generally on a T+1 basis. Currently, the Exchange provides the Missed Liquidity and Missed Cancel Reports and now proposes to introduce the All Cancels Report in response to demand for additional data concerning the timeliness of all cancel-related messages sent by the Recipient Firm, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event. The Exchange believes the additional data points outlined below may help subscribing firms gain a better understanding about their interactions with the Exchange. The Exchange believes this report will provide subscribing firms with an opportunity to learn more about better opportunities to improve order cancel success. The proposed reports will also increase transparency and democratize information so that all subscribing firms that subscribe to the report have access to the same information on an equal basis.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders and quotes that rest on the book where the Member receiving the report attempted to cancel that resting

order or quote or any other resting order within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 1 millisecond) after receipt of the order or quote that executed against the resting order or quote and within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 100 microseconds) before receipt of the order or quote that executed against the resting order or quote. For example, if a Recipient Firm sends in a cancel message, but an order resting on the Exchange order book was executed prior to the system processing the cancel message, the Missed Cancels Report can assist the Recipient Firm in determining by how much time that order missed being canceled instead of executing.⁸

In contrast, the proposed All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the Recipient Firm is the originator of the cancel-related message.⁹ It is particularly useful for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred. Cancel, cancel rejected, or purge/mass cancel records for the subscriber are included, regardless of their timing or relation to a trade.

The All Cancels Report will include the following data elements for cancels: (1) Message Type;¹⁰ (2) Date; (3) Recipient Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;¹¹ (6) Cboe Order ID;¹² (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹³ (9) Matching Unit

⁸ For example, Participant A submits an order that is posted to the Exchange's Book and Participant B at some point thereafter submits a marketable order to execute against Participant A's resting order. Within 500 microseconds of submission of Participant B's order, Participant A sends a cancel message to cancel its resting order. Because Participant B's order is processed at the Matching Engine by the Exchange before Participant A's cancel message, Participant B's order executes against Participant A's resting order. The Missed Cancels Report provides Participant A the data points necessary for that firm to calculate by how much time they missed canceling its resting order.

⁹ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

¹⁰ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

¹¹ The unique CIOrdID or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

¹² The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹³ Includes Network Discovery Time (which is a network hardware switch timestamp taken at the network capture point); Order Handler NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when a BOE order handler server NIC observed the message and may not be available for certain reject cases); Order Handler Received Timestamp (which is software timestamp that represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has begun processing the order after the socket read and may not be available for certain reject cases); Order Handler Send Timestamp (which represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has finished

number;¹⁴ (10) Queued;¹⁵ and (11) Port Type.¹⁶

The All Cancels Report will enable subscribing market participants to have a deeper analysis of order management behavior across all market scenarios, even when no trade occurs. By highlighting all cancel attempts (successful or not), the All Cancels Report helps firms identify patterns, refine strategies to improve cancel efficiency, and better manage risk and exposure.

The Exchange notes the data information contained within the proposed All Cancels Report is similar to data fields that are included in the existing Missed Cancels Report.¹⁷

Implementation

The Exchange will announce via Exchange Notice the implementation date of the proposed rule change. While the Exchange notes that it proposes to introduce this report on August 25, 2025, this date may be subject to change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁸ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁹ in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and to protect investors and the public interest, and that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable

processing the order and begun sending to the matching engine and may not be available for certain reject cases); Matching Engine NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when the target matching engine server NIC observed the message); and Matching Engine Transaction Timestamp (which is a software timestamp that represents when the matching engine has started processing an event).

¹⁴ Represents the matching unit number.

¹⁵ Flag to indicate whether a message was delayed due to message in flight limits (i.e., a limit on the total number of messages in flight between an order handler and a matching engine).

¹⁶ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

¹⁷ See e.g. Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102240 (January 17, 2025), 90 FR 8067 (January 23, 2025) (SR-CboeEDGX-2025-002) adopting the Missed Cancels Report and Missed Liquidity Report.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ The Exchange plans to submit a separate filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) to propose fees for the All Cancels Report.

principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by market participants and Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, which requires that the rules of an exchange not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.²⁰ This proposal is in keeping with those principles in that it promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the optional All Cancels Report to those interested in paying to receive this report.

The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by potential purchasers. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by facilitating their prompt access to the value-added information that is included in the proposed report. The report will allow subscribing firms to access information regarding their trading activity that they may utilize to evaluate their own trading behavior and order interactions. It also promotes just and equitable principles of trade because it would provide latency information in a systematized way and standardized format to any subscribing firm that chooses to subscribe to the proposed report. As discussed, the proposed report is also not real-time market data products, but rather provide only historical trading data for the previous trading day, generally on a T+1 basis. In addition, the data in the reports would be specific to the Recipient Firm's messages.

In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker-dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to consumers of such data. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to users and consumers of such data and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposed reports are the sort of market data product that the Commission envisioned when it adopted Regulation NMS.

The Commission concluded that Regulation NMS—by deregulating the market in proprietary data—would itself further the Act's goals of facilitating efficiency and competition:

"[E]fficiency is promoted when broker-dealers who do not need the data beyond the prices, sizes, market center identifications of the NBBO and consolidated last sale information are not required to receive (and pay for) such data. The Commission also believes that efficiency is promoted when broker-dealers may choose to receive (and pay for) additional market data based on their own internal analysis of the need for such data."²¹

By removing "unnecessary regulatory restrictions" on the ability of exchanges to sell their own data, Regulation NMS advanced the goals of the Act and the principles reflected in its legislative history. This proposed addition to the Cboe Timestamping Service (*i.e.*, the All Cancels Reports) provides investors with a new option for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²²

The proposed report is designed for subscribing firms that are interested in gaining insight into latency in connection with their respective cancel messages. The Exchange believes that providing this optional data to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides additional information and insight to subscribing market participants regarding their trading activity on the Exchange. More specifically, the proposed report provides greater visibility of cancel behavior and messaging activity—particularly for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred.

As mentioned above, the previously adopted Missed Cancels Report contains similar trading related data that has been reviewed and approved by the Commission.²³ Specifically, the data points within the reports are identical, with the exception that the Missed Cancels Report also contains the following data points as these are all only applicable when there is a trade record: Execution ID, Trade Condition and Aggressor Order Type.

The Exchange proposes to provide the reports on a voluntary basis and no firm will be required to subscribe to this

proposed report. The Exchange notes that there is no rule or regulation that requires the Exchange to produce, or that a firm elects to receive, this report. It is entirely a business decision of each firm to subscribe to this report. The Exchange proposes to offer the report as a convenience to firm to provide them with additional information regarding trading activity on the Exchange on a delayed basis after the close of regular trading hours. A firm that chooses to subscribe to the reports may discontinue receiving either report at any time if that firm determines that the information contained in the All Cancels Report is no longer useful.

In summary, the proposed report will help to protect a free and open market by providing additional historical data (offered on an optional basis) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices. Additionally, the proposal would not permit unfair discrimination because the proposed reports will be available to all market participants.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report will enhance competition by providing a new option for receiving market data to market participants. The proposed Report will also further enhance competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its existing product offerings, which may lead other exchanges who currently offer similar products to do the same.²⁴

²⁴ MIAX Emerald offers a Liquidity Taker Event Report, analogous to the Exchange's Missed Liquidity Report under its Cboe Timestamping Services. See MIAX Emerald Rule 531. Although not clearly defined, the Exchange believes that MIAX Emerald's Liquidity Taker Event Report also provides information relating to cancel messages. Particularly, MIAX Emerald Liquidity Taker Event Report provides, among other things, data relating to the "type of each response submitted by the Recipient Member." See MIAX Emerald Rule 5.31(a)(iii)(C). MIAX Emerald's technical specifications outline the various types of available liquidity messages including, Simple Mass Quote Cancel Request and Mass Liquidity Cancel Request. See MIAX Express Interface for Quoting and Trading Options, MEI Interface Specification, Section 4.1 (Liquidity Messages), available at: MIAX Express Interface MEI v2.2a.pdf (mioxglobal.com). The Exchange also believes that providing the same data points for cancel messages as the data provided for orders messages is of no materials consequence as the Missed Cancels Report serves a similar purpose as the Missed Liquidity Report—providing TPHs additional information to better understand the efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

²¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) ("Regulation NMS Adopting Release").

²² See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

²³ See *supra* note 17.

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Market participants are not required to purchase the proposed report, and the Exchange is not required to make this report available to investors. Rather, the Exchange is voluntarily making these reports available, as requested by subscribing firms, and subscribing firms may choose to receive (and pay for) this data based on their own business needs. Potential purchasers may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to purchase such data.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act²⁵ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.²⁶ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁷ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.²⁸

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁹ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),³⁰ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the

protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the Exchange may introduce this new report by August 25, 2025. The Exchange states that the proposed report does not present any substantive issues not already considered by the Commission. The proposed report includes data fields that are already included in the previously established Missed Cancels Report. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any new or novel regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.³¹

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)³² of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-067 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

³¹ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See U.S.C. 78c(f).

³² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-067. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-067 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15835 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103723; File No. SR-NSCC-2025-012]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Remove the Other Transactions Charge From the NSCC Rules

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 7, 2025, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. NSCC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(4) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

²⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

²⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

³⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

³³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12), (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4).

comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change would remove a margin charge from the Rules⁵ that is charged to Members for certain settlement transactions other than CNS, Balance Order, Mutual Fund Services and Envelope Settlement Service transactions ("Other Transactions Charge").⁶

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The proposed rule change would remove a margin charge from the Rules that is charged to Members for certain settlement transactions other than CNS, Balance Order, Mutual Fund Services and Envelope Settlement Service transactions ("Other Transactions Charge").⁷

⁵ Terms not defined herein are defined in the NSCC Rules & Procedures ("Rules" or "NSCC Rules"), available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.

⁶ The Other Transactions Charge is currently imposed by NSCC pursuant to Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters), Section I.(A)(3), *id.* "CNS" transactions are transactions in NSCC's CNS System described in NSCC Rule 11 (CNS System) and Procedure VII (CNS Accounting Operation); "Balance Order" transactions are transactions in NSCC's Balance Order Accounting Operation described in Procedure V (Balance Order Accounting Operation); "Mutual Fund Services" transactions are transactions in Mutual Fund Services described in NSCC Rule 52 (Mutual Fund Services); and "Envelope Settlement Service" transactions are transactions in the Envelope Settlement Service described in NSCC Rule 9 (Envelope Settlement Service), *id.*

⁷ The Other Transactions Charge is currently imposed by NSCC pursuant to Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters), Section I.(A)(3), *id.* "CNS" transactions are transactions in NSCC's CNS System described in NSCC Rule 11 (CNS System) and Procedure VII (CNS Accounting Operation); "Balance Order" transactions are transactions in NSCC's Balance Order Accounting Operation described in Procedure V (Balance Order Accounting Operation); "Mutual Fund Services"

(i) Overview of the Required Fund Deposit and the Other Transactions Charge

As part of its market risk management strategy, NSCC manages its credit exposure to Members by calculating the appropriate Required Fund Deposits to the Clearing Fund and monitoring the Clearing Fund's sufficiency, as provided for in the Rules.⁸ The Required Fund Deposit serves as each Member's margin.

The objective of an NSCC Member's deposit is to mitigate potential losses to NSCC associated with a default by an NSCC Member. Each NSCC Member's Required Fund Deposit is comprised of a number of risk-based component charges, including the Other Transactions Charge, which are calculated and assessed daily. The aggregate of all Members' Required Fund Deposits constitutes the Clearing Fund of NSCC. NSCC would access its Clearing Fund should a defaulting Member's own Required Fund Deposit be insufficient to satisfy losses to NSCC caused by the liquidation of that Member's portfolio. The Clearing Fund reduces the risk that NSCC would need to mutualize any losses among non-defaulting members during the liquidation process.

The Other Transactions Charge is a flat charge based on a percentage of each Member's average settlement debits and credits of certain settlement transactions ("Other Transactions") not including CNS, Balance Order, Mutual Fund Services and the Envelope Settlement Service settlement transactions. The charge is intended to cover potential risks related to NSCC settlement activity in Other Transactions.

The charge currently varies based on each Member's Credit Risk Rating Matrix ("CRRM")⁹ rating. For Members that have a CRRM rating of 1 through 6, the Other Transactions Charge is the greater of the following, based on a 20-day rolling average of activity: (i) 2.5%

transactions are transactions in Mutual Fund Services described in NSCC Rule 52 (Mutual Fund Services); and "Envelope Settlement Service" transactions are transactions in the Envelope Settlement Service described in NSCC Rule 9 (Envelope Settlement Service), *id.*

⁸ See NSCC Rule 4 (Clearing Fund) and Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters), *supra* note 5. NSCC's market risk management strategy is designed to comply with Rule 17ad-22(e)(4) under the Act, where these risks are referred to as "credit risks." 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4).

⁹ The CRRM is a credit risk rating model NSCC utilizes to evaluate and rate the credit risk of NSCC's U.S. bank, foreign bank, and U.S. broker-dealer Members, and rate such Members based upon qualitative and quantitative information. See definition of Credit Risk Rating Matrix in NSCC Rule 1 (Definitions and Descriptions), *supra* note 5.

of the absolute value of debits plus the absolute value of credits or (ii) 5.0% of the absolute value of debits.

For Members with a CRRM rating of 7, the Other Transactions Charge is 10% of the 20-day rolling average of activity of the absolute value of debits plus the absolute value of credits.¹⁰

(ii) Proposed Changes to the Other Transactions Charge

NSCC regularly assesses its margining methodologies to evaluate whether margin levels are commensurate with the particular risk attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. In connection with such reviews, NSCC has determined that the Other Transactions Charge is not necessary to address the risks relating to Other Transactions. NSCC is proposing to discontinue the application of the Other Transactions Charge and remove it from the Rules.

NSCC established the Other Transactions Charge initially to cover risk relating to the Envelope Settlement Service ("ESS") which, at the time, was a guaranteed activity.¹¹ All Clearing Fund activity at the time was a flat charge of 2.5% of all settlement debits and credits. This charge was added to address the risk raised when the debit balances for participants using ESS exceeded their credit balances and exceeded their excess net capitalization.¹²

Over time, in addition to CNS and Balance Order activity, certain non-guaranteed activity was excluded from the charge. In particular, Mutual Fund Services ("MFS"), which is a non-guaranteed activity, was excluded from the Other Transactions Charge when separate Clearing Fund requirements were added for MFS,¹³ and ESS was excluded from the Other Transactions Charge when it became non-guaranteed

¹⁰ Members that have a credit rating of 6 or 7 are placed on the "Watch List." See definition of Watch List in NSCC Rule 1, *supra* note 5. Although the Other Transactions Charge formula in Procedure XV does not contemplate a 10% charge, NSCC may require Members on the Watch List to make deposits to the Clearing Fund over and above the amount determined in accordance with Procedure XV. See NSCC Rule 2B (Ongoing Membership Requirements and Monitoring), Section 4(e) and Procedure XV. Section I.(B)(1).

¹¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 18852 (June 18, 1982), 47 FR 29426 (June 28, 1982) (SR-NSCC-82-10).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 26377 (Dec. 20, 1988), 53 FR 52546 (Dec. 28, 1988) (SR-NSCC-87-12). The Clearing Fund requirements relating to MFS have since been removed as MFS is non-guaranteed activity and there is currently no Clearing Fund requirement for MFS activity. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 93722 (Dec. 6, 2021), 86 FR 70548 (Dec. 10, 2021) (SR-NSCC-2021-015).

activity.¹⁴ Currently, the activity that is subject to the charge is a mix of guaranteed and non-guaranteed activity. NSCC has reviewed all the settlement codes included in the Other Transactions Charge, which is comprised of 43 NSCC settlement codes, of which 6 represent guaranteed transactions and 37 represent non-guaranteed transactions. The Other Transactions Charge calculation does not distinguish guaranteed from non-guaranteed settlement activities, even though NSCC has different obligations and faces different risks for each.

NSCC proposes to retire the Other Transactions Charge because the charge has become misaligned with the risk of the activity subject to the charge and the amounts raised by the charge are immaterial to the overall Clearing Fund. Any risks relating to the guaranteed activity subject to the charge are adequately addressed by the current Clearing Fund methodology and risk management framework through other charges. Of the 6 guaranteed transactions covered by the Other Transactions Charge, the settlement exposure stemming from 3 of the transaction codes is captured in the mark-to-market charge¹⁵ at NSCC and in NSCC's liquidity needs sufficiency calculation. Settlement activity stemming from 2 of the transaction codes relates to a process that is being removed by NSCC.¹⁶ The guaranteed transactions represented by the remaining settlement code present no settlement exposure due to only being used for internal tracking purposes with no impact to NSCC positions.¹⁷

The non-guaranteed activity subject to the charge poses no market risk to NSCC. In the event of a Member default relating to non-guaranteed activity, NSCC can reverse any unpaid settlement debits and corresponding credits owed to counterparties relating to that activity thus making the Other Transactions Charge unnecessary to

cover any risks of such activity. This proposal better aligns the Clearing Fund formula with the Clearing Fund methodology and risk management framework at NSCC.

(iii) Detailed Description of Proposed Rule Change

NSCC is proposing to delete Section I.(A)(3) of Procedure XV which contains the Other Transactions Charge.

(iv) Impact of Proposed Changes

The collection of the Other Transactions Charge provided an additional deposit of \$27.2 million or 0.24% of the daily average total Clearing Fund of \$11.24 billion in 2024.

NSCC conducted an impact study of the proposed changes based on data from July 29, 2024 through November 21, 2024 ("Impact Study"). The Impact Study indicated that during the Impact Study period, the guaranteed Other Transactions covered by the Other Transactions Charge accounted for approximately 1.4% of the average daily credit amount of \$205.7 million and 0.6% of the average daily debit amount of \$210.4 million.

Implementation Timeframe

NSCC would implement the proposed rule change by no later than 60 Business Days after the approval of the proposed rule change by the Commission. NSCC would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to its website.

2. Statutory Basis

NSCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. Specifically, NSCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁸ and Rule 17ad22(e)(6)(i),¹⁹ each as promulgated under the Act, for the reasons described below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the Rules be designed to, among other things, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a national system for the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions.²⁰ The proposed revisions are consistent with this provision because the proposed revisions would remove a requirement to pay the Other Transactions Charge that NSCC has determined is not necessary to mitigate

potential losses to NSCC associated with Other Transactions. In a review of its margining methodologies, NSCC has determined that the Other Transactions Charge has become misaligned with the risk of the activity subject to the charge and the amounts raised by the charge are immaterial to the overall Clearing Fund. The non-guaranteed activity subject to the Other Transactions Charge poses no risk to NSCC. In the event of a Member default relating to non-guaranteed activity, NSCC can reverse any unpaid settlement debits and corresponding credits owed to counterparties relating to that activity thus making the Other Transactions Charge unnecessary to cover any risks of such activity. Any risks relating to the guaranteed activity subject to the Other Transactions Charge are adequately addressed by the current Clearing Fund methodology and risk management framework through other charges. Removing the requirement of the Other Transactions Charge would allow Members to engage in Other Transactions without having to incur costs associated with incurring an Other Transactions Charge. As such, NSCC believes the proposed rule change would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism for the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i) under the Act requires NSCC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its Members by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.²¹ In a review of its margining methodologies, NSCC has determined that the Other Transactions Charge has become misaligned with the risk of the activity subject to the charge, and the amounts raised by the charge are immaterial to the overall Clearing Fund. The non-guaranteed activity subject to the Other Transactions Charge poses no risk to NSCC. In the event of a Member default relating to non-guaranteed activity, NSCC can reverse any unpaid settlement debits and corresponding credits owed to counterparties relating to that activity thus making the Other Transactions Charge unnecessary to cover any risks of such activity. Any risks relating to the guaranteed activity subject to the charge are adequately addressed by the current Clearing Fund

¹⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 61415 (Jan. 25, 2010), 75 FR 4896 (Jan. 29, 2010) (SR-NSCC-2010-01).

¹⁵ See Procedure XV, Section I.(A)(1)(b), *supra* note 5.

¹⁶ These two transaction codes are used to track credits and debits relating to positions processed through NSCC's Fully-Paid-For-Account. See Addendum G (Fully-Paid-For Account) of the Rules, *supra* note 5. The positions placed in the Fully-Paid-For-Accounts are also subject to the normal margining process and subject to separate margin charges. NSCC is in the process of removing the Fully-Paid-For Account. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103390 (July 3, 2025), 90 FR 30538 (July 9, 2025) (SR-NSCC-2025-10).

¹⁷ The remaining transaction code is used by NSCC for internal accounting of dividend payments and does not affect any individual Member positions.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(i).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²¹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(i).

methodology and risk management framework through other charges. Therefore, NSCC believes the coverage of its credit exposures to NSCC Members engaging in Other Transactions without applying an Other Transactions Charge is consistent with Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i) under the Act.

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Act²² requires that the rules of the clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the Act. NSCC does not believe the proposed change would have an adverse impact or impose a burden on competition. The proposed change would remove a requirement to pay the Other Transactions Charge for Members that engage in Other Transactions that NSCC believes is not necessary. The proposed change would not be adding any obligations on Members that are using NSCC's services. As such, the proposed change would not impede any Members from engaging in the services or have an adverse impact on any Members. Moreover, the proposed change may promote competition because the proposed change could enhance participation in Other Transactions by removing the obligation to pay an Other Transactions Charge.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

NSCC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received by NSCC, they will be publicly filed as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions.

Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on how to submit comments, available at www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/how-submit-comment. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing

should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

NSCC reserves the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)²³ of the Act and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.²⁴ At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NSCC-2025-012 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NSCC-2025-012. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of NSCC and on DTCC's website (www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only

information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NSCC-2025-012 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁵

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15837 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103718; File No. SR-ISE-2025-08]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq ISE, LLC; Notice of Designation of Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove Proposed Rule Change To Amend Options 4, Section 3, Criteria for Underlying Securities

August 15, 2025.

On February 7, 2025, Nasdaq ISE, LLC ("Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to amend its listing rules at ISE Options 4, Section 3, Criteria for Underlying Securities to allow the listing and trading of options on units that represent interests in a trust that in a Commodity-Based Trust. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 2025.³ On March 12, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁴ the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.⁵ On May 23, 2025, the Commission issued an order

²⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102465 (Feb. 20, 2025), 90 FR 10740 ("Notice").

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102628 (Mar. 12, 2025), 90 FR 12587 (Mar. 18, 2025) (designating Aug. 25, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change).

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

instituting proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁶ to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (“Order Instituting Proceedings”).⁷

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁸ provides that, after initiating proceedings, the Commission shall issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change not later than 180 days after the date of publication of notice of filing of the proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the period for issuing an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, however, by not more than 60 days if the Commission determines that a longer period is appropriate and publishes the reasons for such determination. The proposed rule change was published for notice and comment in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 2025.⁹ August 25, 2025, is 180 days from that date, and October 24, 2025, is 240 days from that date.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹⁰ designates October 24, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR-ISE-2025-08).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

J. Mathew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15832 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103722; File No. SR-CBOE-2025-054]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Market Data Report

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the

“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 5, 2025, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a “non-controversial” proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) proposes to adopt a new market data report. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange’s website (<http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx>) and at the Exchange’s Office of the Secretary.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to adopt an additional report as part of the existing Cboe Timestamping Service reports. The Cboe Timestamping Service will provide timestamp information for orders,⁵ quotes and cancels for market participants. More specifically, the Cboe

Timestamping Service reports provide various timestamps relating to the message lifecycle throughout the exchange system. The first report that is currently offered—the Missed Liquidity Report—covers order and quote messages and the second report—Cancels Report⁶—covers cancel messages.

The Exchange now proposes to introduce the All Cancel Report which is intended to supplement the existing Missed Cancels Report⁷ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report will include all cancel-related messages sent by the Recipient Firm (as defined below), irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

These reports are optional products that will be available to all Trading Permit Holders (“TPHs”) and TPHs may opt to choose multiple reports, one report, or neither report. Corresponding fees will be assessed based on the number of reports selected.⁸

The Exchange notes that the data included in the proposed report will be based only on the data of the TPH that opts to subscribe to the report (“Recipient Firm”) and will not include information related to any firm other than the Recipient Firm. The Exchange will restrict all other TPHs from receiving another market TPHs’s data. Additionally, the proposed report does not include real-time market data. Rather, the proposed report will contain historical data from the prior trading day and will be available after the end of the trading day, generally on a T+1 basis. Currently, the Exchange provides the Missed Liquidity and Missed Cancel Reports and now proposes to introduce the All Cancels Report in response to demand for additional data concerning the timeliness of all cancel-related messages sent by the Recipient Firm, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event. The Exchange believes the additional data points outlined below may help subscribing firms gain a better understanding about their interactions with the Exchange. The Exchange believes this report will

⁶ In connection with the offering of this new report, the Exchange proposes to modify the title of the current Cancels Report to Missed Cancels Report in order to provide clarity between the existing Cancels Report, and the new proposed All Cancels Report.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ The Exchange plans to submit a separate filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) to propose fees for the All Cancels Report.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103116, 90 FR 23084 (May 30, 2025). The Commission has received no comment letters on the proposed rule change.

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁹ See Notice, *supra* note 3.

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(57).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁵ Orders includes both complex and simple orders.

provide subscribing firms with an opportunity to learn more about better opportunities to improve order cancel success. The proposed reports will also increase transparency and democratize information so that all subscribing firms that subscribe to the report have access to the same information on an equal basis.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders and quotes that rest on the book where the TPH receiving the report attempted to cancel that resting order or quote or any other resting order or quote within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 1 millisecond) after receipt of the order or quote that executed against the resting order or quote and within an Exchange-determined amount of time (not to exceed 100 microseconds) before receipt of the order or quote that executed against the resting order or quote. For example, if a Recipient Firm sends in a cancel message, but an order resting on the Exchange order book was executed prior to the system processing the cancel message, the Missed Cancels Report can assist the Recipient Firm in determining by how much time that order missed being canceled instead of executing.⁹

In contrast, the proposed All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the Recipient Firm is the originator of the cancel-related message.¹⁰ It is particularly useful for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred. Cancel, cancel rejected, or purge/mass cancel records for the subscriber are included, regardless of their timing or relation to a trade.

The All Cancels Report will include the following data elements for cancels: (1) Message Type;¹¹ (2) Date; (3) Recipient Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;¹² (6) Cboe Order

ID;¹³ (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹⁴ (9) Matching Unit number;¹⁵ (10) Queued;¹⁶ and (11) Port Type.¹⁷

The All Cancels Report will enable subscribing market participants to have a deeper analysis of order management behavior across all market scenarios, even when no trade occurs. By highlighting all cancel attempts (successful or not), the All Cancels Report helps firms identify patterns, refine strategies to improve cancel efficiency, and better manage risk and exposure.

The Exchange notes the data information contained within the proposed All Cancels Report is similar to data fields that are included in the existing Missed Cancels Report.¹⁸

Implementation

The Exchange will announce via Exchange Notice the implementation date of the proposed rule change. While the Exchange notes that it proposes to introduce this report on August 25, 2025, this date may be subject to change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,²⁰ in particular, in that it is designed to

¹³ The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹⁴ Includes Network Discovery Time (which is a network hardware switch timestamp taken at the network capture point); Order Handler NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when a BOE order handler server NIC observed the message and may not be available for certain reject cases); Order Handler Received Timestamp (which is software timestamp that represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has begun processing the order after the socket read and may not be available for certain reject cases); Order Handler Send Timestamp (which represents when the FIX or BOE order handler has finished processing the order and begun sending to the matching engine and may not be available for certain reject cases); Matching Engine NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when the target matching engine server NIC observed the message); and Matching Engine Transaction Timestamp (which is a software timestamp that represents when the matching engine has started processing an event).

¹⁵ Represents the matching unit number.

¹⁶ Flag to indicate whether a message was delayed due to message in flight limits (*i.e.*, a limit on the total number of messages in flight between an order handler and a matching engine).

¹⁷ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

¹⁸ See *e.g.* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102237 (January 17, 2025), 90 FR 8065 (January 23, 2025) (SR-CBOE-2025-003) adopting the Missed Cancels Report and Missed Liquidity Report.

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and to protect investors and the public interest, and that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by market participants and Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, which requires that the rules of an exchange not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.²¹ This proposal is in keeping with those principles in that it promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the optional All Cancels Report to those interested in paying to receive this report.

The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by potential purchasers. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by facilitating their prompt access to the value-added information that is included in the proposed report. The report will allow subscribing firms to access information regarding their trading activity that they may utilize to evaluate their own trading behavior and order interactions. It also promotes just and equitable principles of trade because it would provide latency information in a systematized way and standardized format to any subscribing firm that chooses to subscribe to the proposed report. As discussed, the proposed report is also not real-time market data products, but rather provide only historical trading data for the previous trading day, generally on a T+1 basis. In addition, the data in the reports would be specific to the Recipient Firm's messages.

In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to consumers of such data. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

⁹ For example, Participant A submits an order that is posted to the Exchange's Book and Participant B at some point thereafter submits a marketable order to execute against Participant A's resting order. Within 500 microseconds of submission of Participant B's order, Participant A sends a cancel message to cancel its resting order. Because Participant B's order is processed at the Matching Engine by the Exchange before Participant A's cancel message, Participant B's order executes against Participant A's resting order. The Missed Cancels Report provides Participant A the data points necessary for that firm to calculate by how much time they missed canceling its resting order.

¹⁰ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

¹¹ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

¹² The unique ClOrdID or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

users and consumers of such data and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposed reports are the sort of market data product that the Commission envisioned when it adopted Regulation NMS.

The Commission concluded that Regulation NMS—by deregulating the market in proprietary data—would itself further the Act's goals of facilitating efficiency and competition:

“[E]fficiency is promoted when broker-dealers who do not need the data beyond the prices, sizes, market center identifications of the NBBO and consolidated last sale information are not required to receive (and pay for) such data. The Commission also believes that efficiency is promoted when broker-dealers may choose to receive (and pay for) additional market data based on their own internal analysis of the need for such data.”²²

By removing “unnecessary regulatory restrictions” on the ability of exchanges to sell their own data, Regulation NMS advanced the goals of the Act and the principles reflected in its legislative history. This proposed addition to the Cboe Timestamping Service (*i.e.*, the All Cancels Reports) provides investors with a new option for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²³

The proposed report is designed for subscribing firms that are interested in gaining insight into latency in connection with their respective cancel messages. The Exchange believes that providing this optional data to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides additional information and insight to subscribing market participants regarding their trading activity on the Exchange. More specifically, the proposed report provides greater visibility of cancel behavior and messaging activity—particularly for analyzing cancel patterns across all market scenarios, including those where no trade occurred.

As mentioned above, the previously adopted Missed Cancels Report contains

similar trading related data that has been reviewed and approved by the Commission.²⁴ Specifically, the data points within the reports are identical, with the exception that the Missed Cancels Report also contains the following data points as these are all only applicable when there is a trade record: Execution ID, Trade Condition and Aggressor Order Type.

The Exchange proposes to provide the reports on a voluntary basis and no firm will be required to subscribe to this proposed report. The Exchange notes that there is no rule or regulation that requires the Exchange to produce, or that a firm elects to receive, this report. It is entirely a business decision of each firm to subscribe to this report. The Exchange proposes to offer the report as a convenience to firm to provide them with additional information regarding trading activity on the Exchange on a delayed basis after the close of regular trading hours. A firm that chooses to subscribe to the reports may discontinue receiving either report at any time if that firm determines that the information contained in the All Cancels Report is no longer useful.

In summary, the proposed report will help to protect a free and open market by providing additional historical data (offered on an optional basis) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices. Additionally, the proposal would not permit unfair discrimination because the proposed reports will be available to all market participants.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposed All Cancels Report will enhance competition by providing a new option for receiving market data to market participants. The proposed Report will also further enhance competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its existing product offerings, which may lead other exchanges who currently offer similar products to do the same.²⁵

²⁴ See *supra* note 18.

²⁵ MIAx Emerald offers a Liquidity Taker Event Report, analogous to the Exchange's Missed Liquidity Report under its Cboe Timestamping Services. See MIAx Emerald Rule 531. Although not clearly defined, the Exchange believes that MIAx Emerald's Liquidity Taker Event Report also provides information relating to cancel messages. Particularly, MIAx Emerald Liquidity Taker Event Report provides, among other things, data relating to the “type of each response submitted by the

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Market participants are not required to purchase the proposed report, and the Exchange is not required to make this report available to investors. Rather, the Exchange is voluntarily making these reports available, as requested by subscribing firms, and subscribing firms may choose to receive (and pay for) this data based on their own business needs. Potential purchasers may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to purchase such data.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act²⁶ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.²⁷ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁸ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.²⁹

Recipient Member.” See MIAx Emerald Rule 5.31(a)(iii)(C). MIAx Emerald's technical specifications outline the various types of available liquidity messages including, Simple Mass Quote Cancel Request and Mass Liquidity Cancel Request. See MIAx Express Interface for Quoting and Trading Options, MEI Interface Specification, Section 4.1 (Liquidity Messages), available at: MIAx Express Interface MEI_v2.2a.pdf (miaglobal.com). The Exchange also believes that providing the same data points for cancel messages as the data provided for orders messages is of no materials consequence as the Missed Cancels Report serves a similar purpose as the Missed Liquidity Report—providing Members additional information to better understand the efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give

Continued

²² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

²³ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)³⁰ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),³¹ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the Exchange may introduce this new report by August 25, 2025. The Exchange states that the proposed report does not present any substantive issues not already considered by the Commission. The proposed report includes data fields that are already included in the previously established Missed Cancels Report. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any new or novel regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.³²

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)³³ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

³⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

³¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

³² For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See U.S.C. 78c(f).

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CBOE-2025-054 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.
- All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2025-054. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2025-054 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³⁴

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15836 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103724; File No. SR-BOX-2025-21]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; BOX Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 7350 (Reports and Market Data Products) and Section III.C.2. (Liquidity Taker Event Reports) of the Fee Schedule To Remove the Liquidity Taker Event Reports and the Related Fees

August 15, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,²

³⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12), (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

notice is hereby given that on August 8, 2025, BOX Exchange LLC (the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend BOX Rule 7350 (Reports and Market Data Products) to remove the Liquidity Taker Event Reports and amend the Fee Schedule to remove the fees for such products. Specifically, the Exchange is proposing to amend Rule 7350 to delete subsection (b) Liquidity Taker Event Report—Simple Order and subsection (c) Liquidity Taker Event Report—Complex Orders in their entirety. The Exchange is also proposing to amend the Fee Schedule to delete Section III.C.2 (Liquidity Taker Event Reports) in its entirety. The text of the proposed rule change is available from the principal office of the Exchange and on the Exchange's internet website at <https://rules.boxexchange.com/rulefilings>.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The self-regulatory organization has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend BOX Rule 7350 (Reports and Market Data Products) to remove the Liquidity Taker Event Reports and amend the Fee Schedule to remove the fees for such products. Specifically, the Exchange is proposing to amend Rule 7350 to delete subsection (b) Liquidity Taker Event Report—Simple Order and subsection (c)

Liquidity Taker Event Report—Complex Orders in their entirety. The Exchange is also proposing to amend the Fee Schedule to delete Section III.C.2 (Liquidity Taker Event Reports) in its entirety.

Background

The Exchange filed to adopt the Liquidity Taker Event Report rule on March 18, 2022, and adopted a new section of the Fee Schedule to adopt fees for the Liquidity Taker Event Report on May 31, 2022.³ Specifically, the Exchange adopted the Liquidity Taker Event Report—Simple Orders (the “Simple Order Report”) and the Liquidity Taker Event Report—Complex Orders (the “Complex Order Report”), (collectively, the “Reports”) which were intended to be made available for purchase by Exchange Participants⁴ on a voluntary basis. On May 24, 2022, BOX issued an Informational Circular describing the Reports and providing that BOX would provide the official launch date of these Reports in a future Informational Circular. However, these Reports were never made available for purchase.

By way of background, if launched, the Reports would have contained daily reports that are able to provide a Participant (“Recipient Participant”) with its liquidity response time details for executions of an order resting on the BOX Book or Complex Order Book,⁵

where that Recipient Participant attempted to execute against such resting order⁶ within a certain timeframe. The purpose of the Reports is to provide Participants the necessary data in a standardized format on a T+1 basis to those that subscribe to the Simple Order Report and/or the Complex Order Report on an equal basis. These Reports were intended to be made available to Participants on a completely voluntary basis, but were never made available for purchase by the Exchange.

Proposal

The Exchange is now proposing to amend BOX Rule 7350 to delete subsections (b) (Liquidity Taker Event Report—Simple Orders) and (c) (Liquidity Taker Event Report—Complex Orders) in their entirety. The Exchange is also proposing to remove the fees assessed for the Liquidity Taker Event Reports from the Fee Schedule. Specifically, the Exchange is proposing to delete subsections (b) and (c) of Rule 7350 and Section III.C.2 of the Fee Schedule in their entirety because the Reports have never been made available to Participants for purchase and the Exchange believes that the continued presence of the Reports in the Rulebook and Fee Schedule could lead to confusion for Participants. Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to remove Rules 7350(b) and 7350(c) from the Rulebook and Section III.C.2 of the Fee Schedule, to remove any confusion surrounding the Exchange’s current market data offerings. To the extent the Exchange seeks to introduce these Reports in the future, the Exchange would file a separate proposal with the Commission to reintroduce the Reports.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act,⁷ in general, and Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁸ in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and to protect investors and the public interest, and that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes that its proposal to amend the

Fee Schedule to remove the fees related to the Reports is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act in general, and further the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act⁹ in particular, in that it provides for an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its members and other recipients of Exchange data.

The Exchange believes the proposed changes promote just and equitable principles of trade and remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system because the proposed changes remove references to the Reports, which were never made available for purchase, from the Rulebook and Fee Schedule. The proposed changes are intended to prevent confusion among Participants and the public about what market data products the Exchange offers and the associated fees for such products, by updating the BOX Rulebook and Fee Schedule to reflect the Exchange’s existing market data offerings. As such, the Exchange believes the proposed change will provide greater clarity to Participants and the public regarding the Exchange’s market data products that are currently available for purchase by removing references to the Reports from the Exchange’s Rulebook and Fee Schedule.

As detailed above, these Reports were intended to be made available to Participants on a completely voluntary basis, but were never made available for purchase by the Exchange. The Exchange is proposing to remove the references to the Reports and the related fees from the Rulebook and Fee Schedule, respectively, because the continued presence of the Reports in the Rulebook and Fee Schedule could lead to confusion for Participants. The Exchange believes it is in the public interest for the Exchange’s Rulebook and Fee Schedule to accurately reflect its current market data offerings so as to eliminate the potential for confusion. Further, as discussed above, the Exchange notes that the Reports have never been made available for purchase, so there are no existing subscribers to the Reports that would be impacted by the proposal.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

³ On March 18, 2022, the Exchange filed its proposal to adopt new Rule 7350 (Reports and Market Data Products) to adopt new data products known as the Liquidity Taker Event Report. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94563 (March 31, 2022), 87 FR 19985 (April 6, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-10). On May 6, 2022, the Exchange filed its proposal to amend Rule 7350 to provide for the new Liquidity Taker Event Report—Complex Orders (the “Complex Order Report”), and change the name of the existing Liquidity Taker Event Report to “Liquidity Taker Event Report—Simple Orders (the “Simple Order Report”)” (collectively, the “Reports”) which were intended to be made available for purchase by Exchange Participants on a voluntary basis. The Reports provide Participants with a chance to learn more about better opportunities to access liquidity and receive better execution rates. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94920 (May 16, 2022), 87 FR 31013 (May 20, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-18). On March 31, 2022, the Exchange filed its proposal to adopt new fees for the Liquidity Taker Event Report. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95081 (June 9, 2022), 87 FR 36179 (June 15, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-20).

⁴ The term “Participant” means a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to the Rule 2000 Series for purposes of participating in trading on a facility of the Exchange. See BOX Rule 100(a)(42).

⁵ The term “BOX Book” means the electronic book of orders on each single option series maintained by the BOX Trading Host. See BOX Rule 100(a)(10). The term “Complex Order Book” means the electronic book of Complex Orders maintained by the BOX Trading Host. See BOX Rule 7240(a)(8).

⁶ Only displayed orders are included in the Simple Order Report. The Exchange notes that it does not currently offer any non-displayed order types on its options trading platform.

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange believes that the proposal to remove the Reports from the Rulebook and the associated fees for the Reports would have no impact on intramarket competition because it applies to all Participants equally. Additionally, as noted above, these Reports were intended to be offered to Participants on a completely voluntary basis in that the Exchange is not required by any rule of regulation to make this data available and potential subscribers would have been permitted to purchase the Reports if they voluntarily choose to do so. Further, the Reports have never been made available for purchase, so there are no existing subscribers to the Reports that would be impacted by the proposal. The proposal therefore will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule changes will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the proposed removal of the rule text and associated fees applies only to the Reports, which were never made available for purchase to Participants of the Exchange. The proposed change to remove the rule text and associated fees for the Reports will have no impact on competition as it not designed to address any competitive issue but rather is designed to remove references to the Reports, which were never made available for purchase, from the Rulebook and Fee Schedule. The proposal is intended prevent confusion among Participants about what reports the Exchange offers and the associated fees for such products, ensuring that both the BOX Rulebook and Fee Schedule reflect the Exchange's existing market data offerings.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁰ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹¹ Because the

proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act¹² and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.¹³

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁴ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹⁵ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has requested that the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that a waiver of the operative delay would allow the Exchange to immediately remove references to the Reports from the Rulebook and Fee Schedule and thereby ensure that both the Rulebook and Fee Schedule accurately reflect the Exchange's current market data offerings and the associated fees. The Commission believes that the proposed rule change presents no novel legal or regulatory issues and that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change operative upon filing.¹⁶

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁶ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* U.S.C. 78c(f).

Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)¹⁷ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-BOX-2025-21 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-BOX-2025-21. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-BOX-2025-21 and should be submitted on or before September 10, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁸

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15838 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12), (59).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103719; File No. SR–Phlx–2025–08]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Designation of Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Nasdaq Bitcoin Index Options

August 15, 2025.

On February 4, 2025, Nasdaq PHLX LLC (“Phlx” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to introduce a new index options product, Nasdaq Bitcoin Index Options. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2025.³ On March 12, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁴ the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.⁵ On May 23, 2025, the Commission issued an order instituting proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁶ to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (“Order Instituting Proceedings”).⁷

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁸ provides that, after initiating proceedings, the Commission shall issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change not later than 180 days after the date of publication of notice of filing of the proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the period for issuing an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, however, by not more than 60 days if the Commission determines that a

longer period is appropriate and publishes the reasons for such determination. The proposed rule change was published for notice and comment in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2025.⁹ August 23, 2025, is 180 days from that date, and October 22, 2025, is 240 days from that date.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change and letter from the Exchange. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹⁰ designates October 24, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR–PHLX–2025–08).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2025–15833 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION****[Disaster Declaration # 21202 and # 21203; NEW MEXICO Disaster Number NM–20017]****Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for the State of NEW MEXICO****AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business Administration.**ACTION:** Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of New Mexico (FEMA–4886–DR) dated July 22, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Flooding and Landslides.

DATES: Issued on August 16, 2025.

Incident Period: June 23, 2025 and continuing.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: September 22, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: April 22, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at <https://lending.sba.gov> to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street

SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President’s major disaster declaration for the State of NEW MEXICO, dated July 22, 2025, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster: *Primary Counties (Physical Damage and Economic Injury Loans):* Doña Ana, Contiguous Counties (*Economic Injury Loans Only*):

New Mexico: Luna.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 1234.3(b).)

James Stallings,*Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.*

[FR Doc. 2025–15889 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P**SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION****[Docket No. SSA–2025–0019]****Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records****AGENCY:** Social Security Administration (SSA).**ACTION:** Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are issuing public notice of our intent to modify an existing system of records entitled, Travel and Border Crossing Records (60–0389), last published on March 1, 2021. This notice publishes details of the modified system as set forth below under the caption, **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today’s **Federal Register**, with the exception of the new routine use, which is effective September 19, 2025.

We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are providing the public a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard,

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102440 (Feb. 18, 2025), 90 FR 10545 (“Notice”).⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102628 (Mar. 12, 2025), 90 FR 12587 (Mar. 18, 2025) (designating August 23, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change).⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103118, 90 FR 23089 (May 30, 2025). The Commission has received a letter from the Exchange to supplement its proposal. Comments are available at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-phlx-2025-08/srphlx202508.htm>.⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).⁹ See Notice, *supra* note 3.¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please reference docket number SSA–2025–0019. All comments we receive will be available for public inspection at the above address and we will post them to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tristin Dorsey, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, telephone: (410) 966–5855, email: OGC.OPD.SORN@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are updating the system location and manager to reflect the accurate SSA office. We are revising the categories of records to remove gender references, in compliance with Executive Order 14168, Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government. We are revising routine use Nos. 1 and 6 for easier reading. We are also revising the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for easier reading.

We are modifying the notice throughout to correct miscellaneous stylistic formatting and typographical errors of the previously published notice, and to ensure the language reads consistently across multiple systems. We are republishing the entire notice for ease of reference.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this modified system of records.

Matthew Ramsey,

Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Travel and Border Crossing Records, 60–0389.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Social Security Administration, Office of Analysis, Integration, and Performance Oversight, Office of Electronic Services and Technology, Division of Programmatic Applications, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Deputy Commissioner for Operations, Office of Operations, 6401 Security

Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401, (410) 966–5855.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Sections 202(n), (t), and (y), 1611(f), 1818, and 1836 of the Social Security Act, as amended; and 8 U.S.C. 1373(c).

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We use the information in this system of records to identify applicants, beneficiaries, and recipients under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act who have had absences from the U.S. to establish or verify initial or ongoing entitlement to or eligibility for benefits or payments under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information on applicants, recipients, and beneficiaries under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information collected about applicants, recipients, or beneficiaries under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act who have had absences from the U.S. The information may include name, Social Security number (SSN), date of birth, sex, country of citizenship, country of travel, deportation information, alien registration number, immigration document type and number, travel mode, date and time of departure from the U.S., and date and time of arrival into the U.S.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system from applicants, recipients, and beneficiaries under titles II, XVI and XVIII of the Social Security Act, and from the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection's Arrival and Departure Information System under established data exchange agreements.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as "return or return information" under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), unless authorized by a statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record.

2. To the Office of the President, in response to an inquiry from that office

made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record or a third party acting on the subject's behalf.

3. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

4. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that, as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach, there is a risk of harm to individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with SSA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

5. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when we determine that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

6. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal, when:

(a) SSA, or any component thereof; or

(b) any SSA employee in the employee's official capacity; or

(c) any SSA employee in the employee's individual capacity where DOJ (or SSA, where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof where we determine the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of its components, SSA is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, we determine that such disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

7. To Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and private

security contractors, as appropriate, information necessary:

(a) to enable them to ensure the safety of our employees and customers, the security of our workplace, and the operation of our facilities; or

(b) to assist investigations or prosecutions with respect to activities that affect such safety and security or activities that disrupt the operation of our facilities.

8. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

9. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and other workers who technically do not have the status of Federal employees, when they are performing work for us, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in our records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We maintain records in this system in paper and electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records by the names, SSN, and date of birth of applicants, recipients, or beneficiaries under titles II, XVI, and XVIII of the Social Security Act.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at 36 CFR 1225.16, we maintain records in accordance with approved NARA General Records Schedule 4.2, item 130.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic and paper files containing personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification numbers and passwords, and personal identification verification cards. We restrict access to specific correspondence within the system based on assigned roles and authorized users. We use audit mechanisms to record

sensitive transactions as an additional measure to protect information from unauthorized disclosure or modification.

We annually provide authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, authorized individuals with access to databases maintaining PII must annually sign a sanctions document that acknowledges their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include: (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity; or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how the record is incomplete, untimely,

inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as records access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

86 FR 12072 (March 1, 2021), Travel and Border Crossing Records.

[FR Doc. 2025–15846 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA–2025–0016]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are issuing public notice of our intent to modify an existing system of records entitled, Appointments, Visitor Information, and Customer Service Record System (60–0350), last published on November 7, 2022. This notice publishes details of the modified system as set forth below under the caption, **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today's **Federal Register** with the exception of the new routine use, which is effective September 19, 2025.

We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are providing the public a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please reference docket number SSA–2025–0016. All comments we receive will be available for public inspection at the

above address and we will post them to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tristin Dorsey, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G-401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235-6401, telephone: (410) 966-5855, email: OGC.OPD.SORN@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are updating the system location and manager to reflect the accurate SSA office. We are revising routine use Nos. 2 and 3 for easier reading. We are modifying the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for easier reading.

We are modifying the notice throughout to correct miscellaneous stylistic formatting and typographical errors of the previously published notice, and to ensure the language reads consistently across multiple systems. We are republishing the entire notice for ease of reference.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this modified system of records.

Matthew Ramsey,

Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Appointments, Visitor Information, and Customer Service Record System, 60-0350.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Robert M. Ball Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235-6401.

Information is also located in additional locations in connection with cloud-based services and kept at an additional location as backup for business continuity purposes.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235-6401, (410) 966-5855.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Sections 205(a), 222, 223, 225, 1611, 1615, 1631, and 1633 of the Social Security Act, as amended; and the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We use the information in this system of records to:

- Provide management information on interviews;
- Provide a source for customer service record data collection for interviews and capture discrete data about the volume and nature of inquiries to support management decisions in the areas of process improvement and resource allocation;
- Assist with filing claims for benefits under titles II and/or XVI; transacting post-entitlement actions, if currently entitled to benefits under titles II and/or XVI; and transacting applications for a Social Security number (SSN) and other actions related to an SSN;
- Establish, reschedule, or cancel appointments; or other actions or queries that may require an interview at SSA;
- Track opt-in and opt-out of electronic messaging selections; and
- Provide a means of collecting information, and generating “High Risk” alerts, when applicable, concerning individuals we reasonably believe will attempt to contact one of our facilities and may pose a security risk, including individuals who attempt, threaten, or commit an act of violence or a violent crime, or have an outstanding arrest warrant. We will use information collected from the “High Risk” alert to advise the intake employees at any SSA office that the potential security risk may require them to use extra caution when dealing with the individual who is before them and/or who has scheduled an appointment. This information allows us to create a standard approach to ensure the safety of SSA employees, visitors, security personnel, and facilities.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information about individuals who visit an SSA office, including those conducting business with SSA and individuals that may accompany such visitor; individuals who establish, reschedule, or cancel an appointment with SSA (e.g., applicants, claimants, beneficiaries, recipients, third-party assistants, attorneys, non-attorney representatives, and representative payees); and individuals we reasonably believe will attempt to contact one of our facilities to conduct business and may pose a security risk, including those who attempt, threaten, or commit an act of violence or a violent crime or have an outstanding arrest warrant.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains records on visitors including, but not limited to:

- Visitor information, such as SSN; name; date of birth; relationship to the applicant or beneficiary; mailing address; email address; telephone number; the time the visitor entered and left the office; an assigned group number; and the number of interviews and any remarks associated with the visit;
- Appointment information, such as date, time, type, and source of appointment; appointment unit number (unit establishing appointment); length of the appointment; internal agency processing reference numbers (e.g., transaction number or unique identifier); opt-in and opt-out of electronic messaging selections; and the name of office facilitating the appointment;
- Notice information, such as close-out notice type (e.g., title II 6-month closeout letter, title XVI SSA-L991) and date/time sent;
- Confirmations of scheduled, rescheduled, and cancelled appointments;
- Interview information, such as each occurrence; subject of interview; waiting time; preferred language; type of translator; the number of the interviews pending in the queue; interview disposition (e.g., completed, deleted, left without service); interview priority; start and end time; and name of interviewer;
- “High Risk” alert information about individuals we reasonably believe will attempt to contact one of our facilities and may pose a security risk, including individuals who attempt, threaten, or commit an act of violence or a violent crime or have an outstanding arrest warrant (e.g., name, SSN, date of birth, specific nature of the threat or act of violence, and the date, time, and location of the threat or act of violence); and
- Source of the report from the Automated Incident Reporting System.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system from individuals who schedule, reschedule, or cancel appointments, visit, or participate in interviews at SSA, which may include applicants, claimants, beneficiaries, appointed representatives, representative payees, and third parties; local, State, and Federal agencies; SSA-generated information, such as computer date/time stamps at various points in the interview process; and additional existing SSA systems of records such as the Master Files of SSN Holders and

SSN Applications, 60–0058; Claims Folders System, 60–0089; Master Beneficiary Record, 60–0090; Supplemental Security Income Record and Special Veterans Benefits, 60–0103; Pay, Leave, and Attendance Records, 60–0238; Personnel Records in Operating Offices, 60–0239; Electronic Disability Claim File, 60–0320; Requests for Accommodations from Members of the Public (RAMP), 60–0378; and Social Security Administration Violence Evaluation and Reporting System, 60–0379.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as “return or return information” under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), unless authorized by a statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To the Office of the President, in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record or a third party acting on the subject's behalf.

2. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record.

3. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal, when:

(a) SSA, or any component thereof; or
(b) any SSA employee in the employee's official capacity; or
(c) any SSA employee in the employee's individual capacity where DOJ (or SSA, where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof where we determine the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of its components, SSA is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, we determine that such disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

4. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a

third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

5. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and other workers who technically do not have the status of Federal employees, when they are performing work for us, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in our records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

6. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

7. To Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and private security contractors, as appropriate, information necessary:

(a) to enable them to ensure the safety of our employees and customers, the security of our workplace, and the operation of our facilities; or

(b) to assist investigations or prosecutions with respect to activities that affect such safety and security or activities that disrupt the operation of our facilities.

8. To the appropriate law enforcement official, SSA may disclose information regarding a Social Security beneficiary, claimant, attorney, non-attorney representative, or representative payee who is the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant for having committed, or having attempted to commit, a violent crime for the purposes of determining whether SSA should include an individual's information in this system or remove an individual's information from the system because they no longer meet the criteria (*e.g.*, the individual is in custody of law enforcement, is no longer a suspect, has been exonerated, or is deceased).

9. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when we determine that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

10. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that, as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach, there is a risk of harm to

individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with SSA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

11. To third parties when an individual involved with a request needs assistance to communicate because of a hearing impairment or a language barrier (*e.g.*, to interpreters, telecommunications relay system operators).

12. To contractors, cooperative agreement awardees, State agencies, Federal agencies, and Federal congressional support agencies for research and statistical activities that are designed to increase knowledge about present or alternative Social Security programs; are of importance to the Social Security program or beneficiaries; or are for an epidemiological project that relates to the Social Security program or beneficiaries. We will disclose information under this routine use pursuant only to a written agreement between the organization or agency and SSA.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We maintain records in this system in electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records by SSN, name, date of birth, and internal agency processing reference numbers.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at 36 CFR 1225.16, we maintain records in accordance with approved NARA General Records Schedule (GRS) 3.1, item 011 and GRS 6.5, item 010.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic files containing personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification numbers and passwords, and personal identification verification cards. We restrict access to specific correspondence within the system based on assigned roles and authorized users.

We use audit mechanisms to record sensitive transactions as an additional measure to protect information from unauthorized disclosure or modification.

We annually provide authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, authorized individuals with access to databases maintaining PII must annually sign a sanctions document that acknowledges their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include: (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity; or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how

the record is incomplete, untimely, inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as records access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

87 FR 67106 (November 7, 2022), Appointments, Visitor Information, and Customer Service Record System.

[FR Doc. 2025–15843 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA–2025–0015]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are issuing public notice of our intent to modify an existing system of records entitled, Race and Ethnicity Collection System (60–0104), last published on November 1, 2023. This notice publishes details of the modified system as set forth below under the caption, **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today's **Federal Register**, with the exception of the new routine use, which is effective September 19, 2025.

We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are providing the public a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please reference docket number SSA–2025–0015. All comments we receive will be

available for public inspection at the above address, and we will post them to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tristin Dorsey, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, telephone: (410) 966–5855, email: OGC.OPD.SORN@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are updating the system location and manager to reflect the accurate SSA office. We are modifying the purpose of the system and routine use Nos. 2 and 3 for easier reading. We are modifying the notice throughout to correct miscellaneous stylistic formatting and typographical errors of the previously published notice, and to ensure the language reads consistently across multiple systems. We are republishing the entire notice for ease of reference.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this modified system of records.

Matthew Ramsey,

Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Race and Ethnicity Collection System (RECS), 60–0104.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Systems Operations and Hardware Engineering, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401.

Information is also located in additional locations in connection with cloud-based services for business continuity purposes.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Enterprise Information Systems, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401, (410) 966–5855.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Sections 205(a), 702, 704, and 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We will use information in this system for program evaluation, research, and statistical purposes.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information on individuals for whom we have collected race and ethnicity information.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains records on individuals including, but not limited to, Social Security number (SSN); race and ethnicity data in accordance with Federal standards; and an indicator code identifying data source (*e.g.*, Social Security Number Application Process, Enumeration at Birth).

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system from the individual to whom the record pertains; individuals who utilize our electronic enumeration processes; and an existing SSA system of records, Master Files of SSN Holders and SSN Applications, 60-0058.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as “return or return information” under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), unless authorized by a statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To the Office of the President, in response to an inquiry from that office made at the request of the subject of the record or a third party on that person’s behalf.

2. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made at the request of the subject of a record.

3. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal when:

(a) SSA, or any component thereof;

(b) any SSA employee in the employee’s official capacity;

(c) any SSA employee in the employee’s individual capacity when DOJ (or SSA, where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof when we determine that the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of our components, SSA is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, we determine that such

disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

4. To contractors, cooperative agreement awardees, Federal agencies, State agencies, or a congressional support agency for SSA program evaluation, research, and statistical reporting purposes. We will disclose information under this routine use pursuant only to a written agreement, which sets forth the required safeguards as we determine are necessary and appropriate.

5. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

6. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and others who technically do not have the status of Federal employees, when they are performing work for us, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in our records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

7. To the National Archives Records Administration (NARA) under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

8. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with SSA’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

9. To Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and private security contractors, as appropriate, information necessary:

(a) to enable them to ensure the safety of our employees and customers, the security of our workplace, and the operation of our facilities; or

(b) to assist investigations or prosecutions with respect to activities that affect such safety and security or activities that disrupt the operation of our facilities.

10. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when we determine that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

11. To the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as required by section 704(e) of the Social Security Act, records or information needed for research and statistical activities if the records or information are of such type that were disclosed under applicable rules, regulations, and procedures in effect before the date of enactment of the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We will maintain records in this system in electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records in this system by SSN.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at 36 CFR 1225.16, we maintain records in accordance with General Records Schedule (GRS) 3.1: General Technology Management Records, item 012 and GRS 5.2: Transitory and Intermediary Records, item 020.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic files containing personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification numbers and passwords, and personal identification verification cards. We restrict access to specific correspondence within the system based on assigned roles and authorized users. We use audit mechanisms to record sensitive transactions as an additional measure to protect information from unauthorized disclosure or modification. To the maximum extent consistent with approved research needs, we purge personal identifiers

from microdata files prepared for purposes of research and subject these files to procedural safeguards to assure anonymity.

We annually provide authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, authorized individuals with access to databases maintaining PII must annually sign a sanctions document that acknowledges their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include: (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity; or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how the record is incomplete, untimely,

inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

88 FR 75080 (November 1, 2023), Race and Ethnicity Collection System.

[FR Doc. 2025-15842 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA-2025-0017]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are issuing public notice of our intent to modify an existing system of records entitled, Administrative Law Judge/Public Alleged Misconduct Complaints System (60-0356), last published on February 10, 2010. This notice publishes details of the modified system as set forth below under the caption,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today's **Federal Register**, with the exception of the new routine uses, which are effective September 19, 2025.

We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are providing the public a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G-401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235-6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please reference docket number SSA-2025-0017. All comments we receive will be available for public inspection at the

above address and we will post them to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tristin Dorsey, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G-401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235-6401, telephone: (410) 966-5855, email: OGC.OPD.SORN@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are updating the system location and manager to reflect the accurate SSA office. We are revising the purpose, categories of individuals, and existing routine use Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 for easier reading.

In addition, we are revising the categories of records and policies and practices for the retrieval of records to remove gender references, in compliance with Executive Order 14168, Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government. We are revising the policies and practices for the retention and disposal of records to reflect the accurate records schedule.

Lastly, we are modifying the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for easier reading. We are modifying the notice throughout to correct miscellaneous stylistic formatting and typographical errors of the previously published notice, and to ensure the language reads consistently across multiple systems. We are republishing the entire notice for ease of reference.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this modified system of records.

Matthew Ramsey,

Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Administrative Law Judge/Public Alleged Misconduct Complaints System (ALJ/PAMC), 60-0356.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

All SSA Office of Hearings Operations regional offices and the Office of Chief Administrative Law Judge (See Appendix F at https://www.ssa.gov/privacy/sorn/app_f.htm for hearings and appeals addresses).

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Deputy Commissioner for Disability

Adjudication, Office of Hearings Operations, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401, (410) 966–5855.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Sections 205 and 1631(d)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We use the information in this system of records to manage, monitor, and respond to complaints filed against ALJs. We will also use the information to process, review, or investigate complaints filed; improve customer service; reduce manual work; and identify patterns of improper ALJ behavior that may require further review and action, and may assist SSA in deterring recurring incidences of ALJ bias or misconduct.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information on ALJs accused of misconduct or bias in connection with processing a claimant's case and the claimant who was the subject of the alleged misconduct or bias. If the claimant's advocate or representative files a complaint that an ALJ is biased against them, it may also cover a claimant's advocate or representative.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains records on the complainant and their advocate or representative. This includes, but is not limited to name, Social Security number (SSN), date of birth, address, relevant claims-related information, sex, and race and ethnicity (if provided and is a basis for the complaint).

This system maintains records on the ALJ associated with the complaint, including, but not limited to name, ALJ assigned number, and internal agency tracking and control log numbers.

This system also maintains records on complaints filed against ALJs; information gathered in processing, reviewing, or investigating such complaints; results of the review or investigation; case analyses; information related to the hearings office, regional office, and the ALJ's duty station; information related to the alleged complaint; the Federal court, if a complaint is raised at the Federal court level; and copies of relevant correspondence.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system from the complaint filed by the claimant or their advocate or representative, if any; a congressional office regarding a claimant and a particular ALJ;

documentation that SSA develops during our review or investigation of a complaint; and SSA's Appeals Council.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as "return or return information" under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), unless authorized by a statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To the Office of the President, in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record or a third party acting on the subject's behalf.

2. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record.

3. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal, when:

(a) SSA, or any component thereof; or

(b) any SSA employee in the employee's official capacity; or

(c) any SSA employee in the employee's individual capacity where DOJ (or SSA, where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof where we determine the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of its components, SSA is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, we determine that such disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

4. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and other workers who technically do not have the status of Federal employees, when they are performing work for us, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in our records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

5. To the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, when requested in connection with an investigation into alleged or possible discriminatory practices in the Federal sector, examination of Federal affirmative employment programs, compliance by Federal agencies with

Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures, or other functions vested in the Commission.

6. To the Federal Labor Relations Authority, its General Counsel, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Federal Service Impasses Panel, or an arbitrator when information is requested in connection with investigations of allegations of unfair practices, matters before an arbitrator or the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

7. To the Office of Personnel Management, the Merit Systems Protection Board, or the Office of the Special Counsel, when they request information in connection with appeals, special studies of the civil service and other merit systems, review of those agencies' rules and regulations, investigation of alleged or possible prohibited personnel practices, and for other such functions of these agencies as may be authorized by law.

8. To Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and private security contractors, as appropriate, information necessary:

(a) to enable them to ensure the safety of our employees and customers, the security of our workplace, and the operation of our facilities; or

(b) to assist investigations or prosecutions with respect to activities that affect such safety and security or activities that disrupt the operation of our facilities.

9. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

10. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that, as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach, there is a risk of harm to individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with SSA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

11. To an appropriate licensing organization or Bar association responsible for investigating,

prosecuting, enforcing or implementing standards for maintaining a professional licensing or Bar membership, if SSA becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of professional licensing or Bar association requirements.

12. To a Federal, State, or local agency maintaining civil, criminal, or other relevant enforcement records or other pertinent records, such as current licenses, if necessary, to obtain a record relevant to an Agency decision concerning the hiring or retention of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, the awarding of a contract, or the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefit.

13. To officials of labor organizations recognized under 5 U.S.C. chapter 71 when relevant and necessary to their duties of exclusive representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting conditions of employment.

14. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

15. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when we determine that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We maintain records in this system in paper and electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records by the name of the ALJ (who is the subject of the complaint), the ALJ's assigned numerical identifier, and the hearings or regional office where the ALJ is stationed; the claimant's name, SSN, date of birth, address, sex, and race or ethnic background, if the information is available; the advocate or representative's name (if any) and any other identifiable information pertaining to the complaint filed; tracking number and complaint/claims-related information; the congressional office associated with the complaint; and Appeals Council code.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at 36 CFR 1225.16, we maintain records in accordance with approved NARA General Records Schedule 4.1, item 150.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic and paper files containing personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification numbers and passwords, and personal identification verification cards. We restrict access to specific correspondence within the system based on assigned roles and authorized users. We use audit mechanisms to record sensitive transactions as an additional measure to protect information from unauthorized disclosure or modification.

We annually provide authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, authorized individuals with access to databases maintaining PII must annually sign a sanctions document that acknowledges their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include: (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity; or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system

of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how the record is incomplete, untimely, inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as records access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

73 FR 8171 (February 23, 2010), Administrative Law Judge/Public Alleged Misconduct Complaints.

83 FR 54969 (November 1, 2018), Administrative Law Judge/Public Alleged Misconduct Complaints.

[FR Doc. 2025-15844 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA-2025-0018]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are issuing public notice of our intent to modify an existing system of records entitled, Digital Identity File Record System (60-0373), last published on March 8, 2023. This notice publishes details of the system as set forth below under the caption, **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today's **Federal Register**, with the exception of the new routine uses, which are effective September 19, 2025.

We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, we are providing the public a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G-401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235-6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please reference docket number SSA-2025-0018. All comments we receive will be available for public inspection at the above address and we will post them to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tristin Dorsey, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, SSA, Room G-401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235-6401, telephone: (410) 966-5855, email: OGC.OPD.SORN@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are revising existing routine use Nos. 2, 3, 6, 10, and 11, and the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for easier reading.

We are modifying the notice throughout to correct miscellaneous stylistic formatting and typographical errors of the previously published notice, and to ensure the language reads consistently across multiple systems. We are republishing the entire notice for ease of reference.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this modified system of records.

Matthew Ramsey,
Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Digital Identity File Record System, 60-0373.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Social Security Administration, Office of Digital Transformation, Robert M. Ball Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Chief Information Officer, Robert M. Ball Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235, (410) 966-5855.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Sections 205(a) and 702(a)(5) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-283).

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We will use the information in this system to assist with SSA's digital identity processes and for auditing purposes. Digital identity includes functions necessary to establish the identity of individuals or an individual interacting with us on behalf of another individual, agency, or entity who are seeking access to our digital programs, services, and applications through online, electronic, automated, and telephone services. Digital identity functions include identity proofing, credential issuance and revocation, authentication, identity federation, access controls, preference management, and credential management. When real-world identity is necessary for a given digital service, SSA must be able to determine, with confidence, that individuals are who they claim to be through identity proofing.

We may use information in this system to assist SSA (or other Federal agencies when applicable) to prevent or stop suspected or confirmed fraud or inappropriate usage of SSA's online services. We may also use contact information (e.g., email addresses) from individuals who have gone through the digital identity process for program outreach (e.g., notification about our programs, online services, and SSA events) and other purposes related to our administration of the Social Security Act.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information from individuals who interact with our digital programs, services, and applications regardless of whether the individuals are interacting with us on their own behalf or are interacting with us on behalf of another individual, agency, or entity. This system covers anyone who we require to obtain a digital identity to conduct a transaction

with us, including when we use a credential service provider (CSP), an identity provider (IdP), or other authorized third party to perform some or all credential management services (e.g., prove identity, manage authentication credentials, and authenticate users).

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

We will maintain information needed for digital identity processes dependent on the digital program, service, or application, as well as maintain archived transaction and historical data. Examples of information that we maintain for digital identity include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Name (last, first, middle, and suffix);
 - Date of birth;
 - Place of birth;
 - Banking information including financial account number and/or routing number;
 - Postal address(es);
 - Address(es) from W-2 and Schedule-Self Employed (SE) forms;
 - Phone number;
 - Email address;
 - Mother's surname at birth (sometimes referred to as mother's maiden name);
 - Social Security number (SSN);
 - Driver's license or state-issued identification number and issuing State or equivalent;
 - Images of the identity evidence (e.g., driver's license);
 - Employer name and Employer Identification Number (EIN) for business and government services;
 - Blocked account status;
 - Failed access data;
 - Effective date of passwords; and
 - Other data that allows us to evaluate the system's effectiveness.
- We may maintain information that we or the authorized CSP, IdP, or third party collects to register, issue, and maintain the credential (e.g., to administer multi-factor authentication), including verified attributes the authorized CSP, IdP, or third party maintains or passes to us after a user successfully passes identity proofing, such as:
- Identity attributes such as name, full or partial SSN, and date of birth;
 - Email address;
 - User ID;
 - Phone numbers (primary, alternate, mobile, home, work, and/or landline);
 - Level of access;
 - Transaction ID;
 - Pass/fail indicator;
 - Date/time of the transaction;
 - Codes associated with the transaction;

- Level of confidence in the provided identity and attributes, including indicators of potential risk factors;

- Type of authenticators (*e.g.*, password);

- Self-generated security questions and answers; and

- The identity of the organization and/or individual representative or employee performing the identity proofing.

Other program-specific attribute information that we, a CSP, an IdP, or other third party collects directly, or on behalf of us, may include:

- Citizenship;
- Accepted terms of service (Y/N);
- Employment information such as job title, job role, and organization;
- Business and affiliations;
- Address (*e.g.*, postal address, home address, business address(es);
- Justification/nomination for access to our computers, networks, or systems;
- Supervisor/nominator's name, job title, organization, phone numbers, and email address;
- Verification of training requirements or other prerequisite requirements for access to our computers, networks, or systems; and
- Government-issued identity document type, number, and expiration date; and
- Authorization for access to information when necessary.

We also maintain records on access to our computers, networks, online programs, and applications, including:

- User ID and passwords;
- Registration numbers or IDs associated with our Information Technology (IT) resources;
- Date and time of access;
- Logs of activity interacting with our IT resources;
- Internet Protocol (IP) address of access;
- Web browser and device information collected from the device used to access IT services, including a device fingerprint;
- Logs of internet activity;
- Track opt-in and opt-out of electronic messaging selections;
- Records on the authentication of the access request, names, phone numbers of other contacts, and positions or business/organizational affiliations and titles of individuals who can verify that the individual seeking access has a need to access the system; and
- Other contact information provided to the agency or that is derived from other sources to facilitate authorized access to SSA IT resources.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system of records from individuals seeking

access to a service provided by SSA that requires digital identity. We also obtain information from existing SSA systems of records, CSPs, IdPs, authorized third parties, Federal, State, or local agencies, and SSA contractors.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as "return or return information" under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), unless authorized by statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To the Office of the President, in response to an inquiry received from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of record or a third party acting on the subject's behalf.

2. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record.

3. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal, when:

- (a) SSA, or any component thereof; or
- (b) any SSA employee in the employee's official capacity; or
- (c) any SSA employee in the employee's individual capacity where DOJ (or SSA where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof where we determine the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of its components, SSA is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, we determine that such disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

4. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

5. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and other workers who technically do not have the status of

Federal employees, when they are performing work for SSA, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in our records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

6. To DOJ, for investigating and prosecuting violations of the Social Security Act.

7. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

8. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with SSA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

9. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when SSA determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

10. To the Department of the Treasury, IRS, for the purpose of auditing SSA's compliance with the safeguard provisions of the IRC of 1986, as amended.

11. To the Department of the Treasury, IRS, digital identity information associated with electronic wage submissions processed by SSA under section 232 of the Social Security Act for the purpose of investigating fraud, abuse, or security risks in such wage submissions.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We will maintain records in this system in electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records in this system by the individual's name and

associated identifying information, SSN, as well as internal transaction and credential identifiers (e.g., transaction identification for the internet benefit application, transaction identification for an electronic online Direct Deposit change, etc.).

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at 36 CFR 1225.16, we maintain records in accordance with approved NARA General Records Schedules (GRS) 3.2, item 031; GRS 5.2, item 020; and GRS 4.2, item 130.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic files containing personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by authorized employees, including our employees and contractors, who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification numbers and passwords, and personal identification verification cards. We restrict access to specific correspondence within the system based on assigned roles and authorized users. We will use audit mechanisms to record sensitive transactions as an additional measure to protect information from unauthorized disclosure or modification.

We annually provide authorized individuals, including our employees and contractors, with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, authorized individuals with access to databases maintaining PII must annually sign a sanction document that acknowledges their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include: (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity; or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the

knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how the record is incomplete, untimely, inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

88 FR 14435 (March 8, 2023), Digital Identity File Record System.

[FR Doc. 2025-15845 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 12803]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: J-1 Visa Waiver Recommendation Application

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment and submission to OMB of proposed collection of information.

SUMMARY: The Department of State has submitted the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval. In accordance with the

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are requesting comments on this collection from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 days for public comment.

DATES: Submit comments up to September 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- *Title of Information Collection:* J-1 Visa Waiver Recommendation Application.
- *OMB Control Number:* 1405-0135.
- *Type of Request:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.
- *Originating Office:* Bureau of Consular Affairs, Visa Office.
- *Form Number:* DS-3035.
- *Respondents:* J-1 visa holders applying for a waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 14,150.
- *Estimated Number of Responses:* 14,150.
- *Average Time per Response:* 1 hour.
- *Total Estimated Burden Time:* 14,150 hours.
- *Frequency:* Once per Application.
- *Obligation to Respond:* Required to Obtain or Retain a Benefit.

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this Notice are public record. Before including any detailed personal information, you should be aware that your comments as submitted, including your personal information, will be available for public review.

Abstract of Proposed Collection

The J-1 Waiver Recommendation Application, DS-3035, is used to record the information required by 22 CFR 41.63 for a waiver request filed with the Secretary of State. The information requested on the form is limited to that which is necessary to enable the Waiver Review Division, Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, of the Department of State to act on the request. Applicants provide biographic data and details regarding their periods of stay on J-1 visas in the United States.

Methodology

Applicants will complete and submit the DS-3035 electronically at the J Visa Waiver Online portal.

Stuart R. Wilson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025-15864 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DOT-OST-2025-0468]

Request for Information; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Request for information; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On July 21, 2025, the Office of the Secretary within the Department of Transportation (DOT), published in the **Federal Register** a request for information (RFI) in preparation for the next surface transportation reauthorization bill. The RFI provided for a 30-day comment period, which closes on August 20, 2025. DOT has determined that an extension of the comment period until September 8, 2025 is appropriate. This action will allow interested parties additional time to prepare information and comments.

DATES: The comment period for the notice published on July 21, 2025 (90 FR 34338), regarding the RFI on the next surface transportation reauthorization bill, is extended. Comments must be received on or before September 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted electronically or via U.S. mail. Respondents are encouraged to submit comments electronically to ensure timely receipt. Please include your name, title, organization, postal address, telephone number, and email address.

Electronic Submission: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Search by using the docket number (provided above). Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the electronic docket site.

Email: STR2026@dot.gov. Please include the full body of your comments in the text of the electronic message and as an attachment.

Mail: Dockets Operation; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Ground Floor, W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

Instructions: All submissions should include the agency name and docket number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Daniel Cohen, Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Legislation, at STR2026@dot.gov or (202) 366-4702.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 21, 2025, DOT published in the **Federal Register** an RFI soliciting comments on the next surface transportation reauthorization bill. The RFI stated that the comment period would close on August 20, 2025. DOT has received several requests to extend the comment period. An extension of the comment period will allow interested parties additional time to prepare information and comments. Therefore, DOT is extending the end of the comment period for the RFI from August 20, 2025, to September 8, 2025.

Department of Transportation.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 18, 2025.

Gregory D. Cote,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025-15862 Filed 8-19-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-9X-P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900-0747]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Application for Disability Compensation and Related Compensation Benefits

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to

publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed revision of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted through www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Program-Specific information: Kendra McCleave, 202-461-9568, kendra.mccleave@va.gov.

VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202-461-1084, VAPRA@va.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites comments on: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Application for Disability Compensation and Related Compensation Benefits (VA Form 21-526EZ).

OMB Control Number: 2900-0747. <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch> (Once at this link, you can enter the OMB Control Number to find the historical versions of this Information Collection).

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VA Form 21-526EZ is used to collect the information needed to process a claim for disability compensation and/or related compensation benefits. The form has evolved over time into a standard claim form to be used for any benefit associated with disability compensation; to include new or initial claims and claims for increase. Without this information, determination of entitlement would not be possible. No changes have been made to this

collection of information other than an increase in the burden estimate due to the number of receivables averaged over the past year and through the continuing improvement of VA's electronic claims processing systems.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 836,323 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 25 minutes.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,508,969 per year.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Dorothy Glasgow,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Enterprise and Integration/Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–15865 Filed 8–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

Reader Aids

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 159

Wednesday, August 20, 2025

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND INFORMATION

Federal Register/Code of Federal Regulations

General Information, indexes and other finding aids **202-741-6000****Laws** **741-6000**

Presidential Documents

Executive orders and proclamations **741-6000****The United States Government Manual** **741-6000**

Other Services

Electronic and on-line services (voice) **741-6020**Privacy Act Compilation **741-6050**

ELECTRONIC RESEARCH

World Wide Web

Full text of the daily Federal Register, CFR and other publications is located at: www.govinfo.gov.Federal Register information and research tools, including Public Inspection List and electronic text are located at: www.federalregister.gov.

E-mail

FEDREGTOC (Daily Federal Register Table of Contents Electronic Mailing List) is an open e-mail service that provides subscribers with a digital form of the Federal Register Table of Contents. The digital form of the Federal Register Table of Contents includes HTML and PDF links to the full text of each document.To join or leave, go to <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USGPOOFR/subscriber/new>, enter your email address, then follow the instructions to join, leave, or manage your subscription.**PENS** (Public Law Electronic Notification Service) is an e-mail service that notifies subscribers of recently enacted laws.To subscribe, go to <http://listserv.gsa.gov/archives/publaws-l.html> and select *Join or leave the list (or change settings)*; then follow the instructions.**FEDREGTOC** and **PENS** are mailing lists only. We cannot respond to specific inquiries.**Reference questions.** Send questions and comments about the Federal Register system to: fedreg.info@nara.gov

The Federal Register staff cannot interpret specific documents or regulations.

FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATE, AUGUST

36101-36372.....	1
36373-37372.....	4
37373-37780.....	5
37781-38000.....	6
38001-38392.....	7
38393-38602.....	8
38603-38704.....	11
38705-38934.....	12
38935-39088.....	13
39089-39306.....	14
39307-40024.....	15
40025-40218.....	18
40219-40528.....	19
40529-40702.....	20

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING AUGUST

At the end of each month the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

3 CFR

Proclamations:

10960.....	36369
10961.....	36371
10962.....	37727
10963.....	38919
10964.....	40229

Executive Orders:

14036 (revoked by EO 14337).....	40227
14256 (superseded in part by EO 14324).....	37775
14323.....	37739
14324.....	37775
14325.....	37957
14326.....	37963
14327.....	37993
14328.....	38597
14329.....	38701
14330.....	38921
14331.....	38925
14332.....	38929
14333.....	39301
14334.....	39305
14335.....	40219
14336.....	40223
14337.....	40227

Administrative Orders:

Memorandums:	
Memorandum of June 30, 2025.....	38913
Memorandum of August 4, 2025.....	40013
Presidential	

Determinations:

No. 2025-07 of August 4, 2025.....	40017
No. 2025-10 of August 4, 2025.....	40019
No. 2025-08 of August 8, 2025.....	40021
No. 2025-09 of August 8, 2025.....	40023

Notices:

Notice of July 15, 2025.....	37371
Notice of August 4, 2025.....	37999
Notice of August 6, 2025.....	38601

5 CFR

213.....	38604
315.....	38604
362.....	38603
537.....	38604

7 CFR

245.....	38393
354.....	39307
400.....	39089

460.....	38607, 39089
1930.....	40025

9 CFR

Proposed Rules:

310.....	40257
----------	-------

10 CFR

72.....	39308
---------	-------

12 CFR

Proposed Rules:

1090.....	38409, 38412, 38415, 38418
-----------	----------------------------

13 CFR

Proposed Rules:

124.....	40047
125.....	40047

14 CFR

25.....	39313
29.....	37373
33.....	36373, 36375
39.....	37376, 37781, 37786, 37787, 39090, 39093, 39102, 39106, 39109, 40025, 40028, 40030, 40032, 40035, 40038, 40529
43.....	40041
45.....	40041
61.....	40041
71.....	36101, 36102, 36104, 38393
97.....	38394, 40531, 40532
399.....	40231

Proposed Rules:

33.....	38076
36.....	38212
39.....	37432, 37434, 37808, 37810, 38078, 38081, 38713, 40262, 40266
43.....	38212
45.....	38212
48.....	38212
71.....	36400, 38421, 38614, 38615, 38618, 38716, 40048, 40539
89.....	38212
91.....	38212
107.....	38212
108.....	38212
119.....	38212
133.....	38212
135.....	38212
137.....	38212
141.....	37815, 37816
146.....	38212

89.....	38212
91.....	38212
107.....	38212
108.....	38212
119.....	38212
133.....	38212
135.....	38212
137.....	38212
141.....	37815, 37816
146.....	38212

15 CFR

30.....	39112
921.....	38001
922.....	38001

923.....	38001
19 CFR	
24.....	40042
128.....	40042
20 CFR	
901.....	40231
21 CFR	
73.....	37793
1308.....	38396, 39314
Proposed Rules:	
1.....	38084
146.....	37817, 39139
573.....	40269
22 CFR	
41.....	37378, 38610
Proposed Rules:	
42.....	37437
26 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
1.....	37824, 40269
29 CFR	
95.....	40044
96.....	40044
97.....	40044
99.....	40044
2550.....	38909
4000.....	39320
4006.....	39320
4007.....	39320
4010.....	39320
4041.....	39320
4041A.....	39320
4043.....	39320
4044.....	39320
4065.....	39320
4203.....	39320
4204.....	39320
4207.....	39320
4211.....	39320
4219.....	39320
4220.....	39320
4233.....	39320
4245.....	39320
4262.....	39320
4281.....	39320
4909.....	39320
Proposed Rules:	
1910.....	40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40551, 40552, 40553

1915.....	40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40551, 40552
1917.....	40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40551, 40552, 40553
1918.....	40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40551, 40552, 40553
1926.....	40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40551, 40552, 40553
1928.....	40551, 40552
1975.....	40554
30 CFR	
250.....	36106, 38935
551.....	38705
585.....	37386
1219.....	38938
Proposed Rules:	
926.....	36402, 36404, 36406, 36407
31 CFR	
528.....	38940
542.....	38941
544.....	38941
561.....	38941
594.....	38941
597.....	38941
32 CFR	
516.....	38398
33 CFR	
100.....	36378, 37793, 38942, 39330, 40236
117.....	36109
165.....	36111, 36378, 36379, 36381, 37793, 38399, 38401, 38942
207.....	38403
326.....	38403
Proposed Rules:	
100.....	38423
110.....	36409
165.....	36412, 37829
34 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
685.....	40154

37 CFR	
1.....	39124
38 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
17.....	36415
39 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
111.....	38716
40 CFR	
52.....	37386, 37389, 38005, 38009, 38406, 39126, 39128, 39130, 39132, 39135
60.....	39333
63.....	39333
81.....	38406
174.....	37797
180.....	37800, 39335
194.....	40236
751.....	40534
Proposed Rules:	
52.....	38088, 38093, 38095, 39139, 39142, 39144, 39148, 39340, 40272
81.....	38095, 39148
85.....	36125, 36288, 39345
86.....	36125, 36288, 39345
180.....	38426
257.....	38619
600.....	36125, 36288, 39345
1036.....	36125, 36288, 39345
1037.....	36125, 36288, 39345
1039.....	36125, 36288, 39345
42 CFR	
412.....	36536, 37628, 37678
413.....	37310
418.....	37404
495.....	36536
512.....	36536
Proposed Rules:	
405.....	39155
410.....	39155
414.....	39155
424.....	39155
425.....	39155
427.....	39155
428.....	39155
495.....	39155
512.....	39155
43 CFR	
2800.....	36111
3100.....	36114, 36117, 36118
3120.....	36118

3170.....	36120
3470.....	36122
45 CFR	
170.....	36536
47 CFR	
0.....	36383
1.....	36385, 36396
2.....	38045, 40536
8.....	38406
15.....	38045
20.....	38406
24.....	36396
27.....	36385
51.....	38406
63.....	36396
64.....	40241
73.....	38942, 39137, 40536
79.....	36396
Proposed Rules:	
1.....	40295
48 CFR	
Ch. 1.....	38206, 38209
32.....	38208
43.....	38208
52.....	38206, 38208
49 CFR	
227.....	38071
Proposed Rules:	
192.....	38429
1540.....	38212
1544.....	38212
50 CFR	
11.....	40045
20.....	40178
217.....	38001
218.....	38001
222.....	38001
223.....	38001, 39339
224.....	38001
226.....	38001
229.....	38001
300.....	38001, 38610
600.....	38001
622.....	37804, 38001
635.....	38001, 38708, 38709
648.....	38612
679.....	38711
697.....	38001
Proposed Rules:	
17.....	37445, 39161
217.....	39346, 40492
679.....	37831

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws**

In the **List of Public Laws** printed in the *Federal Register* on August 18, 2025, S. 423, Public Law 119-33, was printed incorrectly. It should read as follows:

S. 423/P.L. 119-33

To protect regular order for budgeting for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for

other purposes. (Aug. 14, 2025; 139 Stat. 483)
Last List August 18, 2025

Public Laws Electronic Notification Service (PENS)

PENS is a free email notification service of newly

enacted public laws. To subscribe, go to https://portalguard.gsa.gov/__layouts/PG/register.aspx.

Note: This service is strictly for email notification of new laws. The text of laws is not available through this service. **PENS** cannot respond to specific inquiries sent to this address.