



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Monday,

No. 171

September 8, 2025

Pages 43135–43364

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER



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

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Parts 302, 332, and 337

[Docket ID: OPM-2023-0015]

RIN 3206-AN80

Reinvigorating Merit-Based Hiring Through Candidate Ranking in the Competitive and Excepted Service (Rule of Many)

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing this final rule to implement changes authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2019 governing the selection of candidates from competitive lists of eligibles. These changes are meant to encourage the use of rigorous, merit-based candidate rankings when hiring in the competitive and excepted service. They also provide expanded flexibility to agencies in the selection of candidates under delegated examining procedures. These changes also affect how agencies select candidates for excepted service appointments.

DATES: This rule will be effective on November 7, 2025. Agencies must be in full compliance with this final rule not later than March 9, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Gilmore by telephone at (202) 936-3261 or Katika Floyd by telephone at (202) 606-0960; by email at employ@opm.gov; by fax at (202) 606-4430; or by TTY at (202) 418-3134.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (the “Act”) authorized changes governing the selection of candidates from delegated examining certificates. Sec. 1107, Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2002. It eliminated the “rule of three” and authorized agencies to certify a “sufficient number” of

names, not less than three, from the top of the appropriate register or list of eligible candidates, to be considered for selection, using a cut-off score or other mechanism established by OPM known as the “rule of many.” The Act also affected how agencies may make selections under 5 CFR part 302, Employment in the Excepted Service.

On July 21, 2023, OPM issued a proposed rule at 88 FR 47059 to implement these provisions. First, OPM proposed to revise 5 CFR 332.404 to reflect the rule of many that the Act codified in 5 U.S.C. 3317(a). Instead of being required to select from among the top three candidates for each vacancy on a numerically ranked list, an official may select any eligible candidate on the certificate of eligibles.

The Act also codified at 5 U.S.C. 3318(e) the long-standing practice of applying the “three considerations rule.” Under numerical rating and ranking selection procedures, the three considerations rule found in 5 CFR 332.405 allows an appointing officer to remove a candidate from further consideration if they have considered that candidate three times for three separate appointments from the same or different certificates for the same position and makes a valid (legal) selection of another candidate each time. OPM proposed that, when making multiple selections from a certificate under the rule of many, starting with the fourth selection, the three considerations rule would allow one individual to be removed per selection.

Under the Act, these provisions also apply to the excepted service. Accordingly, OPM proposed conforming edits to 5 CFR part 302.

The 60-day comment period for the proposed rule lasted from July 21, 2023, to September 19, 2023. During that time, OPM received a total of 15 sets of comments from individuals, federal agencies, and organizations. In the first section below, we discuss comments that address topics related to the rule as a whole. In the sections that follow, we address comments related to specific aspects of this final rule.

General Comments

Two organizations and an agency expressed general support for the proposed rule of many regulations. (OPM 2023-0015-0004, OPM-2023-0015-0010, and OPM-2023-0015-0012) OPM thanks them for their support. An

individual expressed frustration that a lack of resources prevents agencies from providing meaningful comment on the rule but noted that the current hiring process is so cumbersome as to “not be[] worth the effort.” (OPM-2023-0015-0002) OPM will not address this comment because it is beyond the scope of the rulemaking.

An organization proposed the establishment of an Office of the Ombudsman with authority to investigate individual candidates’ complaints against maladministration. It felt that this office could also provide a more transparent look into federal hiring decisions. (OPM-2023-0015-0015) OPM does not believe it is necessary to require agencies to establish an Office of the Ombudsman to investigate individual candidate complaints with respect to the application of the rule of many or the three considerations rule. OPM notes the three considerations rule applied to the rule of three process for decades and did not require an Office of the Ombudsman. Further, removal of a candidate from consideration under the three considerations rule must be documented and added to the examining case file, which must be audited by the Delegated Examining Unit in accordance with the agency’s Delegated Examining Agreement and the Delegated Examining Operations Handbook¹ (DEOH). A candidate may ask a hiring agency about the status and disposition of the application submitted and the non-selection. Lastly, because this provision is discretionary on the part of hiring agencies, a requirement to establish an Office of the Ombudsman may be overly burdensome and discourage use of this flexibility.

An organization commented that OPM should use this rulemaking as an opportunity to promote skills-based hiring, assessments, and efficient processes. The organization added that the federal government will reap the most benefit from the rule of many when agencies have access to and use high-quality technical assessments to differentiate the best-qualified candidates and match them effectively to the core skills needed for open positions. The same organization also

¹ Delegated Examining Operations Handbook, available at https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/hiring-information/competitive-hiring/deo_handbook.pdf.

recommended OPM use this opportunity to remind agencies to tailor minimum qualifications based on position needs determined via a thorough job analysis and more strongly signal that regardless of the rating procedure used, agencies should focus on expanding adoption of technical assessments. (OPM–2023–0015–0004) Although these recommendations, which focus on the planning process, are beyond the scope of this rulemaking, which addresses the selection process, we acknowledge the sentiment and refer the commenter to Executive Order 14170, Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service (90 FR 8621); and the Merit Hiring Plan;² which require the use of skills-based assessments.

Comments Regarding the Rule of Many

The “rule of many” is a numerical rating process in which applicants are assigned numerical scores (including veterans’ preference points, if applicable, for preference eligible veterans), listed in rank-order, and considered for selection. OPM proposed that an agency must use one of four methods to determine the number of applicants referred for selection. OPM also proposed a number of factors that agencies should consider in determining which method to use. The first method is to use a cut-off score based on the assessment(s) used and supported by job analysis data. For this method, test measurement experts knowledgeable about the assessment(s) used establish a minimum score to identify qualified applicants that are highly qualified and can be successful in the position. The second method is to use a cut-off score based on business necessity. The third method is to establish a set number of eligible applicants to refer from the top of the ranked list of applicants. The fourth method is to establish a percentage of the eligible applicants to refer from the top of the ranked list of applicants. OPM also proposed that an agency must use one of these methods to establish the number of applicants it will refer prior to announcing the vacancy and must document the mechanism used to allow for later review. OPM received comments and questions about several aspects of the rule of many.

One individual asked how the rule of many is different from category rating. (OPM–2023–0015–0003) Category rating differs in that applicants are not given a numerical score; instead, the agency assesses candidates against job-related

criteria and then places them into two or more pre-defined categories. With category rating, veterans’ preference is applied by listing preference eligibles ahead of non-preference eligible applicants in each category. Selections are made from the highest quality category. For both rule of many certificates and category rating certificates, 10 percent or more disabled veterans are placed at the top of the certificate (*i.e.*, ahead of all other applicants under rule of many and in the highest quality category ahead of other applicants for category rating certificates), except for scientific and professional positions at the GS–9 grade level or above.

An agency asked if agencies would have the choice of using the category rating process or the rule of many (OPM–2023–0015–0007). Under this final rule, agencies have the choice to use either category rating or the rule of many. In choosing which process to use, an agency should consider, among other things, the extent to which it needs to make finer distinctions among applicants based on their relative qualifications for the position being filled, the number of people being hired, the number of applicants the agency expects to apply for the position, etc.

An individual observed that Executive Order (E.O.) 13932 requires assessments that rely on more than a candidate’s self-evaluations. The commenter asked OPM to clarify how this rule requires more than self-assessment questionnaires and HR résumé reviews to determine granular rankings. (OPM–2023–0015–0005) E.O. 13932, E.O. 14710, and the Merit Hiring Plan require that agencies improve the use of assessments when hiring by not relying solely on candidates’ self-evaluations of their abilities. Instead, they must use objective assessment hurdles when considering candidates. Agencies must ensure that the assessment strategies and tools used when filling positions meet the requirements of E.O. 13932. OPM notes that agencies have been using a variety of assessments to comply with E.O. 13932 for years, and the assessments that are currently used by agencies may still be used under the rule of many. In addition, more recent directives—specifically the Chance to Compete Act of 2024 (Pub. L. 118–188, enacted in 2024), E.O. 14710, and the Merit Hiring Plan—require greater usage of skills-based assessments and for agencies to transition away from use of self-assessments. As described previously, the rule of many provides four mechanisms (*see* §§ 302.401(a)(i)–(iv)

and 332.402(b)(1)–(4)) that can be used in conjunction with assessments.

An individual noted that, as proposed, test measurement experts are needed to put together a job analysis containing a cut score that results in two categories. The commenter thought that HR professionals and subject matter experts should be utilized more to create cut scores for other assessments such as interviews and pass/fail tests. (OPM–2023–0015–0005) The commenter misunderstands the term job analysis. A job analysis is not a candidate assessment; rather, it is a process used to determine the knowledge, skills, and abilities that are needed to perform the tasks of a job and demonstrates a clear relationship between the two. Once the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities have been identified, the type of assessment (*e.g.*, interview or a pass/fail test) can then be developed to determine whether applicants do indeed possess them.

An organization thought that using an occupational questionnaire to determine an applicant’s placement in a quality category on a category rating certificate results in job applicants being placed in inappropriate categories due to either a candidate’s under- or over-estimation of his or her abilities. The organization proposed that OPM revise the category rating process to allow hiring managers to establish a cut-off, or minimum, score for the questionnaire assessment because it would broaden the list of viewable applications and better support hiring managers in selecting the best candidate. (OPM–2023–0015–0015) OPM is not adopting this suggestion. Occupational questionnaires may be used in the initial application process by an agency to determine whether an applicant is minimally qualified for a position. This does not require the use of a cut-off score. A cut-off score is used in connection with other assessment tools to establish quality categories into which candidates who have met the minimum qualification requirements can be placed. Even if cut-off scores could be used in the manner suggested by the commenter, OPM notes that this approach would neither correct an applicant’s mistaken perceptions about the federal hiring process nor prevent applicants from embellishing or falsifying their abilities.

An agency asked about what impact the rule of many would have on (1) the referral and consideration process for bargaining unit employees; and (2) its internal delegated examining certificate sharing policy. (OPM–2023–0015–0011) Agencies will have the discretion to determine the number of eligibles referred for selections made under

² The Merit Hiring Plan is available at <https://www.chcoc.gov/content/merit-hiring-plan>.

competitive examination procedures. The rule does not treat bargaining unit employees who apply for positions under these procedures any differently than non-bargaining unit employees or any other applicant. However, there may be provisions in a collective bargaining agreement that provide specific procedures or arrangements agencies must follow when utilizing the competitive examination procedures under Part 332. Given the number of bargaining units in the federal government, OPM cannot assess specific impacts to bargaining unit employees. Agencies should contact their servicing labor relations specialist and office of general counsel for assistance. The internal delegated examining certificate sharing policy will remain the same under the new rule based on agency-established protocols.

An organization noted that, in the discussion of category rating in the Supplementary Information portion of the proposed rule, OPM did not mention the 2010 Presidential Memorandum entitled “Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process”, which requires category rating be used in lieu of the rule of three when filling a job in the competitive service. (OPM–2023–0015–0004). Similarly, an organization stated that OPM should address how the rule of many would interact with the memo. It felt that, if multiple rating procedures are available, OPM should provide scenario descriptions and examples to agencies regarding ideal use cases for the rule of many or other rating procedures to ensure clarity on best practices. (OPM–2023–0015–0004) The National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 eliminated the rule of three, mooted the requirement to use category rating in lieu of the rule of three. OPM appreciates the suggestion regarding the provision of examples and scenarios that would show agencies the ideal use of various rating procedures. As OPM explained in the proposed rule, numerical ranking is appropriate when a hiring agency needs to make granular distinctions between applicants; *i.e.*, an individual with a score of 97 (out of a 100 possible points) is deemed more qualified than an applicant with a score of 96 or lower. Category rating is appropriate when the hiring agency does not need to make such fine distinctions among applicants as is made using numerical ranking procedures (*i.e.*, all applicants placed in a particular category are deemed equally qualified). Category rating gives selecting officials potentially more applicants to choose from because all

applicants in a given category are equally qualified: hiring officials are not limited to selecting from only the three highest rated applicants.

Several commenters questioned what is considered to be a “sufficient number” of names to certify. (OPM–2023–0015–0014, OPM–2023–0015–0004) In particular, an organization felt that OPM’s sample direction to agencies to consider setting a limit to the number of candidates placed on a hiring certificate such as the top 10 people or 10% was unnecessarily limiting and that agencies should set a larger limit to maximize the number of positions that could be filled from a single certificate. (OPM–2023–0015–0004) The Act authorizes agencies to certify a “sufficient number” of names, not less than three, from the top of the appropriate register or list of eligible candidates, to be considered for selection, using a cut-off score or other mechanism established by OPM. The reference to “10” as in the “top 10 people or 10%” was one example of a “sufficient number” for what an agency may do and was not intended to limit the number an agency determines is sufficient. Agencies may use one of the following ways for determining the number of applicants referred for selection: (1) cut-off scores based upon the assessment(s) used, supported by job analysis data; (2) a cut-off score based on business necessity; (3) a set number of the highest ranked applicants; or (4) a percentage of the highest ranked applicants. Therefore, a sufficient number of names certified is the number of candidates under the chosen methodology that allows an agency to consider *at least* three candidates for each vacancy. One commenter’s examples of factors to consider (*i.e.*, the position type and level, availability of qualified candidates, and balance with efficiency) when setting the number of applicants referred under either the third or the fourth method are a good starting point. (See OPM–2023–0015–0014.)

An agency stated that the proposed rule’s continued requirement that veterans receive preference over all other candidates is fundamentally antithetical to a fair and equitable hiring process. It suggested language be added to the proposed rule that could help refocus veterans’ preference from an automatic advantage to one factor in a holistic assessment that gives due consideration to veterans without disadvantaging other qualified candidates. (OPM–2023–0015–0008) Congress has codified veterans’ preference in Title 5, United States Code. OPM’s implementation of

veterans’ preference in this rule is consistent with those statutes. OPM notes, however, that the commenter’s characterization of veterans’ preference is not accurate. Only qualified preference eligibles with a compensable service-connected disability of at least 10-percent are moved to the top of a certificate irrespective of rating or other qualifications. Veterans’ preference does not give all veterans preference over all other candidates.

An organization suggested that the proposed rule be modified to include a separation of functions in the selection process. They suggested that the persons in the selection process who have discretion to set the number of applicants interviewed should be restricted from knowing the identity or demographics of the applicant pool for the position at the time they exercise that discretion; and the persons who are scoring applicants for consideration for interview should be restricted from knowing how many applicants will be interviewed for the position at the time that the applications are being scored. Further, they suggested that this could be achieved either by requiring the number of applicants interviewed to be established prior to the close of the vacancy announcement or by shielding the decision-maker who sets the number of interviews from information regarding the identity or assortment of applicants for the position. In the commenter’s view, this would help eliminate rigging of the selection process, promote efficiency in the hiring process, and lessen litigation over abuse of the wide discretion that is given by the proposed rule. (OPM–2023–0015–0006)

Under the proposed rule, the hiring agency is required to determine the number of applicants referred for selection before announcing the vacancy and must identify the methodology (*i.e.*, a cut-off score, set number, or percentage of highest ranked eligible applicants) in the job opportunity announcement. OPM does not believe that requiring additional process for every hiring action is an appropriate method to address intentional violations of the Merit System Principles and other federal requirements. Accordingly, OPM is not making any changes to this proposed mechanism in the final rule. OPM’s Merit System Accountability and Compliance (MSAC) office conducts audits of federal agencies to whom OPM has granted delegated examining authority. The purpose of these audits is to ensure that the agencies are not violating federal laws and regulations; and, if any violations are found, they are rectified.

An individual, referring to veterans' preference for certain disabled veterans, asked why OPM is applying category rating floating principles to the rule of many numerical ranking procedure (OPM–2023–0015–0005). OPM is not applying category rating floating principles to the rule of many. (It is also important to note that the floating principles does not apply when filling professional and scientific positions at the GS–9 level or higher.) When a numerical ranking procedure is used disabled veterans who have a compensable service-connected disability of 10 percent or more are to be listed first on the list of eligibles. On the other hand, when category rating is used, qualified preference eligibles who have a compensable service-connected disability of 10 percent or more are to be listed in the highest quality category and within each quality category, preference eligibles are to be listed ahead of non-preference eligibles. Both methods use the same floating principles, just in different contexts and pursuant to different statutory directives. See 5 U.S.C. 3313(1) and 5 U.S.C. 3319(b).

An agency asked for an example of what constitutes a business need. (OPM–2023–0015–0014) A business need is something that an agency must have in order to fulfill its mission. For example, a cut-off score based on a business necessity may be a score set to keep the processing of the expected number of applicants manageable when the agency is using costly or labor-intensive assessments such as a structured interview. The cut-off score in this example accounts for resource limitations the agency/Delegated Examining Unit (DEU) may have at the time the position is being filled.

The agency also noted that the procedures that must be followed under the rule of three are discussed in an appendix of the DEOH. It asked if the appendix would be updated to reflect the rule of many or if a section on the rule of many would be added to the body of the DEOH (OPM–2023–0015–0014). OPM is updating the DEOH to reflect this final rule.

The same agency asked which level within an agency is responsible for determining which rating procedure to use. OPM defers to agency Chief Human Capital Officers to determine at what level within the agency to authorize decisions regarding which selection procedure to use for a given hiring action.

Comments Regarding the Three Considerations Rule

The Act codifies at 5 U.S.C. 3318(e) the long-standing practice under 5 CFR 332.405 of applying the three considerations rule under numerical rating and ranking selection procedures, whereby, if an appointing officer considers a candidate three times for three separate appointments from the same or different certificates for the same position (*i.e.*, the same title, series, and grade) and makes a valid (legal) selection of another candidate each time, the appointing officer may remove that candidate from further consideration. OPM proposed that, to constitute a bona fide consideration allowing removal of a candidate from further consideration, a hiring manager would have to interview each candidate considered. OPM also proposed that only one candidate could be removed at a time for each selection starting with the fourth selection under the three considerations rule.

An agency asked for clarification on when the three considerations rule would apply in situations such as when using category rating, a standing register (open continuous) announcement, or case examining. (OPM–2023–0015–0007) The three considerations rule applies to the rule of many, not to category rating. The Act did not apply this provision to category rating. When using the rule of many, agencies may use the three considerations rule for either standing register (*i.e.*, open continuous) announcements or case examining.

OPM received four comments specifically about the interview requirement. An organization thought that it is unclear what is driving the need to add the interview requirement to the three considerations rule. It expressed the view that this requirement is overly burdensome when agencies are filling multiple positions at the same time from one certificate. (OPM–2023–0015–0004) Two individuals also questioned the need to require an interview, expressing concern that the requirement reduced agency flexibility. (OPM–2023–0015–0009; OPM–2023–0015–0016) Another individual asked OPM to state whether the requirement for hiring managers to conduct additional interviews after a certificate has been generated before applying the three considerations rule was required under the rule of three. They noted that the cost section of the rule does not add extra time for hiring managers to conduct additional post-certificate-generation interviews before

the three considerations rule can be applied. (OPM–2023–0015–0005)

After reviewing the comments, OPM has reconsidered the need for agencies to interview candidates before invoking the three considerations rule. OPM is removing from the final rule the proposed requirement to interview candidates before removing individuals from consideration under the three considerations rule. The agency may remove one or several applicants with each selection up to the total number of selections to be made. OPM is modifying § 332.405(c) accordingly. OPM notes that under both the rule of three and the rule of many, any interview would occur after the certificate has been generated and referred to the hiring manager.

An agency requested that OPM clarify when formal pass over procedures must be followed when using the three considerations rule. (OPM–2023–0015–0014). The provisions for passing over a preference eligible veteran and the provisions for removing a candidate from further consideration under the three considerations rule are separate provisions. Pass overs are established in statute at 5 U.S.C. 3312 and 3318, and those procedures only apply to preference eligible veterans. The three considerations rule is specified at 5 U.S.C. 3318(e) and applies to any applicant (including a preference eligible veteran). Pass over procedures are required if an agency wants to “pass over” the preference eligible veteran in favor of a lower ranked non-veteran. A hiring agency may invoke pass over procedures if the agency determines the preference eligible veteran lacks the qualifications to successfully perform the duties of the position being filled. The three considerations rule can be invoked beginning with the fourth selection from a certificate of eligibles to remove any applicant from further consideration for whom the hiring manager can document a lack of a specific skill(s) or attribute(s) needed to perform the position being filled. In other words, an agency should use pass over procedures to remove a preference eligible veteran who does not meet the full qualifications for the position (*i.e.*, should not have been certified as eligible). In contrast, an agency may remove a preference eligible veteran—or any other candidate—after having given that candidate bona fide consideration for three separate appointments for the same position and making a different, valid selection in each instance. Pass over procedures are not required for a preference eligible veteran who has been removed from further consideration under the three

considerations rule because the agency is not “passing over” the preference eligible veteran; the veteran has already been removed from further consideration and is no longer eligible for selection.

A commenter noted the proposed rule states that, after three considerations, the preference eligible is removed from consideration. The commenter thought that there should be a way under the three considerations rule to leave all preference eligible applicants on the hiring certificate and not have veterans’ preference apply to them after they have been considered three times. In their view, this would eliminate the advantage that non-preference eligibles have that allows them to remain on the hiring certificate after having been considered three times. (OPM–2023–0015–0005) OPM lacks authority to waive veterans’ preference after three considerations as described by the commenter. Veterans’ preference rules require application of the statutory preference to each veteran on the hiring certificate unless and until the veteran is removed from further consideration through either pass over procedures or application of the three considerations rule.

An individual stated that OPM is discouraging agencies from using the three considerations rule by proposing that pass over procedures should be used when warranted and that the three considerations rule should be used when a pass over is not justified. (OPM–2023–0015–0005) OPM has made a number of changes to the three considerations rule in this final rule to address the concerns raised by the commenter, including allowing removal from consideration of more than one candidate at a time. Nonetheless, there are circumstances when a pass over is required, and there is a time when the three considerations rule can be utilized. Each hiring certificate is unique; the manner in which it is worked determines whether a pass over is required or the three considerations rule can be applied. As a reminder, the three considerations rule may be used to remove any eligible from consideration, and a pass over is required only when a hiring manager wishes to select a non-preference eligible instead of a preference eligible listed higher on the certificate.

An agency asked how an applicant’s three bona fide considerations would be tracked. (OPM–2023–0015–0011) Three considerations tracking will remain the same under the new rule based on agency-established protocols.

An individual suggested three ways that OPM could improve the three

considerations rule. (OPM–2023–0015–0009) The first suggestion was allowing certificates which resulted in no selections to be included under the three considerations rule. OPM’s longstanding practice under 5 CFR 332.405 as described in the DEOH has provided a necessary safeguard to ensure that any eligible candidate (including a preference eligible) who has been deemed to be within reach on a certificate of eligibles by the hiring agency is not subject to capricious or otherwise baseless removal by hiring managers. However, in this final rule, we have redefined bona fide consideration in the final rule for purposes of 5 CFR 332.405 to require documentation to demonstrate that the candidate’s application was reviewed, and the candidate received three considerations. Accordingly, OPM agrees that, in some cases, certificates that do not result in a selection can be included under the three considerations rule. OPM will revise the DEOH to provide more specific guidance regarding certificates that result from a centralized registers versus those that result from a single-recruitment action.

The second suggestion was that OPM should provide guidance about how to use the three considerations rule for different certificates for the same position (*i.e.*, the same title, series, and grade). The commenter specifically requested guidance regarding how a certificate preparer should account for past considerations on certificates for the same position. (OPM–2023–0015–0009) OPM will address specific examples of using the three considerations rule in our supplemental guidance. The three considerations rule (§ 332.405) accommodates situations in which prior bona fide considerations may have been given by one or more hiring managers from the same or a different certificate. When more than one hiring manager is involved, a hiring manager must provide documentation showing that the candidate’s application has been reviewed and considered at least three times. That documentation may include information, support, or rationale from another hiring manager. The third suggestion was that OPM should allow three times considered candidates to be indicated as optional rather than removed from the certificate, marked appropriately, and not counted when calculating the set number or top percentage of candidates to include on the certificate. (OPM–2023–0015–0009) OPM is not adopting this suggestion. The three considerations rule provides for removal of applicants from further consideration under certain conditions

(see 5 CFR 332.405). As noted previously, three times considered candidates will still be listed on a certificate. A hiring official who wishes to consider one of these candidates should not invoke the three considerations rule removal option.

Two individuals expressed the view that OPM should not make the three considerations rule more restrictive by allowing only one removal per selection. (OPM–2023–0015–0009; OPM–2023–0015–0016) OPM agrees that permitting only one applicant to be removed from further consideration at a time under the three considerations rule is not required by the statutory text. OPM has modified the final provision pertaining to the three considerations rule in § 332.405 to provide agencies with greater flexibility for removing applicants beginning with the fourth selection from the certificate. OPM is providing agencies with flexibility to remove more than one candidate at a time so long as the number removed does not exceed the number of selections remaining. For example, an agency that is making 10 selections from a certificate of 30 eligibles may use the three considerations rule to remove up to a total of 7 eligibles from the certificate. Consistent with the longstanding three considerations rule, agencies may apply the procedures of § 332.405 without use of pass over procedures. Agencies should continue to pursue pass over procedures when warranted and consider using the three considerations provisions when agencies are filling multiple positions and, although considered, the eligibles do not possess the desired skills or attributes needed for the positions being filled.

Comments Regarding Shared Certificates

An individual thought that it should be made clear in the rule that the agency creating the rule of many certificate should be allowed to consider all positions being filled by the job opening, even if some of the positions, in the case of a shared certificate, are being filled by other agencies. The commenter gave the example of a host agency that expects 15 vacancies to be filled off a single announcement shared by 10 agencies. The agency should be able to request up to 40 applicants on their rule of many certificates, and not only 10 applicants even if their own agency is only hiring 3 candidates. The commenter noted that the rule states these certificates may be shared with other agencies under the Competitive Service Act already but should be clear that the number of participating agency

vacancies can be a factor in determining the number of candidates to be listed on the rule of many certificate (OPM–2023–0015–0005).

The commenter misinterprets how the rule of many and the Competitive Service Act are used together. Before issuing a job opportunity announcement, the hiring agency must choose the methodology it will use to certify a sufficient number of candidates to allow it to consider at least three candidates for each vacancy. It is required to identify that methodology in the job opportunity announcement. If it plans to share the certificate of eligibles with other agencies, the Competitive Service Act requires it to indicate this in the announcement. OPM strongly encourages agencies to share certificates to the extent possible. Doing so can help reduce an agency’s time-to-hire in accordance with section 2(b)(iv) of E.O. 14170 and the Merit Hiring Plan. At the time the announcement is made, the agency likely will not have information available about the number of selections that may be made after the certificate is sent to other agencies. Once the hiring agency has issued a certificate of eligibles, it can share the certificate with the other agencies. Each agency works the certificate separately from one another. The hiring agency is free to amend the certificate if it determines it needs to consider more applicants. OPM also notes that receiving agencies may not consider candidates on the shared certificate until the receiving agency has considered the candidates on their own certificates. There is nothing in the regulations that would preclude the agency from using information about how the shared certificate may be used at other agencies when choosing the methodology. However, we note that it is unlikely that the agency will have sufficient information to do so.

An organization asked whether an agency can simultaneously share a rule of many certificate and a supplemental certificate with other agencies when the original certificate does not have a large number of candidates (OPM–2023–0015–0004). An agency can only share the original certificate in its original form so that the original ordering of the certificate can be retained. If the certificate is shared, the supplemental certificate option should not be used by the original hiring agency to generate additional candidates for the agencies which will share the certificate.

OPM also received comments requesting clarification regarding the operation of the three considerations rule with shared certificates. (OPM–2023–0015–0004; OPM–2023–0015–0005) The three considerations rule

does not apply to shared certificates. A shared certificate is shared between agencies, not between multiple hiring managers at one or more agencies. See 5 CFR 332.408 for more information on the shared certificate process. Each agency considers candidates on a shared certificate independently of the actions of any other agency with which the certificate is shared, including the original agency. The first agency will consider candidates and make selections. The certificate is then shared with the next agency after the first agency has completed its audit, including the resolutions of any objections or pass overs to preference eligibles. The receiving agency must first consider its own employees for the position being filled before it may select an individual from a shared certificate. Accordingly, the actions of a hiring manager at one agency (e.g., applying the three considerations rule) will not affect the ability of hiring managers at the other agencies to make a selection from the certificate.

Changes to the Final Rule

Based on the comments we received pertaining to the three considerations rule, OPM is modifying the provisions in § 332.405 as follows.

OPM is modifying the proposed rule in response to comments and suggestions discussed in the previous section. Specifically, OPM is adopting provisions pertaining to the three considerations rule in § 332.405 to provide agencies with greater flexibility for removing applicants beginning with the fourth selection. OPM is offering a method which provides agencies with more flexibility when applying the three considerations rule. This method allows an agency to remove more than one candidate at a time so long as the number removed does not exceed the number of selections remaining. For example, an agency that is making 10 selections from a certificate of 30 eligibles may use the three considerations rule to remove up to a total of 7 eligibles from the certificate.

Example of Using the Three Considerations Rule

If an agency is filling 10 positions and has a certificate with 30 eligible candidates, then beginning with the fourth selection the agency may remove up to 7 individuals (either preference eligibles or non-preference eligibles) who have received bona fide considerations in accordance with § 332.405. The following example goes through the steps an agency may take when applying the three-considerations rule. In this example, the agency issued

the following certificate of eligibles based on a cut-score of 95. The agency expects to make 10 selections from this certificate and conducts interviews with all 30 eligibles.

The Veterans Preference Codes used in the following charts are:
CPS—30 percent or more disabled veteran
CP—at least 10 percent disabled, but less than 30 percent, disabled veteran
XP—other disabled veteran and those with derived preference
TP—5-point preference
SSP—0-point sole survivorship preference
NV—non-veteran/non-preference

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected (1).
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected (2).
5	98.0 TP	Selected (3).
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected (4).
9	96.0 TP	Declined.
10	96.0 TP	Declined.
11	96.0 TP	Declined.
12	96.0 TP	Selected (5).
13	96.0 TP	Selected (6).
14	96.0 NV	Selected (7).
15	96.0 NV	Selected (8).
16	96.0 NV	Selected (9).
17	96.0 NV	Declined.
18	96.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (3 of 7).
19	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (6 of 7).
20	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (7 of 7).
21	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (4 of 7).
22	95.0 TP	Selected (10).
23	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (5 of 7).
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

Any of the veterans’ preference eligibles referred on the certificate may be selected. In this example, eligibles 2 and 6 decline the position. In the first three rounds of selections, the agency selects eligibles 1, 4, and 5.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	
8	97.0 NV	

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES—
Continued

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
9	96.0 TP	
10	96.0 TP	
11	96.0 TP	
12	96.0 TP	
13	96.0 TP	
14	96.0 NV	
15	96.0 NV	
16	96.0 NV	
17	96.0 NV	
18	96.0 NV	
19	95.0 TP	
20	95.0 TP	
21	95.0 TP	
22	95.0 TP	
23	95.0 TP	
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

The agency has now considered all eligibles in each of its earlier selection decisions, that is, three times. The agency has 7 positions remaining to fill; it may remove up to a total of 7 eligibles from the certificate when making the remaining selections. The agency must document that each candidate's application was reviewed. The agency must also document that a candidate received three considerations prior to removal. Eligibles 3 and 7 are removed from consideration, and the hiring manager documents the reason(s) to remove the candidates. At this point, the agency may consider eligible 8 or any of the veterans' preference eligibles remaining. The agency selects eligible 8 for the fourth selection.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected.
9	96.0 TP	
10	96.0 TP	
11	96.0 TP	
12	96.0 TP	
13	96.0 TP	
14	96.0 NV	
15	96.0 NV	
16	96.0 NV	
17	96.0 NV	
18	96.0 NV	
19	95.0 TP	
20	95.0 TP	
21	95.0 TP	
22	95.0 TP	
23	95.0 TP	
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES—
Continued

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

For the fifth selection, the agency may select any of the veterans' preference candidates. Candidates 9, 10, and 11 declined selections. The agency selects candidate 12.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected.
9	96.0 TP	Declined.
10	96.0 TP	Declined.
11	96.0 TP	Declined.
12	96.0 TP	Selected.
13	96.0 TP	
14	96.0 NV	
15	96.0 NV	
16	96.0 NV	
17	96.0 NV	
18	96.0 NV	
19	95.0 TP	
20	95.0 TP	
21	95.0 TP	
22	95.0 TP	
23	95.0 TP	
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

For the sixth selection, the agency may select any of the veterans' preference eligibles. The agency selects candidate 13. The agency has determined that candidates 18, 21, and 23 have been considered 3 times and documents the hiring manager's reason(s) to remove the candidates. Candidates 18, 21, and 23 are removed from consideration.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected.
9	96.0 TP	Declined.
10	96.0 TP	

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES—
Continued

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
11	96.0 TP	Declined.
12	96.0 TP	Selected.
13	96.0 TP	Selected.
14	96.0 NV	
15	96.0 NV	
16	96.0 NV	
17	96.0 NV	
18	96.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (3 of 7).
19	95.0 TP	
20	95.0 TP	
21	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (4 of 7).
22	95.0 TP	
23	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (5 of 7).
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

For selection seven, the agency may select eligibles 14, 15, 16, 17, or any of the remaining veterans' preference eligibles. Candidate 17 declines selection. The agency selects candidate 14. Candidates 19 and 20 have been considered 3 times, and the hiring manager documents the reason(s) to remove the candidates. Candidates 19 and 20 are removed from consideration. At this point the agency has removed 7 eligibles from the certificate using the three considerations rule. For the remaining three selections the agency may not remove any additional eligibles based on the three considerations rule.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected.
9	96.0 TP	Declined.
10	96.0 TP	Declined.
11	96.0 TP	Declined.
12	96.0 TP	Selected.
13	96.0 TP	Selected.
14	96.0 NV	Selected.
15	96.0 NV	
16	96.0 NV	
17	96.0 NV	Declined.
18	96.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (3 of 7).
19	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (6 of 7).
20	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (7 of 7).
21	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (4 of 7).
22	95.0 TP	
23	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (5 of 7).

**CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES—
Continued**

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

For selections eight, nine, and ten, the agency may select candidates 15 or 16 and any of the remaining veterans' preference eligibles. The agency selects candidates 15, 16, and 22. Below is the complete certificate of eligibles.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBLES

Candidate	Score/VP	Action
1	98.0 CP	Selected.
2	98.0 CPS	Declined.
3	98.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (1 of 7).
4	98.0 TP	Selected.
5	98.0 TP	Selected.
6	97.0 TP	Declined.
7	97.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (2 of 7).
8	97.0 NV	Selected.
9	96.0 TP	Declined.
10	96.0 TP	Declined.
11	96.0 TP	Declined.
12	96.0 TP	Selected.
13	96.0 TP	Selected.
14	96.0 NV	Selected.
15	96.0 NV	Selected.
16	96.0 NV	Selected.
17	96.0 NV	Declined.
18	96.0 NV	Removed—3 considerations (3 of 7).
19	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (6 of 7).
20	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (7 of 7).
21	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (4 of 7).
22	95.0 TP	Selected.
23	95.0 TP	Removed—3 considerations (5 of 7).
24	95.0 TP	
25	95.0 NV	
26	95.0 NV	
27	95.0 NV	
28	95.0 NV	
29	95.0 NV	
30	95.0 NV	

The Act also codified a long-standing practice of applying the “three considerations rule” in 5 U.S.C. 3318(e). Under numerical rating and ranking selection procedures, the longstanding practice, found in 5 CFR 332.405, allows an appointing officer to remove a candidate from further consideration if they have considered that candidate three times for three separate appointments from the same or different certificates for the same position and the appointing officer makes a valid (legal) selection of another candidate each time. The rule outlines the requirements for being able to remove candidates from further consideration.

Additionally, the rule provides specific requirements for ensuring candidates receive bona fide consideration before being removed from consideration. Current regulations only provide the authority to remove candidates from consideration and do not provide any requirements regarding how an agency should do so. Implementing instructions are currently found only in OPM's DEOH.

We have redefined bona fide consideration in the final rule for purposes of the three considerations rule to require documentation from the hiring manager to demonstrate that the candidate's application was reviewed, and the candidate received three considerations in place of the interview requirement. This change reduces the regulatory burden on agencies, while still ensuring candidates receive full and fair consideration.

We have conforming changes to the provisions in Part 302 for hiring in the excepted service.

Finally, OPM is revising the Authority citations for parts 332 and 337 to comply with 1 CFR part 21, subpart B, without substantive change. The Authority citation for part 302 is revised to comply with 1 CFR part 21, subpart B, and corrected to remove citations inadvertently added in an unrelated final rule at 89 FR 102675.

Regulatory Analysis

Statement of Need

The longstanding rule of three in numerical rating and ranking required that, for each selection, consideration was limited to the top three candidates on the ranked certificate of eligibles. Many people perceived this process as unnecessarily restrictive for hiring managers, and some argued that it resulted in the selection of candidates that may not be the best suited to a particular position. Hiring managers often opted not to select any candidate, wasting candidates' and agency resources. The Act authorized OPM to modify the rules governing the selection of candidates from competitive lists of eligibles and eliminated the “rule of three.” The Act, instead, authorizes agencies to certify a “sufficient number” of names, not less than three, from the top of the appropriate register, or list of eligibles, to be considered for selection, using a cut-off score or other mechanism established by OPM. The Act also affects how agencies make selections under 5 CFR part 302 procedures for excepted service appointments. This rule implements those statutory changes. OPM has long permitted agencies to apply a “three

considerations rule” by which an agency could remove an eligible candidate from further consideration after having considered the candidate for three separate appointments for the same position. The Act codified this practice; however, current regulations only provide the authority to remove candidates and do not provide any requirements regarding how an agency should do so. This has led to agencies needing assistance in ensuring that adequate consideration is given before candidates are removed from consideration.

Regulatory Alternatives

Congress directed OPM to engage in rulemaking, so no regulatory action was not a viable option. OPM considered several options to implement various provisions of the Act. In the NPRM, OPM proposed requiring a one-for-one mechanism when applying the three considerations rule. That is, a hiring manager could only remove one eligible candidate for each candidate selected. After consideration of comments received, OPM concluded that this mechanism imposed restrictions on the hiring process that were not intended by Congress. OPM also considered not imposing any restrictions on the number of eligible candidates removed, but analysis for various scenarios showed that doing so would effectively provide a regulatory end-around statutory veterans' preference provisions. Accordingly, OPM concluded that some limitations on removal of eligible candidates were necessary to ensure that both the three considerations rule and the veterans' preference provisions are given effect.

In the NPRM, OPM proposed to define a bona fide consideration to require, at a minimum, an interview. OPM's goal was to ensure that there was some regulatory criterion to demonstrate consideration. Based on comments received, OPM reconsidered whether an interview was the only—or best—way to demonstrate consideration. OPM concluded that agencies could demonstrate a bona fide consideration in a number of different ways—one of which might be by interviewing each candidate. To reduce regulatory burden on agencies, while still ensuring candidates receive full and fair consideration, OPM adopted a mechanism that provides agencies flexibility but will yield demonstrable, auditable evidence of consideration of any eligible candidate removed from the certificate.

Impact

OPM is establishing four mechanisms for agencies to use to determine a “sufficient number” of names to certify for consideration, and the final rule includes provisions for using the three considerations rule in numerical rating and ranking. The final rule does not change the application of veterans’ preference in competitive examining—veterans are still granted preference points under numerical rating procedures and continue to be entitled to selection preference over non-preference eligibles with the same or lower numerical score unless the requirements for passing over a preference eligible are satisfied.

The final rule also replaces rule of three procedures in excepted service hiring and allows agencies instead to use one of the same mechanisms described under competitive examining procedures to determine a “sufficient number” of names to certify for consideration. The NDAA also amended 5 U.S.C. 3320 to allow agencies to apply 5 U.S.C. 3319, category rating, when making excepted service appointments in the same or similar manner as in the competitive service. OPM’s final rule revises the procedures for accepting, rating, and arranging applications for excepted service in 5 CFR part 302 to include the option of using the category rating procedures similar to those adopted in 5 CFR part 332.

Federal HR practitioners will need to be educated on this new numeric ranking and selection method. Therefore, OPM is providing a 60-day delayed effective date to allow time for training. Agencies will have 180 days to come into compliance with the new method.

Costs

This final rule, once in effect, will affect the operations of over 80 Federal agencies—ranging from cabinet-level departments to small independent agencies. OPM will provide guidance on implementing this final rule in the form of frequently asked questions and updates to the DEOH and Delegated Examining Training. Many Federal HR practitioners may be unfamiliar with the rule of three because of the mandate to use category rating in the May 11, 2010, Presidential Memorandum—Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process. Therefore, Federal HR practitioners will need to be educated on the basics of using this new numeric ranking and selection method.

OPM estimates that this rulemaking will require individuals employed by these agencies to modify policies and

procedures to implement the rulemaking and train human resources (HR) practitioners and hiring managers on its use. For this cost analysis, OPM assumed an average salary rate of Federal employees performing this work using the rate in 2025 for GS–14, step 5, from the Washington, DC, locality pay table (\$161,486 annual locality rate and \$77.38 hourly locality rate). We assumed that the total dollar value of labor, which includes wages, benefits, and overhead, is equal to 200 percent of the wage rate, resulting in an assumed labor cost of \$154.76 per hour.

To comply with the regulatory changes in the final rule, affected agencies will need to review the rule and update their policies and procedures. We estimate that, in the first year following publication of the final rule, doing so will require an average of 300 hours of work by employees per agency with an average hourly cost of \$154.76. This work would result in estimated costs in that first year of implementation of about \$46,428 per agency, and about \$3,714,240 in total governmentwide.

Some agencies may incur additional costs to ensure they have staff with the necessary assessment measurement expertise to use these proposed procedures. Numerical ranking is appropriate when a hiring agency needs to make finer, more granular distinctions between candidates, *i.e.*, an individual with a score of 97 (out of a 100 possible points) is deemed more qualified than a candidate with a score of 96 or lower. Therefore, using these procedures will require assessment tools that make those meaningful distinctions and measurement experts to understand their use to establish appropriate cut-off scores. For this cost estimate, we assumed the average salary rate of Federal employees performing this work is the rate in 2025 for GS–14, step 5, from the Washington, DC, locality pay table (\$161,486 annual locality rate). We assume that the total dollar value of labor, which includes wages, benefits, and overhead, is equal to 200 percent of the wage rate, resulting in an assumed labor cost of \$154.76 per hour. We estimate that for each assessment an agency creates it will take a minimum of 100 work hours. The number of assessments that may need to be created will be tied to the agency’s hiring goals. For the purposes of this estimate we assume that each agency will create at least 5 assessments each year for an annual cost of up to \$77,380 and up to \$6,190,400 governmentwide.

We do not believe this rulemaking will substantially increase the ongoing administrative costs to agencies

(including the administrative costs of using these new procedures and training new staff) because the rulemaking is replacing existing procedures and processes. OPM notes that agencies may incur higher costs to develop or purchase more rigorous assessments to use in determining cut-off scores under rule of many procedures. Alternatively, agencies may experience cost savings by identifying and selecting highly qualified candidates more quickly through expanded choices and may recognize cost savings by eliminating the need to re-advertise and re-work hiring actions when selections were not made. OPM offers assessments that agencies may use in determining cut-off scores. Please visit <https://www.opm.gov/services-for-agencies/assessment-evaluation/> for more information.

Benefits

This final rule is part of a larger OPM effort to improve the hiring process. OPM expects that this rule will help agencies make meaningful distinctions among candidates in terms of their relative qualifications for the position being filled, while at the same time expanding the range of candidates from which a hiring manager may make a selection as compared to the more restrictive rule of three (*i.e.*, a hiring manager is not limited to choosing from among only the three highest candidates). OPM expects that this rule will reduce agency demand for direct hiring authority and will promote alignment with Merit System Principles (MSP). This final rule emphasizes recruiting candidates based on relative ability, knowledge, and skills (MSP 1). OPM anticipates this final rule will lead to a more balanced and diverse Federal workforce by providing a wider base of candidates from which agencies may choose.

Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

Severability

We intend and expect that the provisions of this rule will operate independently and be treated as severable. If any part or section of this rule as finalized were invalidated by a reviewing court, the remaining provisions of the rule would continue to concern and effectuate the purpose of the rule, which is to implement changes in the various procedures for selecting candidates under delegated examining authorized by the NDAA for FY 2019.

Regulatory Review

OPM has examined the impact of this rule as required by Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, which direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public, health, and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis must be prepared for rules that have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. This rulemaking does not reach that threshold but has otherwise been designated as a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563. This rule is not an E.O. 14192 regulatory action because it does not impose any more than de minimis regulatory costs.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Acting Director of the Office of Personnel Management certifies that this regulation will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because it applies only to Federal agencies and employees.

Federalism

This rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets the applicable standard set forth in section 3(a) and (b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that would impose spending costs on State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or on the private sector, in any 1 year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation.

That threshold is currently approximately \$206 million. This rulemaking will not result in the expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, in excess of the threshold. Thus, no written assessment of unfunded mandates is required.

Congressional Review Act

OMB’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined this rule does not satisfy the criteria listed in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This regulatory action will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects

5 CFR Part 302

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations, Government contracts, Government employees, Investigations.

5 CFR Parts 332 and 337

Government employees.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Jerson Matias,

Federal Register Liaison.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, OPM amends 5 CFR parts 302, 332, and 337 as follows:

PART 302—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXCEPTED SERVICE

- 1. The authority citation for part 302 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 1302, 3301, 3302, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 8151. E.O. 10577, 19 FR 7521, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218. Sec. 302.105 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 1104; sec. 3(5), Pub. L. 95–454, 92 Stat. 1111. Sec. 302.501 also issued under 5 U.S.C. ch. 77. Sec. 302.107 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 9201–9206; sec. 1122(b)(1), Pub. L. 116–92, 133 Stat. 1607. Secs. 302.108 and 302.203 also issued under E.O. 13764, 82 FR 8115, 3 CFR, 2017 Comp., p. 243.

Subpart B—Eligibility Standards

- 2. In § 302.201, add paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 302.201 Persons entitled to veteran preference.

* * * * *

(c) When quality categories are used in the evaluation and referral, the agency shall list preference eligibles under 5 U.S.C. 2108(3) ahead of non-preference eligibles in accord with § 302.304(b)(6).

- 3. In § 302.302, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 302.302 Examination of applicants.

(a) *Eligibility.* An evaluation of the qualifications of applicants for positions covered by this part may be conducted at any time before an appointment is made. The evaluation may involve only determination of eligibility or ineligibility or may include qualitative rating of candidates. If the evaluation involves only basic eligibility, candidates will not receive numerical scores or be placed in quality categories and will be referred in accordance with the procedures described in § 302.304(b)(5). If qualitative ranking is desired, numerical scores or placement in quality categories may be assigned in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Each agency shall make a part of the records the reasons for its decision to use ranked or unranked referral and, for ranked actions, the rating factors used. This information about the type of referral used and any rating factors used for ranked actions shall be made available to an applicant on his/her request.

(b) *Rating*—(1) *Numerical rating.* Numerical scores will be assigned on a scale of 100. Each applicant who meets the qualification requirements for the position established under § 302.202 will be assigned a rating of 70 or more and will be eligible for appointment. Candidates scoring 70 or more will receive additional points for veteran preference as provided in § 302.201. Numerical ratings are not required when all qualified applicants will be offered immediate appointment. When there are an excessive number of applicants, numerical ratings are required only for a sufficient number of the highest qualified applicants to meet the anticipated needs of the agency within a reasonable period of time. The agency must, however, adopt procedures to ensure the consideration of preference eligibles in the order in which they would have been considered if all applicants had been assigned numerical ratings. An agency shall furnish on an applicant’s request a notice of the rating assigned to that applicant.

(2) *Category rating.* In accordance with 5 CFR part 337, subpart C, an agency must predefine at least two

quality categories that reflect the requirements to perform the job successfully and to distinguish differences in the quality of candidates' job-related competencies/knowledge, skills and abilities. An agency may not establish a "not qualified" category. Only those found qualified will be placed in a category. Quality categories must be established and defined by the employing agency prior to accepting applications. Quality categories are not required when all qualified applicants will be offered immediate appointment.

* * * * *

■ 4. In § 302.303, add paragraph (d)(3) to read as follows:

§ 302.303 Maintenance of employment lists.

(d) * * *

(3) When candidates have been placed in quality categories under § 302.302(b). Within each quality category, preference eligibles must be listed ahead of non-preference eligibles and may be listed in preference or alphabetical order. Preference eligibles having a compensable, service-connected disability of 10 percent or more (designated as CPS or CP) are placed in the highest quality category unless the list will be used to fill scientific or professional positions at the GS-9 level or above, or equivalent.

■ 5. In § 302.304, revise paragraph (b) introductory text and add paragraph (b)(6) as follows:

§ 302.304 Order of consideration.

* * * * *

(b) *Consideration of other candidates.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(4), (5) and (6) of this section, an agency shall consider applicants on the reemployment and/or regular employment list who have been assigned eligible ratings for a given position in Order A, Order B, or Order C, as described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section. Order A must be used when the agency has not established a reemployment list.

* * * * *

(6) *Category rating.* In accordance with 5 CFR part 337, subpart C, list qualified preference eligibles ahead of non-preference eligibles within the same quality category in which they were assigned. Move qualified preference eligibles with a compensable service-connected disability of 30-percent or more (CPS) and those with a compensable service-connected disability of at least 10-percent but less than 30-percent (CP) from the quality category in which they would otherwise be placed to the highest quality

category. (This movement of preference eligibles with service-connected disabilities is not done when filling scientific or professional positions at the GS-9 level or higher). Consider eligible candidates in the following order:

(i) Candidates on the reemployment list;

(ii) Candidates in the highest quality category with preference eligibles listed ahead of non-preference eligibles; and

(iii) Candidates in each subsequent lower quality category with preference eligibles listed ahead of non-preference eligibles.

■ 6. In § 302.401, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 302.401 Selection and appointment.

(a) *Selection*—(1) *Unranked lists.* When making an appointment from a priority reemployment, reemployment, or regular list on which candidates have not received numerical scores, an agency must make its selection from among the qualified preference eligibles, as long as at least three candidates remain in that group. When fewer than three preference eligibles remain, consideration may be expanded to include the non-preference eligibles in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, passing over a preference applicant.

(2) *Numerical lists.* When making an appointment from a list on which candidates have received numerical scores, an agency must use one of the methodologies identified below to determine the number of applicants referred for selection. A selecting official may select any eligible candidate referred for selection. However, a selecting official may not pass over a preference eligible to select a lower standing non-preference eligible unless the agency has complied with the pass-over procedures in paragraph (b) of this section. The selection mechanism must be determined before soliciting for applications and be made available to applicants upon their request. The mechanism used must be clearly documented in the recruitment file and available for reconstruction or third-party review. The agency may determine, based on the position to be filled, which of the following mechanisms will best meet the hiring needs of the agency and result in at least three names for consideration for appointment in the order provided in § 302.304. In selecting an appropriate mechanism, agencies should consider the assessment(s) used, historical applicant data, current labor market conditions, and other factors appropriate for the hiring action.

(i) The agency may establish a cut-off score based on the assessment(s) used, supported by job analysis data;

(ii) The agency may use a cut-off score based on business necessity (*e.g.*, a cut-off score based on the agency's need to keep processing of the expected number of applicants manageable because of its use of a costly or labor-intensive assessment tool such as a structured interview);

(iii) The agency may use a set number of the highest ranked eligible applicants; or

(iv) The agency may use a set percentage of the highest ranked eligible applicants.

(3) *Category rating.* When making appointments from a list on which candidates have been placed in quality categories, in accordance with 5 CFR part 337, subpart C, an agency may select any eligible candidate(s) in the highest quality category; except the selecting official may not select a non-preference eligible over a preference eligible unless the agency has complied with the pass-over procedures in paragraph (b) of this section. If there are fewer than three candidates in the highest quality category, the agency may combine (merge) the top two quality categories and make selections from the newly merged category. The newly merged category is the new highest quality category. Preference eligibles must be listed ahead of non-preference eligibles in the newly merged category.

(4) *Conditions.* Under any of the above selection methods, an agency is not required to—

(i) Accord an applicant on its priority reemployment or reemployment list the preference consideration required by § 302.304 if the list on which the applicant's name appears does not contain the names of at least three preference eligibles; or

(ii) Consider an applicant who has previously been considered three times in accordance with § 332.405 or a preference eligible if consideration of his/her name for the position has been discontinued as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

* * * * *

PART 332—RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION THROUGH COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

■ 7. The authority citation for part 332 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 1103, 1104, 1302, 2108, 3301, 3302, 3304, 3312, 3317, 3318, 3319; sec. 2(d), Pub. L. 114–137, 130 Stat. 310; E.O. 10577, 19 FR 7521, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218.

■ 8. Revise § 332.402 to read as follows:

§ 332.402 Referring candidates for appointment.

OPM or a delegated examining unit (DEU) will use one of the mechanisms identified below to refer a sufficient number of candidates for consideration, in accordance with this section and the agency's delegated examining policies.

(a) Each agency must establish a policy on the use of these procedures.

(b) OPM or a DEU may determine, based on the position to be filled, which of the following mechanisms will best meet the hiring needs of the agency and result in at least three names for consideration.

(1) OPM or a DEU may establish a cut-off score based on the assessment(s) used, supported by job analysis data;

(2) OPM or a DEU may establish a cut-off score based on business necessity;

(3) OPM or a DEU may use a set number of the highest ranked eligible applicants to certify; or

(4) OPM or a DEU may use a set percentage of the highest ranked eligible applicants to certify.

(5) When using a set number of candidates or top percentage of eligible applicants, all applicants with the same score as the last candidate in the cut will also be referred.

(6) In selecting an appropriate mechanism, agencies should consider the number of positions to be filled, the assessment(s) used, historical applicant data, current labor market conditions, and other factors appropriate for the hiring action.

(c) The agency must determine the mechanism before announcing the vacancy, and the job opportunity announcement must state the mechanism to be used.

(d) The mechanism used must be clearly documented in the examining case file and available for reconstruction or third-party review.

(e) Hiring managers will receive sufficient names, when available, to allow them to consider at least three candidates for each vacancy.

(f) In instances when a certificate of eligibles results in fewer than three eligible and available candidates per vacancy and an agency needs to issue a supplemental certification, OPM or a DEU must have decided, before announcing the vacancy, how to expand the group of candidates in accordance with the guidance in the Delegated Examining Operations Handbook.

(g) OPM or a DEU will refer candidates for consideration by simultaneously listing a candidate on all certificates for which the candidate is interested, eligible, and within reach, except that, when it is deemed in the interest of good administration and

candidates have been so notified, OPM or a DEU may choose to refer candidates for only one vacancy at a time.

■ 9. Revise § 332.404 to read as follows:

§ 332.404 Order of selection from certificates.

An appointing officer, with sole regard to merit and fitness, shall select any eligible candidate certified for appointment on a certificate of eligibles, except the hiring manager may not pass over a preference eligible to select a lower standing non-preference eligible on the certificate unless the agency complies with pass over procedures in accordance with § 332.406.

■ 10. Revise § 332.405 to read as follows:

§ 332.405 Three considerations for appointment.

An appointing officer is not required to consider an eligible candidate who has been given bona fide consideration by one or more hiring managers for three separate appointments from the same or different certificates for the same position (*i.e.*, the same title, series, and grade).

(a) *Bona fide consideration.* To use this provision:

(1) The hiring manager must review and consider the candidate's application material;

(2) The hiring manager must sign a written statement documenting the candidate received three considerations and recommending the candidate be removed from further consideration for the position(s) being filled due to a documented lack of a specific skill(s) or attribute(s) needed to perform the work of the position being filled (When more than one hiring manager is involved, a hiring manager may include information or evidence from another hiring manager.);

(3) The Human Resources Director (at the servicing personnel office level) must approve the request to remove the candidate from further consideration; and

(4) The agency must provide written notification to any candidate removed under this section upon request by the candidate.

(b) *Document the case file.* The agency must document in the case file the three valid selections that were made, and the Human Resources Director's concurrence to remove any candidate from further consideration in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Selection consideration.* An agency may use the three considerations provision to remove one or more candidates from further consideration

starting with the fourth selection (which may be from the same or different certificates for the same position (*i.e.*, the same title, series, and grade)). The number removed may not exceed the remaining number of positions to be filled as long as bona fide consideration has been given and documented as required by this section.

(d) *Inapplicability of the Three Considerations Rule.* The three considerations rule does not apply to shared certificates.

PART 337—EXAMINING SYSTEM

■ 11. The authority citation for part 337 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 1104(a), 1302, 2302, 3301, 3302, 3304, 3319, 5364; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218; 33 FR 12423, Sept. 4, 1968; and 45 FR 18365, Mar. 21, 1980; 116 Stat. 2135, 2290; 117 Stat. 1392, 1665; and E.O. 13833.

■ 12. Revise the heading to subpart C to read as follows:

Subpart C—Category Rating

■ 13. Revise § 337.304 to read as follows:

§ 337.304 Veterans' preference.

In this subpart:

(a) Veterans' preference must be applied as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 3319(b) and (c)(7);

(b) Veterans' preference points as prescribed in § 337.101 are not applied in category rating; and

(c) Sections 3319(b) and 3319(c)(7) of title 5 U.S.C. constitute veterans' preference requirements for purposes of 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(11)(A) and (B).

[FR Doc. 2025–17125 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**10 CFR Part 72**

[NRC–2025–0070]

RIN 3150–AL33

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: TN Americas LLC NUHOMS® EOS Dry Spent Fuel Storage System Certificate of Compliance No. 1042, Amendment No. 4

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is confirming the effective date of October 14, 2025, for

the direct final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on July 29, 2025. The direct final rule amended the TN Americas LLC, NUHOMS® EOS Dry Spent Fuel Storage System listing within the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1042.

DATES: The effective date of October 14, 2025, for the direct final rule published July 29, 2025 (90 FR 35589), is confirmed.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0070 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Website:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0070. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301–415–3228; email: Helen.Chang@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual 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 Web-based ADAMS 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 Amendment No. 4 of Certificate of Compliance No. 1042, the associated changes to the technical specifications, and the safety evaluation report are available in ADAMS under Package Accession No. ML25078A248.

- **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, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George Tartal, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–7150, email: george.tartal@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 29, 2025 (90 FR 35589), the NRC published a direct final rule amending its regulations in part 72 of title 10 of

the *Code of Federal Regulations* to revise the TN Americas LLC, NUHOMS® EOS Dry Spent Fuel Storage System listing in the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1042.

In the direct final rule, the NRC stated that if no significant adverse comments were received, the direct final rule would become effective on October 14, 2025. The NRC received and docketed one comment on the companion proposed rule (90 FR 35640; July 29, 2025). An electronic copy of the comment can be obtained from the Federal Rulemaking website at <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket ID NRC–2025–0070 and is also available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML25241A013. The NRC evaluated the comment against the criteria described in the direct final rule and determined that the comment was not significant and adverse. Specifically, the comment was outside the scope of this rulemaking. The comment did not raise a relevant issue that was not previously addressed or considered by the NRC. It did not cause the NRC to either reevaluate its position or conduct additional analysis. It did not propose a change or an addition to the rule or cause the NRC to make a change to the rule, the certificate of compliance, or the accompanying technical specifications. Therefore, this direct final rule will become effective as scheduled.

Dated: September 4, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Araceli Billoch Colon,

Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Rulemaking Support Branch, Division of Rulemaking, Environmental, and Financial Support, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2025–17201 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. FAA–2023–0504; Airspace Docket No. 21–ASO–25]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Restricted Areas R–3004A, R–3004B, and R–3004C; Fort Gordon, GA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends restricted areas R–3004A, R–3004B, and R–3004C

at United States (U.S.) Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) Fort Gordon, GA. The amended airspace aligns the lateral boundaries to encompass the majority of the training complex and amends the vertical divisions for better management to activate only the airspace required to support the Army’s training. It also removes restrictions on participating aircraft operations on weekends, flight above 12,000 feet above ground level (AGL), and the requirement that weather minima exceed standard Visual Flight Rules (VFR) criteria.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, November 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Vidis, Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in 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 the 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 amends restricted areas R–3004A, R–3004B, and R–3004C at Fort Gordon, GA, to enhance aviation safety and accommodate essential U.S. Army training activities.

History

The FAA published a NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2023–0504 in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 21146; April 10, 2023), proposing to amend restricted areas R–3004A, R–3004B, and R–3004C at Fort Gordon, GA. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written

comments on the proposal to the FAA. Two comments were received.

Two commenters expressed concern that expanding the restricted area airspace toward Daniel Field Airport, GA, would cause aircraft arriving and departing runway 5 and runway 23 at Daniel Field Airport, to the south, to be funneled into a small corridor between restricted areas R-3004A and R-3004B and the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport, GA, Class D airspace which may lead to an increase in airspace incursions. Prior to this final rule, the distance between restricted area R-3004A and R-3004B and the western edge of the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport Class D airspace was 6.8 nautical miles (NM). The FAA recognizes that when these restricted areas are active, the distance available for aircraft to maneuver between the eastern boundary of restricted area R-3004A and R-3004B and the western edge of the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport Class D airspace would be reduced to 3.6 NM. When the restricted areas are active, pilots are not required to navigate between the restricted areas and the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport Class D airspace. Pilots can remain further away from R-3004A and R-3004B by flying either above the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport Class D airspace, maintain two-way communications with the Augusta Airport Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) and fly though the Augusta Regional at Bush Field Airport Class D airspace, fly above the active portions of the restricted areas, or circumnavigate the restricted areas to the north and west. Additionally, arrivals and departures to the West, North, and East of Daniel Field Airport are unaffected by the expansion of restricted areas R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C.

Two commenters expressed concern that the activation of restricted areas R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C would restrict the use of the Area Navigation (RNAV) runway 5 approach at the Daniel Field Airport. In a letter of agreement (LOA) between the Atlanta Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), Augusta ATCT, and Fort Gordon, a recall area has been agreed upon that would return a portion of R-3004 to air traffic control (ATC) in order to facilitate arrival approaches on the RNAV runway 5 approach to the Daniel Field Airport when it is needed.

One commenter said that this action would lower the floor of restricted areas R-3004A and R-3004B to such a degree that many pilots would no longer be able to fly under them. The commenter recommends that the current floors of restricted areas R-3004A and R-3004B

be retained. The FAA does not agree with retaining the original floor altitudes. Prior to this final rule, restricted area R-3004A extended from the surface to but not including 3,500 feet mean sea level (MSL). This final rule does not lower the floor of restricted area R-3004A as the floor continues to be at the surface. When restricted area R-3004A is active, aircraft are unable to fly under the restricted area. Prior to this final rule restricted area R-3004B was designated from 3,500 feet MSL to but not including 7,000 feet MSL. Although this final rule does lower the floor of restricted area R-3004B from 3,500 feet MSL to 2,500 feet MSL, due to the nature of the training being conducted, restricted area R-3004B is normally only active simultaneously with the activation of restricted area R-3004A, which would not allow aircraft to fly under restricted area R-3004B, regardless of the floor altitude. Additionally, since restricted area R-3004A would contain the majority of day-to-day training requirements, restricted area R-3004B would be activated less frequently. This would have the effect that when only restricted area R-3004A is active, the airspace between 2,500 feet MSL and 3,500 feet MSL would be returned to the National Airspace System (NAS) and would be available for non-participating aircraft use.

One commenter expressed concern about the potential negative impact on aircraft conducting civil air ambulance flights, identified by ATC using the callsign "MEDEVAC", that frequently arrive and depart from Daniel Field airport. In an LOA between the Atlanta ARTCC, Augusta ATCT, and Fort Gordon, provisions are made to allow for ATC to coordinate individual flights, such as civil air ambulance flights, to transit the restricted areas when they are active. As such, the FAA expects minimal impact to civil air ambulance flights.

One commenter expressed concern that activation of restricted areas R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C on Saturdays and Sundays would have a magnified impact on general aviation and flight training users that typically fly on the weekends. The commenter goes on to say that it is critical that the proponent make every effort to release the airspace promptly when it is no longer in use. In accordance with the FAA's joint-use policy, restricted areas R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C must be returned to the controlling agency and become available for access by nonparticipating aircraft during periods when the airspace is not needed by the

using agency for its designated purpose. Because of the joint-use policy, the FAA expects that any unused parts of the restricted areas will be deactivated and made available for use by non-participating aircraft, thus minimizing the impact on the NAS.

Subsequent to the FAA's 2023 NPRM publication, the U.S. Army changed the installation name from Fort Gordon to Fort Eisenhower. When the U.S. Army published their Final Environmental Assessment (EA) in 2024, which the FAA has since adopted, the installation name was Fort Eisenhower. However, the U.S. Army has since changed the name from Fort Eisenhower to Fort Gordon. Because the installation's current name is as proposed in the NPRM, there are no installation name differences between the NPRM and the final rule.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 73 by amending restricted areas R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C at Fort Gordon, GA. The three areas share common lateral boundaries that overlay each other. R-3004A extends from the surface to but not including 2,500 feet MSL. R-3004B extends from 2,500 feet MSL to but not including 10,000 feet MSL. R-3004C extends from 10,000 feet MSL to 16,000 feet MSL. These internal altitude subdivisions reduce the need to activate all three restricted areas to accomplish daily training. This provides the flexibility to activate only those restricted area segments required for the planned training events, while leaving the unused segment(s) available for access by other aviation users.

This action modifies the southwest boundary so that the boundary is contained within installation property. Additionally, the proposal would expand the lateral limits of restricted area R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C farther to the north and northeast to incorporate the majority of Fort Gordon property. This expansion modifies the lateral boundaries to be fully contained within the current boundaries of federally owned land within the Fort Gordon range complex.

The Using agency for all three restricted areas is changed to the U.S. Army, Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, GA. Additionally, this action removes restrictions on participating aircraft activities on weekends; removes the restrictions on aircraft activities above 12,000 feet AGL; and removes restrictive weather minima. However, the following limitation is retained: "Aircraft activities must not be conducted on national holidays, or from the Sunday prior to the Masters

Tournament through the Monday after (and subsequent weather days if required)."

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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 Department of Transportation (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 only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA's modifications to R-3004A, R-3004B, and R-3004C as described above, were evaluated and documented in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) in the Army's "Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Airspace and Ground-Based Changes at Fort Eisenhower, Georgia" pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA and the FAA's procedural provisions of NEPA in FAA Orders 1050.1G, and JO 7400.2, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters which sets forth the FAA's procedures for evaluating and changing the NAS, including SUA. Since the Army's publication of the Final EA, Fort Eisenhower has been renamed Fort Gordon. The location analyzed as Fort Eisenhower in the Army's EA is identical to the location identified as Fort Gordon in this final rule. The FAA, in fulfilling its mandated role as a NEPA Cooperating Agency for the Army's proposed actions in the designated restricted areas, adopted the Army's final EA in a separate FAA NEPA adoption document and Record of Decision (ROD) in accordance with NEPA and the FAA's NEPA implementing Order 1050.1G, "FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures."

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Prohibited areas, Restricted areas.

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

- 1. The authority citation for part 73 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

§ 73.30 Georgia [Amended]

- 2. Section 73.30 is amended as follows:

* * * * *

R-3004A Fort Gordon, GA [Amended]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 33°25'03" N, long. 082°12'15" W; to lat. 33°23'48" N, long. 082°08'56" W; to lat. 33°22'20" N, long. 082°08'33" W; to lat. 33°21'33" N, long. 082°09'10" W; to lat. 33°20'15" N, long. 082°10'57" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°16'11" W; to lat. 33°18'23" N, long. 082°16'17" W; to lat. 33°18'22" N, long. 082°16'39" W; to lat. 33°17'29" N, long. 082°16'52" W; to lat. 33°16'57" N, long. 082°17'39" W; to lat. 33°16'56" N, long. 082°18'50" W; to lat. 33°17'27" N, long. 082°21'19" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°22'35" W; to lat. 33°19'26" N, long. 082°22'15" W; to lat. 33°22'37" N, long. 082°16'58" W; to lat. 33°23'50" N, long. 082°14'03" W; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 2,500 feet MSL.

Time of designation. By NOTAM 24 hours in advance.

Controlling agency. FAA, Atlanta ARTCC.

Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, GA.

Remarks. Aircraft activities must not be conducted on national holidays or from the Sunday prior to the Masters Golf Tournament through the Monday after (and subsequent weather days if required).

R-3004B Fort Gordon, GA [Amended]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 33°25'03" N, long. 082°12'15" W; to lat. 33°23'48" N, long. 082°08'56" W; to lat. 33°22'20" N, long. 082°08'33" W; to lat. 33°21'33" N, long. 082°09'10" W; to lat. 33°20'15" N, long. 082°10'57" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°16'11" W; to lat. 33°18'23" N, long. 082°16'17" W; to lat. 33°18'22" N, long. 082°16'39" W; to lat. 33°17'29" N, long. 082°16'52" W; to lat. 33°16'57" N, long. 082°17'39" W; to lat. 33°16'56" N, long. 082°18'50" W; to lat.

33°17'27" N, long. 082°21'19" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°22'35" W; to lat. 33°19'26" N, long. 082°22'15" W; to lat. 33°22'37" N, long. 082°16'58" W; to lat. 33°23'50" N, long. 082°14'03" W; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. 2,500 feet MSL to but not including 10,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation. By NOTAM 24 hours in advance.

Controlling agency. FAA, Atlanta ARTCC.

Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, GA.

Remarks. Aircraft activities must not be conducted on national holidays or from the Sunday prior to the Masters Golf Tournament through the Monday after (and subsequent weather days if required).

R-3004C Fort Gordon, GA [Amended]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 33°25'03" N, long. 082°12'15" W; to lat. 33°23'48" N, long. 082°08'56" W; to lat. 33°22'20" N, long. 082°08'33" W; to lat. 33°21'33" N, long. 082°09'10" W; to lat. 33°20'15" N, long. 082°10'57" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°16'11" W; to lat. 33°18'23" N, long. 082°16'17" W; to lat. 33°18'22" N, long. 082°16'39" W; to lat. 33°17'29" N, long. 082°16'52" W; to lat. 33°16'57" N, long. 082°17'39" W; to lat. 33°16'56" N, long. 082°18'50" W; to lat. 33°17'27" N, long. 082°21'19" W; to lat. 33°17'41" N, long. 082°22'35" W; to lat. 33°19'26" N, long. 082°22'15" W; to lat. 33°22'37" N, long. 082°16'58" W; to lat. 33°23'50" N, long. 082°14'03" W; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. 10,000 feet MSL to 16,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation. By NOTAM 24 hours in advance.

Controlling agency. FAA, Atlanta ARTCC.

Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, GA.

Remarks. Aircraft activities must not be conducted on national holidays or from the Sunday prior to the Masters Golf Tournament through the Monday after (and subsequent weather days if required).

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 4, 2025.

Brian Eric Konie,

Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2025–17223 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95
[Docket No. 31624; Amdt. No. 587]

IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous
Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts miscellaneous amendments to the required IFR (instrument flight rules) altitudes and changeover points for certain Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes for which a minimum or maximum en route authorized IFR altitude is prescribed. This regulatory action is needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace under instrument conditions in the affected areas.
DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, October 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Petty, Manager (Acting), Standards Section, 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 amendment to part 95 of the Federal

Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) amends, suspends, or revokes IFR altitudes governing the operation of all aircraft in flight over a specified route or any portion of that route, as well as the changeover points (COPs) for Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes as prescribed in part 95.

The Rule

The specified IFR altitudes, when used in conjunction with the prescribed changeover points for those routes, ensure navigation aid coverage that is adequate for safe flight operations and free of frequency interference. The reasons and circumstances that create the need for this amendment involve matters of flight safety and operational efficiency in the National Airspace System, are related to published aeronautical charts that are essential to the user, and provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. In addition, those various reasons or circumstances require making this amendment effective before the next scheduled charting and publication date of the flight information to assure its timely availability to the user. The effective date of this amendment reflects those considerations. In view of the close and immediate relationship between these regulatory changes and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

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 95

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 4, 2025.

Gary Petty,
Manager (Acting), Standards Section, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) is amended as follows effective at 0901 UTC, 02 Oct 2025.

PART 95—IFR Altitudes

■ 1. The authority citation for part 95 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113 and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

■ 2. Part 95 is amended to read as follows:

REVISIONS TO IFR ALTITUDES & CHANGEOVER POINT
[Amendment 587 effective date October 2, 2025]

From		To		MEA	
§ 95.0040 Colored Federal Airways § 95.4 Green Federal Airway G6 Is Amended To Delete					
ST MARYS, AK NDB		ANIAK, AK NDB		4000 MAA—17500	
From		To		MEA	MAA
§ 95.3000 Low Altitude RNAV Routes § 95.3406 RNAV Route T406 Is Amended To Read in Part					
KNZLY, LA WP		ZIROR, LA FIX		1700	17500
RCOLA, LA WP		WALKE, LA FIX		1900	17500

From	To	MEA
§ 95.6001 Victor Routes—U.S.		
§ 95.6002 VOR Federal Airway V2 Is Amended To Read in Part		
BANDR, WA FIX * 9000—MRA ** MEA IS ESTABLISHED WITH A GAP IN NAVIGATION SIGNAL COVERAGE.	* BEEZR, WA FIX	** 8400 MAA—17500
§ 95.6029 VOR Federal Airway V29 Is Amended To Read in Part		
SCOFF, PA FIX	BINGHAMTON, NY VOR/DME	3700 MAA—17500
§ 95.6038 VOR Federal Airway V38 Is Amended To Delete		
APPLETON, OH VORTAC	ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	3000 MAA—17500
ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	PARKERSBURG, WV VOR/DME	3000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6051 VOR Federal Airway V51 Is Amended To Read in Part		
LIVINGSTON, TN VOR/DME * 3100—MOCA	LOUISVILLE, KY VORTAC	* 7000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6066 VOR Federal Airway V66 Is Amended To Read in Part		
MISSION BAY, CA VORTAC	RYAHH, CA FIX. E BND W BND	8400 4000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6107 VOR Federal Airway V107 Is Amended To Read in Part		
OAKLAND, CA VOR/DME * 4300—MCA COMMO, CA FIX, W BND. ** 4000—MOCA	* COMMO, CA FIX	** 5000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6108 VOR Federal Airway V108 Is Amended To Read in Part		
MEEKER, CO VOR/DME	RED TABLE, CO VOR/DME	14000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6132 VOR Federal Airway V132 Is Amended To Read in Part		
DISKS, KS FIX * 5000—MRA. ** 3900—MOCA	* SPELT, KS FIX	** 5000 MAA—17500
SPELT, KS FIX	HUTCHINSON, KS VOR/DME	3400 MAA—17500
§ 95.6133 VOR Federal Airway V133 Is Amended To Delete		
CHARLESTON, WV VOR/DME	ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	3000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6144 VOR Federal Airway V144 Is Amended To Delete		
APPLETON, OH VORTAC	ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	3000 MAA—17500
ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	BEALL, OH FIX	3000 MAA—17500
BEALL, OH FIX * 4600—MCA MORGANTOWN, WV VOR/DME, SE BND ..	* MORGANTOWN, WV VOR/DME	4000 MAA—17500
Is Amended To Read in Part		
MORGANTOWN, WV VOR/DME	KESSEL, WV VOR/DME	6000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6146 VOR Federal Airway V146 Is Amended To Read in Part		
ALBANY, NY VORTAC	CHESTER, MA VOR/DME	* 4700 MAA—17500

From	To	MEA
* ALBANY R-139 UNUSABLE USE CHESTER R-319.		
§ 95.6184 VOR Federal Airway V184 Is Amended To Read in Part		
FALON, NJ FIX *1600—MOCA *2500—GNSS MEA.	ZIGGI, NJ FIX	* 4000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6211 VOR Federal Airway V211 Is Amended To Read in Part		
* BRAZO, NM FIX * 13000—MRA	DURANGO, CO VOR/DME	12300 MAA—17500
§ 95.6214 VOR Federal Airway V214 Is Amended To Delete		
GLOOM, OH FIX * 2600—MOCA * 3000—GNSS MEA. ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME BELLAIRE, OH VOR/DME	* 4000 MAA—17500 3000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6234 VOR Federal Airway V234 Is Amended To Read in Part		
AUGIE, MO FIX * 2900—GNSS MEA. ROACH, MO FIX	ROACH, MO FIX VICHY, MO VOR/DME	* 000 MAA—17500 3200 MAA—17500
§ 95.6291 VOR Federal Airway V291 Is Amended To Read in Part		
WINSLOW, AZ VORTAC	FLAGSTAFF, AZ VOR/DME	10500 MAA—17500
§ 95.6298 VOR Federal Airway V298 Is Amended To Read in Part		
BANDR, WA FIX * 9000—MRA ** MEA IS ESTABLISHED WITH A GAP IN NAVIGATION SIGNAL COVERAGE. PASCO, WA VOR/DME	* BEEZR, WA FIX PENDLETON, OR VORTAC	* 8400 MAA—17500 4500 MAA—17500
PENDLETON, OR VORTAC * 6100—MCA CABAN, OR FIX, E BND CABAN, OR FIX * 9200—MCA IBEAM, OR FIX, E BND IBEAM, OR FIX	* CABAN, OR FIX * IBEAM, OR FIX DONNELLY, ID VOR/DME	6000 MAA—17500 8400 MAA—17500 * 12100 MAA—17500
* MEA IS ESTABLISHED WITH A GAP IN NAVIGATION SIGNAL COVERAGE.		
§ 95.6301 VOR Federal Airway V301 Is Amended To Read in Part		
SUNOL, CA FIX OAKLAND, CA VOR/DME * 4300—MCA COMMO, CA FIX, W BND. ** 4000—MOCA	OAKLAND, CA VOR/DME * COMMO, CA FIX	4900 MAA—17500 ** 5000 MAA—17500
§ 95.6310 VOR Federal Airway V310 Is Amended To Read in Part		
LOUISVILLE, KY VORTAC * 2800—MOCA UNCKL, KY FIX * 3000—MOCA	UNCKL, KY FIX LONDON, KY VOR/DME. NW BND SE BND	* 9000 MAA—17500 * 9000 * 3300 MAA—17500
§ 95.6327 VOR Federal Airway V327 Is Amended To Read in Part		
OATES, AZ FIX * MTA V327 N TO V291 E 11000	* FLAGSTAFF, AZ VOR/DME	10500 MAA—17500

From	To	MEA
§ 95.6368 VOR Federal Airway V368 Is Amended To Read in Part		
RODDS, CO FIX	* BRAZO, NM FIX.	
	NE BND	13300
	SW BND	14000
* 13000—MRA		MAA—17500
BRAZO, NM FIX	* MANUL, NM FIX	** 14000
* 14000—MCA MANUL, NM FIX, E BND.		
** 11300—MOCA		MAA—17500
MANUL, NM FIX	TURLY, NM FIX	10000
		MAA—17500
§ 95.6374 VOR Federal Airway V374 Is Amended To Read in Part		
BINGHAMTON, NY VOR/DME	* GAYEL, NY FIX	** 10000
* 10000—MCA GAYEL, NY FIX, NW BND.		
** 4800—MOCA		MAA—17500
** 4800—GNSS MEA.		
§ 95.6460 VOR Federal Airway V460 Is Amended To Read in Part		
MISSION BAY, CA VORTAC	RYAHH, CA FIX.	
	E BND	8400
	W BND	4000
		MAA—17500
§ 95.6502 VOR Federal Airway V502 Is Amended To Read in Part		
DISKS, KS FIX	* SPELT, KS FIX	** 5000
* 5000—MRA.		
** 3900—MOCA		MAA—17500
SPELT, KS FIX	HUTCHINSON, KS VOR/DME	3400
		MAA—17500
§ 95.6514 VOR Federal Airway V514 Is Amended To Read in Part		
MISSION BAY, CA VORTAC	RYAHH, CA FIX.	
	E BND	8400
	W BND	4000
		MAA—17500
§ 95.6528 VOR Federal Airway V528 Is Amended To Read in Part		
EAGUL, AZ FIX	* PAYSO, AZ FIX	** 16000
* 16000—MCA PAYSO, AZ FIX, SW BND.		
** 10100—MOCA		MAA—17500
PAYSO, AZ FIX	ST JOHNS, AZ VORTAC	* 13000
* 10000—MOCA		MAA—17500
§ 95.6532 VOR Federal Airway V532 Is Amended To Read in Part		
AKINS, OK FIX	OKMULGEE, OK VOR/DME	* 3000
* 2400—MOCA		MAA—17500
§ 95.6572 VOR Federal Airway V572 Is Amended To Read in Part		
FRISY, AZ FIX	* FLAGSTAFF, AZ VOR/DME	11500
* 11000—MCA FLAGSTAFF, AZ VOR/DME, NE BND		MAA—17500
§ 95.6581 VOR Federal Airway V581 Is Amended To Read in Part		
ST PETERSBURG, FL VORTAC	* TUMPY, FL FIX	2000
* 5000—MCA TUMPY, FL FIX, NE BND		MAA—17500
TUMPY, FL FIX	* DADES, FL FIX	** 5000
* 5000—MCA DADES, FL FIX, SW BND		MAA—17500
** 2000—GNSS MEA.		
§ 95.6320 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V320 Is Amended To Read in Part		
ERLAN, AK FIX	WINOR, AK FIX	UNUSABLE
WINOR, AK FIX	* FRIDA, AK FIX	UNUSABLE
* 9500—MRA.		

From	To	MEA	
§ 95.6440 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V440 Is Amended To Read in Part			
YUCON, AK FIX	GANES, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
ERLAN, AK FIX	WINOR, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
WINOR, AK FIX	*FRIDA, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
*9500—MRA.			
§ 95.6444 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V444 Is Amended To Delete			
BARROW, AK VOR/DME	CHIPS, AK FIX	* 2000	
* 1200—MOCA		MAA—17500	
CHIPS, AK FIX	BRONX, AK FIX	* 5000	
* 1200—MOCA		MAA—17500	
BRONX, AK FIX	EVANSVILLE, AK NDB	* 10000	
* 9100—MOCA		MAA—17500	
EVANSVILLE, AK NDB	BETTLES, AK VOR/DME	3500	
		MAA—17500	
§ 95.6459 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V459 Is Amended To Delete			
EMMONAK, AK VOR/DME	ST MARYS, AK NDB	3000	
		MAA—17500	
§ 95.6480 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V480 Is Amended To Read in Part			
ANIAK, AK FIX	JOANY, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
JOANY, AK FIX	MC GRATH, AK VORTAC	UNUSABLE	
MC GRATH, AK VORTAC	MEFRA, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
MEFRA, AK FIX	NENANA, AK VORTAC	UNUSABLE	
§ 95.6496 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V496 Is Amended To Delete			
HOOPER BAY, AK VOR/DME	ST MARYS, AK NDB	3500	
		MAA—17500	
§ 95.6498 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V498 Is Amended To Read in Part			
MC GRATH, AK VORTAC	NIXON, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
NIXON, AK FIX	AHVUH, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
§ 95.6504 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V504 Is Amended To Delete			
BETTLES, AK VOR/DME	EVANSVILLE, AK NDB	3500	
EVANSVILLE, AK NDB	DERIK, AK FIX	MAA—17500	
* 9500—MOCA		* 10000	
DERIK, AK FIX		MAA—17500	
	MUKTU, AK FIX.		
	S BND	* 10000	
	N BND	* 7000	
* 3800—MOCA		MAA—17500	
MUKTU, AK FIX	SHELO, AK FIX.		
	S BND	* 10000	
	N BND	* 5000	
* 3000—MOCA		MAA—17500	
SHELO, AK FIX	DEADHORSE, AK VOR/DME.		
	S BND	10000	
	N BND	2000	
		MAA—17500	
§ 95.6510 Alaska VOR Federal Airway V510 Is Amended To Read in Part			
ERLAN, AK FIX	WINOR, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
WINOR, AK FIX	FFITZ, AK FIX	UNUSABLE	
From	To	MEA	MAA
§ 95.7001 Jet Routes			
§ 95.7030 Jet Route J30 Is Amended To Read in Part			
JOLIET, IL VOR/DME	APPLETON, OH VORTAC	20000	45000

Airway Segment		Changeover Points	
From	To	Distance	From
§ 95.8003 VOR Federal Airway Changeover Point Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
SEATTLE, WA VORTAC	ELLENSBURG, WA VOR/DME	47	SEATTLE.
V133 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
CHARLESTON, WV VOR/DME	ZANESVILLE, OH VOR/DME	52	CHARLES- TON.
V146 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
ALBANY, NY VORTAC	CHESTER, MA VOR/DME	8	ALBANY.
V234 Is Amended To Add Changeover Point			
BUTLER, MO VORTAC	VICHY, MO VOR/DME	59	BUTLER
V298 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
SEATTLE, WA VORTAC	ELLENSBURG, WA VOR/DME	47	SEATTLE.
Alaska V444 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
BARROW, AK VOR/DME	EVANSVILLE, AK NDB	105	BARROW.
Alaska V459 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
EMMONAK, AK VOR/DME	ST MARYS, AK NDB	40	EMMONAK.
Alaska V496 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
HOOPER BAY, AK VOR/DME	ST MARYS, AK NDB	40	HOOPER BAY.
Alaska V504 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
BETTLES, AK VOR/DME	DEADHORSE, AK VOR/DME	116	BETTLES.

[FR Doc. 2025-17225 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY****U.S. Customs and Border Protection****DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY****19 CFR Parts 10, 113, and 163**

[USCBP-2024-0017; CBP Dec. 25-12]

RIN 1685-AA00 (Formerly RIN 1515-AE65)

**Agreement Between the United States
of America, the United Mexican States,
and Canada (USMCA) Implementing
Regulations Related to Textile and
Apparel Goods, Automotive Goods,
and Other USMCA Provisions;
Correcting Amendments****AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border
Protection, Department of Homeland
Security; Department of the Treasury.**ACTION:** Correcting amendments.**SUMMARY:** On January 17, 2025, U.S.
Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

published an interim final rule in the **Federal Register** amending the CBP regulations to add implementing regulations for the preferential tariff treatment and related customs provisions of the Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) related to general definitions, drawback and duty-deferral programs, textile and apparel goods, and automotive goods, among others. Errant amendatory instructions resulted in the inadvertent omission of two conforming amendments and the removal of two paragraphs that were unrelated to the USMCA amendments. This action corrects those errors.

DATES: This document is effective on September 8, 2025.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Operational Aspects and Audit Aspects: Lea-Ann B. Bigelow, Director, Textiles and Trade Agreements Division, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 339-7371 or FTA@cbp.dhs.gov.

Legal Aspects: Yuliya A. Gulis, Director, Commercial and Trade

Facilitation Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 325-0042 or yuliya.a.gulis@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

On January 17, 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published an interim final rule (IFR) in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 6456) titled “Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) Implementing Regulations Related to Textile and Apparel Goods, Automotive Goods, and Other USMCA Provisions” (the “USMCA IFR”), which amended the CBP regulations to add implementing regulations for the preferential tariff treatment and related customs provisions of the USMCA with respect to general definitions, drawback and duty-deferral programs, textile and apparel goods, and automotive goods. The IFR also amended the regulations to implement the temporary admission of goods, to delineate recordkeeping and protest requirements, to clarify the fee provisions, and to make conforming amendments.

The USMCA IFR became effective on March 18, 2025. Compliance with the labor value content (LVC) certification, steel purchasing certification, and aluminum purchasing certification provisions in §§ 182.95, 182.96, and 182.97 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (19 CFR 182.95, 182.96, and 182.97) is only required for those vehicle certifications submitted to CBP on or after May 19, 2025. The IFR's comment period closed on March 18, 2025. CBP will publish a final rule in the **Federal Register** addressing the public comments received from the IFRs¹ implementing the USMCA at a later date.

The USMCA IFR inadvertently omitted one conforming amendment, removed two paragraphs unrelated to the USMCA amendments, and contained an inaccurate amendatory instruction. Specifically, the amendatory instructions for 19 CFR 10.224 were inadvertently omitted from the IFR. CBP inadvertently removed two paragraphs unrelated to the USMCA from 19 CFR 10.237 and 113.62. Finally, an inaccurate amendatory instruction resulted in the omission of an intended amendment to the Appendix to 19 CFR part 163 that was addressed and explained within the preamble but not added to the regulation. This document amends these four sections of the CBP regulations to correct these discrepancies and omissions.

II. Correcting Amendments

Section 10.224

The implementing legislation for the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), as amended by the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), trade preference program contained the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) rules of origin. See 19 U.S.C. 2702. Accordingly, the implementing regulations for these programs in 19 CFR part 10, which followed the statutory language, contain numerous references to NAFTA.

¹ CBP previously published two other IFRs addressing USMCA. On July 1, 2020, CBP published an IFR, entitled "Implementation of the Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) Uniform Regulations Regarding Rules of Origin," (CBP Dec. 20–11) in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 39690). CBP also published an IFR on July 6, 2021, entitled, "Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) Implementing Regulations Related to the Marking Rules, Tariff-rate Quotas, and Other USMCA Provisions," (CBP Dec. 21–10) in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 35566), which was effective on July 1, 2021. Any final rule published at a later date would address the public comments received from all three of these IFRs.

On July 1, 2020, section 601 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (USMCA Implementation Act), Public Law 116–113, 134 Stat. 11 (19 U.S.C. Chapter 29) repealed the NAFTA Implementation Act and references to NAFTA became outdated. On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116–260, was enacted with Title VI of the Act containing technical corrections to other laws, including the CBTPA, to correct the relevant trade preference programs using the NAFTA rules of origin. With the repeal of the NAFTA Implementation Act, section 602(a) and (b) of Title VI of the Appropriations Act amended these other laws to include the USMCA rules of origin.

Subpart E of 19 CFR part 10 contains the textile and apparel articles and the non-textile articles under the CBTPA provisions (see 19 CFR 10.221–10.237). Accordingly, CBP is amending § 10.224(b) to replace the current reference to NAFTA with a reference to the USMCA in accordance with the technical corrections made to 19 U.S.C. 2702. While the USMCA IFR amended several 19 CFR part 10 provisions of the CBTPA, including § 10.224(c)(12), the amendment to § 10.224(b) was inadvertently not included. Thus, CBP is including the minor, non-substantive amendment to § 10.224(b) in this document.

Sections 10.237 and 113.62

Due to an inadvertent error in the amendatory instructions in the USMCA IFR, 19 CFR 10.237 and 113.62 were not revised as CBP intended. As described in the USMCA IFR, § 10.237(b) was amended to replace the current references to NAFTA with references to the USMCA in accordance with the technical corrections made to 19 U.S.C. 2702. However, the amendatory instructions in the USMCA IFR revised § 10.237(b) while only including revisions to (b) and (b)(1). Thus, CBP inadvertently omitted the existing § 10.237(b)(2), (3), and (4). Accordingly, CBP is amending § 10.237(b) in this document to add paragraphs (b)(2), (3), and (4) to correct this inadvertent omission. This amendment is non-substantive as it reinstates the previous regulatory language that existed prior to the USMCA IFR's effective date, with only one minor nomenclature change in § 10.237(b)(4) changing "Customs" to "CBP".

Similarly, the amendatory instructions in the USMCA IFR revised § 113.62(a)(1) while only including revisions to paragraph (a)(1) when adding the appropriate cross-references

to the USMCA drawback and duty-deferral program provisions alongside existing references to NAFTA duty-deferral and drawback provisions. Thus, CBP inadvertently omitted §§ 113.62(a)(1)(i) and (ii). Accordingly, CBP is amending § 113.62(a)(1) in this document to add paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) to correct this inadvertent omission. This amendment is also non-significant as it reinstates the previous regulatory language that existed prior to the USMCA IFR's effective date, with no changes.

Appendix to Part 163

Section 509(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by title VI of Public Law 103–182, commonly referred to as the Customs Modernization Act (19 U.S.C. 1509(a)(1)(A)), requires the production of records, within a reasonable time after demand by CBP if such record is required by law or regulation for the entry of the merchandise, whether or not CBP required its presentation at the time of entry. Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1509(e), CBP is required to identify and publish a list of the records and entry information that is required to be maintained and produced under subsection (a)(1)(A) of section 509 (19 U.S.C. 1509(a)(1)(A)). This list is commonly referred to as "the (a)(1)(A) list."

As described in the USMCA IFR's preamble, CBP is amending section IV of Appendix to 19 CFR part 163 under the § 10.307 listing in the (a)(1)(A) list to clarify that the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) provisions continue to be suspended while USMCA remains in effect. However, due to an inaccurate amendatory instruction, this regulatory amendment could not be incorporated into the CFR when the USMCA IFR became effective. Thus, CBP is correcting the amendatory instruction in this document to accurately reflect the correction to the daggered footnote following the entry for § 10.307, as intended in the USMCA IFR.

III. Administrative Procedure Act

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)), agencies generally are required to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** that solicits public comment on the proposed regulatory amendments, consider public comments when deciding on the content of the final amendments, and publish the final amendments at least 30 days prior to their effective date. The APA, however, provides exceptions from the prior notice and the public comment and the

delayed effective date requirements, when an agency for good cause finds that such procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), (d)(3).

For this action, CBP finds that good cause exists to forgo Section 553’s notice and comment requirement because the amendments to the regulations are merely technical, correcting inaccurate amendatory instructions, correcting inadvertent omissions, and adding a minor, non-substantive conforming amendment implementing a technical correction to the CBTPA, as set forth in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. For the same reasons, CBP finds that good cause exists to forgo Section 553’s 30-day delayed effective date requirement.

Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve/sign regulations related to customs revenue functions.

Rodney S. Scott, Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign the document to the Director (or Acting Director, if applicable) of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects

19 CFR Part 10

Bonds, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade agreements.

19 CFR Part 113

Common carriers, Exports, Freight, Laboratories, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

19 CFR Part 163

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Imports, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons stated above, amend parts 10, 113, and 163 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR

parts 10, 113, and 163) as set forth below.

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

■ 1. The general and specific authority citations for part 10 continue to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1321, 1481, 1484, 1498, 1508, 1623, 1624, 4513.

Sections 10.221 through 10.228 and §§ 10.231 through 10.237 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*

§ 10.224 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 10.224(b) by removing the word “NAFTA” from the table and add, in its place, the word “USMCA”.

■ 3. In § 10.237 add new paragraphs (b)(2), (3), and (4) to read as follows:

§ 10.237 Verification and justification of claim for preferential tariff treatment.

()

(b) **

(2) Must establish and implement internal controls which provide for the periodic review of the accuracy of the Certificate of Origin or other records referred to in paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(3) Must have shipping papers that show how the article moved from the CBTPA beneficiary country to the United States. If the imported article was shipped through a country other than a CBTPA beneficiary country and the invoices and other documents from the CBTPA beneficiary country do not show the United States as the final destination, the importer also must have documentation that demonstrates that the conditions set forth in § 10.233(d)(3)(i) through (iii) were met; and

(4) Must be prepared to explain, upon request from CBP, how the records and internal controls referred to in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section justify the importer’s claim for preferential tariff treatment.

PART 113—CBP BONDS

■ 4. The general authority citation for part 113 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624.

()

■ 5. In § 113.62 add new paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) to read as follows:

§ 113.62 Basic importation and entry bond conditions.

()

(a) **

(1) **

(i) Deposit, within the time prescribed by law or regulation, any duties, taxes, and charges imposed, or estimated to be due, at the time of release or withdrawal; and

(ii) Pay, as demanded by CBP, all additional duties, taxes, and charges subsequently found due, legally fixed, and imposed on any entry secured by this bond.

()

PART 163—RECORDKEEPING

■ 6. The general authority citation for part 163 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1484, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1624.

()

■ 7. Amend Appendix to part 163 by revising the daggered footnote following the entry for § 10.307 to read as follows:

Appendix to Part 163—Interim (a)(1)(A) List

()

IV. **

† [§ 10.307 Documents, etc. required for entries under CFTA Certificate of origin of CF 353]

[† CFTA provisions are suspended while USMCA remains in effect. See part 182.]

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Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations & Disclosure Law Division, Regulations & Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–17122 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

45 CFR Part 73

RIN 0991–AC40

Standards of Conduct; Revocation of Superseded Regulations; Revision of Residual Provisions; Correction

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: OS is correcting a final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on August 22, 2025, with an effective date of October 21, 2025. The Standards of Conduct Final Rule revises, republishes, and renumbers, as needed, the sections of part 73 that have not been superseded and continue to be

important to the efficient functioning of the Department to ensure they are consistent with current law and Department policy or procedures. It includes required provisions related to counter-trafficking in persons and removes all superseded and obsolete provisions, including parts 73a and 73b, in their entirety.

DATES: Effective October 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Glenn R. Hancock, Office of General Counsel, Department of Health and

Human Services, Washington, DC, (202) 690-7258 or *Glenn.Hancock@hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule published August 22, 2025, there was a technical error that is now identified and corrected in this document. The provisions in this correction document are effective as if they had been included in the document published August 26, 2025. Accordingly, the following correction is effective October 21, 2025.

In FR Doc. 2025-16129, appearing on page 40981 in the **Federal Register** of

August 22, 2025, the following correction is made:

§ 73.303 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 90 FR 40981, in the first column, in § 73.303, following the introductory text, redesignate paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as (a), (b), and (c).

Cortney L. McCormick,
Executive Secretary to the Department,
Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025-17237 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-26-P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 171

Monday, September 8, 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 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-2275; Project Identifier AD-2025-00796-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 757-200 and -300 series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.

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

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket

No. FAA-2025-2275; 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 NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Aviation Partners Boeing material identified in this proposed AD, contact Aviation Partners Boeing, 555 Andover Park West, Suite 200, Tukwila, WA 98188; telephone 206-830-7699; fax 206-767-0535; email leng@aviationpartners.com; website aviationpartnersboeing.com.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah Illg, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712; phone: 206-231-3517; email: Sarah.A.Illg@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include “Docket No. FAA-2025-2275; Project Identifier AD-2025-00796-T” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt

from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Sarah Illg, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712; phone: 206-231-3517; email: Sarah.A.Illg@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2020-01-18, Amendment 39-19824 (85 FR 5304, January 30, 2020); corrected February 26, 2020 (85 FR 10969) (AD 2020-01-18), for all the Boeing Company Model 757 airplanes. AD 2020-01-18 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. AD 2020-01-18 includes a requirement to revise the existing maintenance or inspection program to incorporate a supplemental program to address the effect of Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) ST01518SE. The FAA issued AD 2020-01-18 to address fatigue cracking of the principal structural elements, which could adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

Since the FAA issued AD 2020-01-18, the FAA has received an operator report indicating that during a maintenance H-check inspection, a crack was found at the splice fitting between the original wing and the Aviation Partners Boeing (APB) modified lower wing skin panel, which is spliced at wing station (WS) 711 on a Boeing Company Model 757-200 airplane with the APB blended winglets installed in accordance with STC ST01518SE. APB reviewed the crack finding and determined the existing airworthiness limitations (AWL) structural significant items (SSI) 57-20-

32B does not provide adequate probability of detection for foreseeable fatigue cracking of SSIs at station WS 711. If cracks grow undetected, it may result in the inability of a principal structural element to sustain limit loads. The FAA has determined that it is necessary to revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for The Boeing Company Model 757–200 and –300 airplanes that have been modified in accordance with STC ST01518SE, with or without blended or scimitar blended winglets installed. Incorporating the revision required by this proposed AD would terminate the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h)(2) of AD 2020–01–18.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the potential for fatigue cracking on the wing and winglet. This condition, if not addressed, could result in the inability of a principal structural element to sustain limit loads, which could adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

FAA’s Determination

The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2 Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 Maintenance Planning Data (MPD) document, Section 9, Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) and Certification Requirements (CMRs) Boeing 757–200 with Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision February 2022; and

AP57.3–0604.2 Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 MPD document, Section 9, AWLs and CMRs 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2022. This material specifies airworthiness limitations for structural inspections, structural safe life parts, systems, and certification maintenance requirements.

The FAA also reviewed Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 Damage Tolerance Rating (DTR) Check Form Document for Boeing 757–200 with Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023; and Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.3–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 DTR Check Form Document for Boeing 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023. This material provides the DTR check forms and the procedure for their use.

This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the ADDRESSES section.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. This proposed AD would also require sending inspection results to Aviation Partners Boeing.

This proposed AD would require revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new

actions (e.g., inspections). Compliance with these actions is required by 14 CFR 91.403(c). For airplanes that have been previously modified, altered, or repaired in the areas addressed by this proposed AD, the operator may not be able to accomplish the actions described in the revisions. In this situation, to comply with 14 CFR 91.403(c), the operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance according to paragraph (j) of this proposed AD.

Differences Between This Proposed AD and the Service Information

This proposed AD would require that the reports specified in the service information identified in paragraph (g) of this proposed AD be submitted within 10 days after the airplane is returned to service, instead of 10 days after each individual finding as specified in the documents. The FAA has included this grace period in paragraph (g)(3) of this proposed AD.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 156 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection program takes an average of 90 work-hours per operator, although the agency recognizes that this number may vary from operator to operator. Since operators incorporate maintenance or inspection program changes for their affected fleet(s), the FAA has determined that a per-operator estimate is more accurate than a per-airplane estimate. Therefore, the FAA estimates the average total cost per operator to be \$7,650 (90 work-hours × \$85 per work-hour).

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Reporting	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2120–0056. Public

reporting for this collection of information is estimated to take approximately 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including

suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177–1524.

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

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would 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 this proposed regulation:

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

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 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:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–2275; Project Identifier AD–2025–00796–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 23, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2020–01–18, Amendment 39–19824 (85 FR 5304, January 30, 2020); corrected February 26, 2020 (85 FR 10969) (AD 2020–01–18).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 757–200 and –300 series airplanes, certificated in any category, that have been modified in accordance with supplemental type certificate (STC) ST01518SE, with or without blended or scimitar blended winglets installed.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 05, Time Limits/Maintenance Checks; 57, Wings.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking on the wing and winglet. This condition, if not addressed, could result in the inability of a principal structural element to sustain limit loads, which could adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Maintenance or Inspection Program Revision

(1) For Model 757–200 series airplanes: Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the service information specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD. The initial compliance time for doing the tasks is at the time specified in the service information identified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD, or within 6 months or 500 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(i) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 Maintenance Planning Document (MPD) document, Section 9, Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) and Certification Maintenance Requirements (CMRs) Boeing 757–200 with Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision February 2022.

(ii) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 Damage Tolerance Rating (DTR) Check Form Document for Boeing 757–200 with Blended Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023.

(2) For Model 757–300 series airplanes: Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the service information specified in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD. The

initial compliance time for doing the tasks is at the time specified in the service information identified in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD, or within 6 months or 500 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(i) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.3–0604.2 Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 MPD document, Section 9, AWLs and CMRs 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC ST01518SE and EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2022.

(ii) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.3–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 Damage Tolerance Rating (DTR) Check Form Document for Boeing 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023.

(3) The reports specified in the service information identified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD and (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD must be submitted within 10 days after the airplane is returned to service, instead of 10 days after each individual finding as specified in the service information identified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD and (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(h) No Alternative Actions or Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections) or intervals, may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j) of this AD.

(i) Terminating Action for Paragraphs (g) and (h)(2) of AD 2020–01–18

Accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (g) this AD terminates the requirements specified in paragraphs (g) and (h)(2) of AD 2020–01–18 for The Boeing Company Model 757–200 and –300 series airplanes that have been modified in accordance with STC ST01518SE, with or without blended or scimitar blended winglets installed.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–770, 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 responsible Flight Standards 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 (k) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR–770, West Certification

Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(3) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2020–01–18, Amendment 39–19824 (85 FR 5304, January 30, 2020); corrected February 26, 2020 (85 FR 10969); AD 2006–11–11 Amendment 39–14615 (71 FR 30278, May 26, 2006); and AD 2001–20–12, Amendment 39–12460 (66 FR 52492, October 16, 2001); are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD, except for AMOCs that included revised compliance times.

(k) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Sarah Illg, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712; phone: 206–231–3517; email: Sarah.A.Illg@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2 Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 Maintenance Planning Document (MPD) document, Section 9, Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) and Certification Maintenance Requirements (CMRs) Boeing 757–200 with Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision February 2022.

(ii) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.2–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 Damage Tolerance Rating (DTR) Check Form Document for Boeing 757–200 with Winglets FAA STC NUMBER ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023.

(iii) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.3–0604.2 Supplement to D622N001–9 (September 2020) 757 Maintenance Planning Document (MPD) document, Section 9, Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) and Certification Maintenance Requirements (CMRs) 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC ST01518SE and EASA STC Number 10015659, Revision August 2022.

(iv) Aviation Partners Boeing AP57.3–0604.2–DTR Supplement to D622N001–DTR (October 2018) 757 Damage Tolerance Rating (DTR) Check Form Document for Boeing 757–300 with Blended Winglets FAA STC Number ST01518SE AND EASA STC NUMBER 10015659, Revision August 2023.

(3) For Aviation Partners Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Aviation Partners Boeing, 555 Andover Park West, Suite 200, Tukwila, WA 98188; telephone 206–830–7699; fax 206–767–0535; email leng@aviationpartners.com; website aviationpartnersboeing.com.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(5) You may view this material at 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.

Issued on September 3, 2025.

Paul R. Bernado,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–17179 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2273; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00689–R]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model H160–B helicopters. This proposed AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance manual or instructions for continued airworthiness and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, by incorporating new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this NPRM by October 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

• *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket

No. FAA–2025–2273; 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 NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

• For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADS@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2025–2273.

• You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Yves Petiotte, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (202) 975–4867; email: yves.petiotte@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include “Docket No. FAA–2025–2273; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00689–R” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to regulations.gov, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act

(FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as "PROPIN." The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Yves Petiotte, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2024-0223, dated November 26, 2024 (EASA AD 2024-0223) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on Airbus Helicopters Model H160-B helicopters. The MCAI states that the airworthiness limitations for the Airbus Helicopters Model H160-B helicopters, which are approved by EASA, are currently defined and published in the AH [Airbus Helicopters] H160-B Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS) document. EASA advises that these instructions have been identified as mandatory for continued airworthiness and that Revision 16 of Airbus Helicopters Model H160-B, dated May 27, 2024, has been issued to introduce new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this proposed AD to prevent failure of certain parts, which, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the helicopter. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-2273.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024-0223, which specifies procedures for replacing components before exceeding their life limits and accomplishing all applicable maintenance tasks within thresholds and intervals specified in the ALS. Depending on the results of the maintenance tasks, EASA AD 2024-0223 specifies procedures for accomplishing corrective action(s) or contacting Airbus Helicopters for

approved instructions and accomplishing those instructions.

Additionally, EASA AD 2024-0223 specifies procedures for revising the Aircraft Maintenance Programme (AMP) by incorporating the limitations, tasks, and associated thresholds and intervals described in the specified ALS, as applicable. Revising the AMP constitutes terminating action for the requirement to record accomplishment of the actions of replacing components before exceeding their life limits and accomplishing maintenance tasks within thresholds and intervals specified in the applicable ALS as specified in EASA AD 2024-0223 for demonstration of AD compliance on a continued basis.

This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in its AD referenced above. The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance manual or instructions for continued airworthiness and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, by incorporating new or more restrictive actions and associated thresholds and intervals, including any life limits, specified in EASA AD 2024-0223, described previously, as incorporated by reference, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. See "Differences Between this Proposed AD and the MCAI" for a discussion of the general differences included in this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA

ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2024-0223 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024-0223 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2024-0223 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to "all required actions and compliance times," compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled "Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)" in EASA AD 2024-0223. Material referenced in EASA AD 2024-0223 for compliance will be available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-2273 after the FAA final rule is published.

Differences Between This Proposed AD and the MCAI

The MCAI requires, as individual tasks, replacing certain components before exceeding applicable life limits, accomplishing certain maintenance tasks within thresholds and intervals as specified in the ALS, as defined within, and depending on the results, accomplishing corrective action, whereas this proposed AD would not. The MCAI also requires revising the approved AMP by incorporating the limitations, tasks, and associated thresholds and intervals described in that ALS within 12 months, whereas this proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance manual or instructions for continued airworthiness and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, by incorporating the limitations, tasks, and associated thresholds and intervals described in that ALS within 30 days, and clarifies that if the initial instance of an incorporated limitation or threshold therein is reached before 30 days after the effective date of the final rule of this proposed AD, you still have up to 30 days after the effective date of the final rule of this proposed AD to accomplish the corresponding task.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect four helicopters of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS				
Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Revise ALS	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$340

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

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would 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 this proposed regulation:

- (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (3) Would 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 Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 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:

Airbus Helicopters: Docket No. FAA–2025–2273; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00689–R.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 23, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Model H160–B helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 05, Time Limits/Maintenance Checks.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of certain parts which, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0223, dated November 26, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0223).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0223

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0223 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0223.

(3) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0223 specifies “Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, revise the approved AMP”, this AD requires replacing that text with “Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the airworthiness

limitations section of the existing maintenance manual or instructions for continued airworthiness and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable”.

(4) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0223 is on or before the applicable “limitations” and “associated thresholds” as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0223 or within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(5) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0223.

(i) Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

No alternative actions and associated thresholds and intervals, including life limits, are allowed for compliance with paragraph (g) of this AD unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the “Ref. Publications” section of EASA AD 2024–0223.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation 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 International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) 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.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Yves Petiotte, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (202) 975–4867; email: yves.petiotte@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0223, dated November 26, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221

8999 000; email: ADs@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N-321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222-5110.

(5) You may view this material at 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.

Issued on August 29, 2025.

Paul R. Bernado,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-17115 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-105479-18]

RIN 1545-BO61

Previously Taxed Earnings and Profits and Related Basis Adjustments; Hearing

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; notice of hearing.

SUMMARY: This document provides a notice of public hearing on proposed rules regarding previously taxed earnings and profits of foreign corporations and related basis adjustments.

DATES: The public hearing on these proposed rules has been scheduled for Thursday, October 2, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time (ET). The IRS must receive speakers' outlines of the topics to be discussed at the public hearing by September 22, 2025. If no outlines are received by September 22, 2025, the public hearing will be cancelled.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing is being held in the Auditorium, at the Internal Revenue Service Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC. Due to security procedures, visitors must enter at the Constitution Avenue entrance. In addition, all visitors must present a valid photo identification to enter the building. Because of access restrictions, visitors will not be admitted beyond the immediate entrance area more than 30 minutes before the hearing starts. Participants

may alternatively attend the public hearing by telephone.

Send submissions to CC:PA:01:PR (REG-105479-18), Room 5205, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Submissions may be hand delivered Monday through Friday to CC:PA:01:PR (REG-105479-18), Couriers Desk, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224 or sent electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov (REG-105479-18).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Concerning the proposed rules, Daren Gottlieb at (202) 317-4943, (not a toll-free number); concerning submissions of requests to testify, the hearing and/or to be placed on the building access list to attend the public hearing, contact the Publications and Regulations Section of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration) by email at publichearings@irs.gov (preferred) or by telephone at (202) 317-6901 (not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject of the public hearing is the notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-105479-18) that was published in the **Federal Register** on Monday, December 2, 2024 (89 FR 95362).

The rules of 26 CFR 601.601(a)(3) apply to the hearing. Persons who wish to present oral comments at the hearing must submit an outline of the topics to be discussed and the time to be devoted to each topic by September 22, 2025.

A period of 10 minutes will be allotted to each person for making comments. An agenda showing the scheduling of the speakers will be prepared after the deadline for receiving outlines has passed. Copies of the agenda will be available free of charge at the hearing and via the Federal eRulemaking Portal

(www.regulations.gov) under the title of Supporting & Related Material. If no outline of the topics to be discussed at the hearing is received by September 22, 2025, the public hearing will be cancelled. If the public hearing is cancelled, a notice of cancellation of the public hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Individuals who want to testify in person at the public hearing must send an email to publichearings@irs.gov to have your name added to the building access list. The subject line of the email must contain the regulation number REG-105479-18 and the language TESTIFY In Person. For example, the subject line may say: Request to TESTIFY In Person at Hearing for REG-

105479-18. Submit of an outline of testimony as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** paragraph of this document.

Individuals who want to testify by telephone at the public hearing must send an email to publichearings@irs.gov to receive the telephone number and access code for the hearing. The subject line of the email must contain the regulation number REG-105479-18 and the language TESTIFY Telephonically. For example, the subject line may say: Request to TESTIFY Telephonically at Hearing for REG-105479-18. Submit of an outline of testimony as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** paragraph of this document.

Individuals who want to attend the public hearing in person without testifying must also send an email to publichearings@irs.gov to have your name added to the building access list. The subject line of the email must contain the regulation number REG-105479-18 and the language ATTEND In Person. For example, the subject line may say: Request to ATTEND Hearing in Person for REG-105479-18. Requests to attend the public hearing must be received by October 1, 2025, 5:00 p.m. ET.

Individuals who want to attend the public hearing by telephone without testifying must also send an email to publichearings@irs.gov to receive the telephone number and access code for the hearing. The subject line of the email must contain the regulation number REG-105479-18 and the language ATTEND Hearing Telephonically. For example, the subject line may say: Request to ATTEND Hearing Telephonically for REG-105479-18. Requests to attend the public hearing must be received by October 1, 2025, 5:00 p.m. ET.

Hearings will be made accessible to people with disabilities. To request special assistance during a hearing please contact the Publications and Regulations Section of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration) by sending an email to publichearings@irs.gov (preferred) or by telephone at (202) 317-6901 (not a toll-free number) by September 25, 2025. Any questions regarding speaking at or attending a public hearing may also be emailed to publichearings@irs.gov.

Oluwafunmilayo A. Taylor,

Section Chief, Publications and Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2025-17204 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 171

Monday, September 8, 2025

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

Tribal Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Office of Tribal Relations, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of public, virtual meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), the Office of Tribal Relations is announcing a meeting of the Tribal Advisory Committee on Thursday, September 18, 2025, at 12:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The Committee is authorized under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the Committee is to provide advice and guidance to USDA on matters related to Tribal and Indian affairs.

DATES: A virtual webinar with call-in options will take place on September 18th from 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time with public comment going from 3:00 p.m. to approximately 4:00 p.m.

Webinar Participation Information: Registration to attend this meeting, including to provide oral public comments, is available at https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_AFTV6BzQRTmUBdVB4OqLww.

Public Comments: The public may file written comments to the Tribal Advisory Committee by September 15, 2025, via email at Tribal.Relations@usda.gov. Written comments will be included in the public record.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: General information about the Committee can be found at <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/advisory-committee> or by contacting Josiah Griffin, Designated Federal Officer, by phone at 202-205-2249 or via email at Josiah.Griffin@usda.gov. Individuals

who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An agenda and more information for this meeting will be available at <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/advisory-committee>. The Secretary established the Committee pursuant to Section 12303 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 6921(b)). The Committee is managed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 10. In addition to providing recommendations to the Secretary, the Tribal Advisory Committee is required to submit reports to the three Congressional Committees listed above.

Availability of Materials for the Meeting: All written public comments will be compiled into a virtual binder and will be made available for review at the meeting. Duplicate comments from multiple individuals will appear as one comment, with a notation that multiple copies of the comment were received. Please visit <https://www.usda.gov/tribalrelations/advisory-committee> to learn more about the agenda and future reports resulting from this meeting.

Be advised that anyone calling into the Zoom teleconference system that is interested in providing public comment will be asked to provide their name, title, and Tribal or organizational affiliations.

Meeting Agenda: Agenda items discussed may include, but are not limited to, welcome and introductions; administrative matters; public comment; ongoing USDA or related federal activities; and member deliberation on committee recommendations. The full agenda will be posted on the Tribal Advisory Committee web page (<https://www.usda.gov/about-usda/general-information/staff-offices/office-tribal-relations/tribal-advisory-committee>) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Equal opportunity practices, in line with USDA policies and consistent with applicable law, will be followed in all membership appointments to the Committee.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its

Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

This meeting notice is being published late due to additional administrative matters of the USDA Department.

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-17211 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3420-AG-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2025-0028]

Notice of Request for Revision to and Extension of an Information Collection; Conditions for Payment of Avian Influenza Indemnity Claims

ACTION: Request for revision to and extension of an information collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request the revision of and extension of an information collection associated with the regulations for payment of avian influenza indemnity claims.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before November 7, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2025–0028 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–2025–0028, 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 <http://www.regulations.gov> or in our reading room, which is located in Room 1141 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: For information on the regulations related to avian influenza indemnity, contact Dr. Leo Sevilla, Staff Officer, Poultry Health, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 920 Main Campus Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606; (984) 766–1528; leonardo.sevilla@usda.gov. For more detailed information on the information collection process, contact Ms. Sheniqua Harris, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at 301–851–2528 or email: APHIS.PRA@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Conditions for Payment of Avian Influenza Indemnity Claims.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0440.

Type of Request: Revision to and extension of an information collection.

Abstract: The Animal Health Protection Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*) is the primary Federal law governing the protection of animal health. The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority to detect, control, or eradicate pests or diseases of livestock or poultry. The Secretary may also prohibit or restrict import or export of any animal or related material if necessary to prevent the spread of any livestock or poultry pest or disease.

U.S. animal health policy calls for elimination of the avian influenza virus (both highly pathogenic and low pathogenicity strains) when found through depopulation (*i.e.*, euthanasia and disposal) of affected poultry. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service (APHIS) works with State and local animal health officials to euthanize poultry, clean and disinfect premises and equipment, and test for elimination of the virus to ensure that farms can be safely restocked. To accomplish this, APHIS Veterinary Services assists State and local animal health officials and poultry producers with creating and applying biosecurity and response plans, developing and enforcing flock plans and compliance agreements, preparing and processing appraisal and indemnity claims and worksheets, developing restocking and testing agreements, and submitting reports.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities, as described, for 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

- (1) Evaluate whether the 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 our estimate of the burden of the 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, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.26 hours per response.

Respondents: State and local animal health officials and poultry producers.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 18,999.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 1.

Estimated annual number of responses: 22,038.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 49,814 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 4th day of September 2025.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–17220 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Nebraska Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Nebraska Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a business meetings via web conference. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss post-report activities.

DATES: The meeting will be held via Zoom.

Tuesday, September 23, 2025 from 11:30a.m.–1:00p.m. Central Time.

ADDRESSES: *Registration Link (Audio/Visual):* https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_5UpDQAu-QbeHcD0yw1P42A.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833–435–1820 USA Toll Free; Meeting ID: 160 668 0882.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victoria Moreno, DFO, at vmoreno@usccr.gov or by phone at 434–515–0204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public may listen to the discussions through the above call-in numbers (audio only) or online registration links (audio/visual). An open comment period at each meeting will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Individuals who are deaf, deafblind, and/or hard of hearing may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and meeting ID number.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meetings. Written comments may be emailed to Victoria Moreno at vmoreno@usccr.gov.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meetings. Records of the meetings will be available via www.facadatabase.gov under the Commission on Civil Rights, Nebraska Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, <http://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the Regional Programs Unit at the above email or street address.

Agenda

- I. Welcome and Roll Call
- II. Chair's Comments
- III. Approval of the Minutes from August 21, 2025
- IV. Discussion on Post-Report Activities
 - a. Potential Actions & Outreach
 - b. Policy Brief
- V. Public Comment
- VI. Adjournment

Dated: September 3, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025-17098 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-43-2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone 3; Application for Production Authority; Opening of Comment Period on Submission Containing New Evidence; Phillips 66 Company (Renewable Fuels and By-Products); Rodeo, California

The FTZ Board is inviting public comment on a submission containing new evidence pertaining to the application on behalf of Phillips 66 Company (Phillips) requesting production authority within Subzone 3E in Rodeo, California. Specifically, the application requests authority to use foreign status feedstock in the production of renewable fuels.

On September 2, 2025, Phillips made a submission to the FTZ Board that included new evidence in response to the examiner's preliminary recommendation not to approve the requested production authority. In response to this invitation for public

comment, parties may also address argument or evidence presented in the application and other prior submissions in this proceeding. Phillips' submission on the preliminary recommendation, application, and other prior submissions may be viewed in the Online FTZ Information System (OFIS) on the FTZ Board's website, accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be sent to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is October 8, 2025. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period, until October 23, 2025.

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: September 2, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17131 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-42-2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone 147—Berks County, Pennsylvania; Application for Reorganization (Expansion of Service Area) Under Alternative Site Framework

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the FTZ Corp of Southern Pennsylvania, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 147, requesting authority to reorganize the zone to expand its service area under the alternative site framework (ASF) adopted by the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.2(c)). The ASF is an option for grantees for the establishment or reorganization of zones and can permit significantly greater flexibility in the designation of new subzones or "usage-driven" FTZ sites for operators/users located within a grantee's "service area" in the context of the FTZ Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for a zone. The application was submitted pursuant to the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on September 4, 2025.

FTZ 147 was approved by the FTZ Board on June 28, 1988 (Board Order 378, 53 FR 26094, July 11, 1988), reorganized under the ASF on April 30, 2013 (Board Order 1897, 78 FR 27953,

May 13, 2013), and its service area under the ASF expanded on December 10, 2015 (Board Order 1992, 80 FR 78708, December 17, 2015). The zone currently has a service area that includes Adams, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York Counties, Pennsylvania.

The applicant is now requesting authority to expand the service area of the zone to include Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, as described in the application. If approved, the grantee would be able to serve sites throughout the expanded service area based on companies' needs for FTZ designation. The application indicates that the proposed expanded service area is adjacent to the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Juanita Chen of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to evaluate and analyze the facts and information presented in the application and case record and to report findings and recommendations to the FTZ Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is November 7, 2025. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted through September 23, 2025.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information Section" section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: September 4, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17130 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-866, A-403-808]

High Purity Dissolving Pulp From Brazil and Norway: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable September 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Cossaart (Brazil) at (202) 482-0462, and Rachel Jennings (Norway) at

(202) 482-1110, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On August 12, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway filed in proper form on behalf of Rayonier Advanced Materials, Inc. (RYAM) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO (USW) (the petitioners), a domestic producer of high purity dissolving pulp and a certified union, which represents workers engaged in the production of high purity dissolving pulp in the United States.¹ The AD Petitions were accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil.²

Between August 14 and 29, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.³ The petitioners responded to Commerce's supplemental questionnaires between August 18 and September 2, 2025.⁴

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the

Act), the petitioners allege that imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the high purity dissolving pulp industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (D) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁵

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on August 12, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the Brazil and Norway LTFV investigations is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between August 14 and 21, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁶ Between August 18 and 22, 2025, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.⁷ The description of the merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage

(*i.e.*, scope).⁸ Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.⁹ Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 22, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on October 2, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹⁰ An

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions," dated August 12, 2025 (Petitions).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated August 14, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire); *see also* First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: Brazil Supplemental and Norway Supplemental, dated August 15, 2025; "Second General Issues Supplemental Questions," dated August 21, 2025 (Second General Issues Questionnaire); Country-Specific Memoranda, "Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioners," dated August 22, 2025; Norway-Specific Memoranda, "Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioners," dated August 27, 2025; and Commerce's Letter, "Fourth Norway Supplemental Questions," dated August 29, 2025.

⁴ See Petitioners' Letters, "Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Supplemental Questionnaire Response," dated August 18, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); *see also* First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Brazil AD Supplement and Norway AD Supplement, dated August 21, 2025; "Response to Second General Issues Supplemental Questions," dated August 22, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement); Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second Brazil AD Supplement and Second Norway AD Supplement, dated August 25, 2025; "Third Antidumping Duty Supplemental Questionnaire Response," dated August 28, 2025; and "Fourth Antidumping Duty Supplemental Questionnaire Response," dated September 2, 2025.

⁵ See section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," *infra*.

⁶ See First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3-4; *see also* Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3.

⁷ See First General Issues Supplement at 3-6 and Exhibits I-Supp-2; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 2-6.

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

¹⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also* *Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of high purity dissolving pulp to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe high purity dissolving pulp, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on September 22, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on October 2, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets

this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the "industry."

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹¹ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹²

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation" (i.e., the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product

distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹³ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that high purity dissolving pulp, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁴

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the "Scope of the Investigations," in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their own production of the domestic like product in 2024.¹⁵ The petitioners identified RYAM as the sole remaining producer of the domestic like product; therefore, the Petitions are supported by 100 percent of the U.S. industry.¹⁶ We relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁷

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petitions.¹⁸ First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (e.g., polling).¹⁹ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁰ Finally, the domestic

¹³ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, "Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁴ For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁰ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹¹ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹² See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F.Supp.639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd* *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.²¹ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²²

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²³

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by the significant volume of subject imports; increased market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenue; negative impact on financial performance; and adverse impact on production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, and employment variables.²⁴ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁵

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For Brazil, the petitioners based export price (EP) on a transaction-specific average unit value (AUV) (*i.e.*, month- and port-specific AUV) derived from official import statistics and tied to ship manifest data.²⁶ For Norway, the petitioners based EP on pricing information for high purity dissolving pulp produced in Norway and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market during the POI.²⁷ For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.²⁸

Normal Value²⁹

For Brazil and Norway, the petitioners stated that they were unable to obtain home market or third-country pricing information for high purity dissolving pulp produced in the respective countries to use as the basis for NV.³⁰ Therefore, for both countries, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV. For further discussion of CV, *see* the section "Normal Value Based on Constructed Value."

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for Brazil and Norway, the petitioners stated that they were unable to obtain home market or third-country prices for high purity dissolving pulp to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for both countries, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.³¹

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, financial expenses, and profit.³² In calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on the production experience and input consumption rates for a U.S. producer of high purity dissolving pulp, valued using publicly available information applicable to Brazil and Norway.³³ For calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the financial statements of a producer of comparable

or identical merchandise domiciled in the respective countries.³⁴

Fair Value Comparison

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for high purity dissolving pulp for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Brazil—62.08 percent; (2) Norway—110.04 percent.³⁵

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

Brazil and Norway

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified one company in Brazil (*i.e.*, Bracell Bahia Specialty Celulose SA (Bracell)), and one company in Norway (*i.e.*, Borregaard ASA (Borregaard)) as producers/exporters of high purity dissolving pulp.³⁶ We currently know of no additional producers/exporters of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway.

Accordingly, Commerce intends to individually examine the only known producers/exporters in the investigations from Brazil and Norway (*i.e.*, the companies cited above). We invite interested parties to comment on this issue. Such comments may include factual information within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21). Parties wishing to comment must do so within three business days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m.

²⁶ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for these investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

³⁰ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ See Petitions at Volume I (page 11 and Exhibit I-4); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibits I-Supp-1 through I-Supp-4.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

ET on the specified deadline. Because we intend to examine the only known producers/exporters in Brazil and Norway, if no comments are received, or if comments received further support the existence of only these producers/exporters, we do not intend to conduct respondent selection and will proceed to issuing the initial AD questionnaires to the identified companies. However, if comments are received which create a need for a respondent selection process, we intend to finalize our decision regarding respondent selection for Brazil and Norway within 20 days of publication of this notice.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petitions has been provided to the governments of Brazil and Norway via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and/or Norway are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁷ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.³⁸ Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which

subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted³⁹ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁴⁰ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.*, a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.*, a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance

with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁴¹ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.⁴²

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or countervailing duty proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴³ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴⁴ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

⁴¹ See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

⁴² See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, *e.g.*, *Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁴³ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴⁴ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html>.

³⁷ See section 733(a) of the Act.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴⁰ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁴⁵

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: September 2, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise subject to these investigations is high purity dissolving pulp, which is a dissolving pulp with an alpha cellulose percentage of 90 percent by weight or higher on an oven dry basis, as calculated by: $\alpha \text{ cellulose percentage} = (100 - S10) + 0.5 * (S10 - S18)$ where S10 and S18 values are determined by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 692:1982, and having a brightness level of 90 percent or higher, as measured by ISO 2470–1:2016. High purity dissolving pulp may be derived from any virgin or recycled cellulose fiber source (including, but not limited to, those sourced from hardwoods, softwoods, woody crops, agricultural crops/byproducts/residue, and agricultural/industrial/other waste). High purity dissolving pulp may be produced from a chemical pulping process including without limitation a kraft (sulfate) pulping and/or sulfite pulping process.

High purity dissolving pulp can be shipped in any form, including, but not limited to, a liquid slurry or in any dried form such as flakes, powder, granules, pellets, shreds, rolls and sheets.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including but not limited to processes such as commingling, blending, diluting, repackaging, or any other process that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country. The scope also includes high purity dissolving pulp that is commingled or blended with high purity dissolving pulp from sources not subject to these investigations. Only the subject component of such commingled or blended products is covered by the scope of these investigations.

Excluded from the scope is high purity dissolving pulp with an intrinsic viscosity

under 455 milliliters per gram (mL/g), as measured by ISO 5351:2010.

Also excluded from the scope is cotton linters pulp that consists of at least 90 percent by weight, on an oven-dried basis, of cotton linters fibers.

High purity dissolving pulp products are classified under subheadings 4702.00.0020 and 4702.00.0040, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). High purity dissolving pulp products may also enter under subheadings 4706.30.0000 or 4706.92.0100. Reference to the HTSUS classifications is provided for convenience and customs purposes, and the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–17129 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–847]

Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Mexico: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on heavy-walled rectangular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (HWR) from Mexico. This notice amends the cash deposit rate for Maquilacero S.A. de C.V. (Maquilacero). The period of review (POR) is September 01, 2022, through August 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable September 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katie Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0557.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 24, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Final Results* of the 2022–2023 administrative review¹ of the antidumping duty order on HWR from Mexico.² On August 1, 2025, Commerce

received a timely filed allegation from Maquilacero with regard to its final weighted-average dumping margin.³ No other interested party submitted comments. Commerce is amending the *Final Results* to correct these ministerial errors.

Legal Framework

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), defines a “ministerial error” as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.”⁴ With respect to final results of administrative reviews, 19 CFR 351.224(e) provides that Commerce “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any . . . ministerial error by amending the final results of review . . . {.”

Ministerial Error

Commerce reviewed the record and finds that errors alleged by Maquilacero constitute a ministerial error within the meaning of section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).⁵ Specifically, we find that the programming error present in Maquilacero’s final margin calculation which excluded certain U.S. sales in our analysis, was an inadvertent error which we consider ministerial. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Final Results* to reflect the correction of the ministerial error. Based on the correction, Maquilacero’s final weighted-average dumping margin changed from 7.77 percent to 7.02 percent.

For a complete discussion of the ministerial error allegation, as well as Commerce’s analysis, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum. The Ministerial Error Memorandum is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>.

Amended Final Results of Review

As a result of correcting the ministerial error, Commerce determines

Mexico, and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders, 81 FR 62865 (September 13, 2016) (*Order*).

³ See Maquilacero’s Letter, “Ministerial Error Comments for the Final Results,” dated August 1, 2025.

⁴ See 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegations,” dated August 22, 2025 (Ministerial Error Memorandum). In this memorandum, Commerce inadvertently stated that after making the corrections, Maquilacero’s calculated weighted-average dumping margin did not change from the *Final Results*.

⁴⁵ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

¹ See *Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023*, 90 FR 34842 (July 24, 2025) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

² See *Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from the Republic of Korea*,

that the estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 7.02 percent exists for Maquilacero for the period of September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023.

Disclosure

On August 22, 2025, Commerce disclosed Maquilacero's revised calculations.⁶ Thus, there are no additional details or calculations to disclose for these amended final results.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the amended final results of this review. The amended final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the amended final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.⁷

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of those sales. Where either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), or an importer-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.5 percent), we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Maquilacero for which it did not know that its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of 4.91 percent *ad valorem*,⁸ if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.

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

For Maquilacero, the firm for which Commerce is amending the cash deposit rate, antidumping duties shall be assessed at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). The cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final 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 the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these amended final results of administrative review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.
[FR Doc. 2025-17128 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-351-867]

High Purity Dissolving Pulp From Brazil: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable September 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gordon Struck or Sarah Keith at, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5969 and (202) 482-0264, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On August 12, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil filed in proper form on behalf of Rayonier Advanced Materials, Inc. (RYAM) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO (USW) (the petitioners), a domestic producer of high purity dissolving pulp and a certified union, which represents workers engaged in the production of high purity dissolving pulp in the United States.¹ The CVD Petition was accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil and Norway.²

Between August 14 and 21, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in supplemental questionnaires.³ Between August 18 and 22, 2025, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁴

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions," dated August 12, 2025 (Petition).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated August 14, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire); "Supplemental Questions," dated August 14, 2025 (Brazil CVD Questionnaire); and "Second General Issues Supplemental Questions," dated August 21, 2025 (Second General Issues Questionnaire).

⁴ See Petitioners' Letters, "Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Supplemental Questionnaire Response," dated August 18, 2025; "Response to Countervailing Duty Petition Supplemental

⁶ See Memorandum, "Amended Final Results Margin Calculation for Maquilacero S.A. de C.V.," dated August 22, 2025.

⁷ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

⁸ See Order, 81 FR at 62867.

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that the Government of Brazil (GOB) is providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of high purity dissolving pulp in Brazil, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing high purity dissolving pulp in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating a CVD investigation, the Petition was accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (D) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigation.⁵

Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on August 12, 2025, the period of investigation (POI) for the Brazil CVD investigation is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.⁶

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigation

On August 14 and 21, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁷ On August 18 and 22, 2025, the petitioners provided

clarifications and revised the scope.⁸ The description of the merchandise covered by this investigation, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁹ Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.¹⁰ Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 22, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on October 2, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of this investigation be submitted during that time period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

⁸ See First General Issues Supplement at 3–6 and Exhibits I-Supp-2; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 2–6.

⁹ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); see also 19 CFR 351.312.

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining “factual information”).

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹¹ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the GOB of the receipt of the Petition and provided an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petition.¹² Commerce held consultations with the GOB on August 28, 2025.¹³

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

¹² See Commerce's Letter, “Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition,” dated August 12, 2025.

¹³ See Memorandum, “Consultations with the Government of Brazil,” dated September 2, 2025.

Questionnaire,” dated August 18, 2025 (Brazil CVD Supplement); and “Response to Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,” dated August 22, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement).

⁵ See section on “Determination of Industry Support for the Petition,” *infra*.

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

⁷ See First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3–4; see also Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3.

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹⁴ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁵

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.¹⁶ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that high purity dissolving pulp, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁷

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigation,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their own production of the domestic like product in 2024.¹⁸ The petitioners identified RYAM as the sole remaining producer of the domestic like product; therefore, the Petition is supported by 100 percent of the U.S. industry.¹⁹ We relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.²⁰

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petition.²¹ First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).²² Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²³ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.²⁴ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.²⁵

Injury Test

Because Brazil is a “Subsidies Agreement Country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to

this investigation. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from Brazil materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that imports of subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²⁶

The petitioners contend that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by the significant volume of subject imports; increased market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; negative impact on financial performance; lost sales and revenues; and adverse impact on production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, and employment variables.²⁷ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁸

Initiation of CVD Investigation

Based upon the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating a CVD investigation to determine whether imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOB. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

Based on our review of the Petition, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 27 programs alleged by the petitioners. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Brazil CVD

¹⁴ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁵ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

¹⁶ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklist, “Countervailing Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Brazil CVD Initiation Checklist), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway (Attachment II). This checklist is on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁷ For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Brazil CVD Initiation Checklist.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*; *see also* section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²³ *See* Attachment II of the Brazil CVD Initiation Checklist.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, *see* Brazil CVD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway (Attachment III).

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

In the Petition, the petitioners identified one company in Brazil (*i.e.*, Bracell Bahia Specialty Celulose SA (Bracell)) as a producer and/or an exporter of high purity dissolving pulp.²⁹ We currently know of no additional producers/exports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil.

Accordingly, Commerce intends to individually examine the only known producer/exporter in the investigation from Brazil (*i.e.*, Bracell). We invite interested parties to comment on this issue. Such comments may include factual information within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21). Parties wishing to comment must do so within three business days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Because we intend to examine the only known producer/exporter in Brazil, if no comments are received or if comments received further support the existence of only this producer/exporter in Brazil, we do not intend to conduct respondent selection and will proceed to issuing the initial CVD questionnaire to the company identified. However, if comments are received which create a need for a respondent selection process, we intend to finalize our decisions regarding respondent selection within 20 days of publication of this notice.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the GOB via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is

a reasonable indication that imports of high purity dissolving pulp from Brazil are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁰ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.³¹ Otherwise, this CVD investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors of production under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted³² and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.³³ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.³⁴ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time

limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.³⁵

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.³⁶ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).³⁷ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).³⁸

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

²⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

³⁰ See section 782(b) of the Act.

³¹ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

³² See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

³³ See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

³⁶ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

³⁷ See 19 CFR 351.302.

²⁹ See Petition at Volume I (page 11 and Exhibit I-4); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibits I-Supp-1 through I-Supp-4.

Dated: September 2, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is high purity dissolving pulp, which is a dissolving pulp with an alpha cellulose percentage of 90 percent by weight or higher on an oven dry basis, as calculated by: $\alpha \text{ cellulose percentage} = (100 - S10) + 0.5 * (S10 - S18)$ where S10 and S18 values are determined by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 692:1982, and having a brightness level of 90 percent or higher, as measured by ISO 2470–1:2016. High purity dissolving pulp may be derived from any virgin or recycled cellulose fiber source (including, but not limited to, those sourced from hardwoods, softwoods, woody crops, agricultural crops/byproducts/residue, and agricultural/industrial/other waste). High purity dissolving pulp may be produced from a chemical pulping process including without limitation a kraft (sulfate) pulping and/or sulfite pulping process.

High purity dissolving pulp can be shipped in any form, including, but not limited to, a liquid slurry or in any dried form such as flakes, powder, granules, pellets, shreds, rolls and sheets.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including but not limited to processes such as commingling, blending, diluting, repackaging, or any other process that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country. The scope also includes high purity dissolving pulp that is commingled or blended with high purity dissolving pulp from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled or blended products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Excluded from the scope is high purity dissolving pulp with an intrinsic viscosity under 455 milliliters per gram (mL/g), as measured by ISO 5351:2010.

Also excluded from the scope is cotton linters pulp that consists of at least 90 percent by weight, on an oven-dried basis, of cotton linters fibers.

High purity dissolving pulp products are classified under subheadings 4702.00.0020 and 4702.00.0040, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). High purity dissolving pulp products may also enter under subheadings 4706.30.0000 or 4706.92.0100. Reference to the HTSUS classifications is provided for convenience and customs purposes, and the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–17224 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF109]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Office of Naval Research's Arctic Research Activities in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas (Year 8)

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; issuance of renewal of incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued a renewal incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to incidentally harass marine mammals incidental to Arctic Research Activities (ARA) in the Beaufort Sea and eastern Chukchi Sea. The ONR's activities are considered military readiness activities pursuant to the MMPA, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (2004 NDAA).

DATES: This renewal IHA is valid from September 14, 2025 through September 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the original application, renewal request, and supporting documents (including NMFS **Federal Register** notices of the original proposed and final authorizations, and the previous IHA), as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alyssa Clevenstine, 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 promulgated or, if the taking is limited to harassment, an incidental harassment authorization is issued.

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 such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as “mitigation measures”). NMFS must also prescribe requirements pertaining to monitoring and reporting of such takings. The definition of key terms such as “take,” “harassment,” and “negligible impact” can be found in the MMPA and NMFS's implementing regulations (see 16 U.S.C 1362; 50 CFR 216.103).

NMFS' regulations implementing the MMPA at 50 CFR 216.107(e) indicate that IHAs may be renewed for additional periods of time not to exceed 1 year for each reauthorization. In the notice of proposed IHA for the initial IHA, NMFS described the circumstances under which we would consider issuing a renewal for this activity, and requested public comment on a potential renewal under those circumstances. Specifically, on a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-time 1-year renewal IHA following notice to the public providing an additional 15 days for public comments when (1) up to another year of identical, or nearly identical, activities as described in the Detailed Description of Specified Activities section of the initial IHA issuance notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts section of the initial IHA issuance notice would not be completed by the time the initial IHA expires and a renewal would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the **DATES** section of the notice of issuance of the initial IHA, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to the needed renewal IHA effective date (recognizing that the renewal IHA expiration date

cannot extend beyond 1 year from expiration of the initial IHA).

2. The request for renewal must include the following:

- An explanation that the activities to be conducted under the requested renewal IHA are identical to the activities analyzed under the initial IHA, are a subset of the activities, or include changes so minor (e.g., reduction in pile size) that the changes do not affect the previous analyses, mitigation and monitoring requirements, or take estimates (with the exception of reducing the type or amount of take); and

- A preliminary monitoring report showing the results of the required monitoring to date and an explanation showing that the monitoring results do not indicate impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized.

3. Upon review of the request for renewal, the status of the affected species or stocks, and any other pertinent information, NMFS determines that there are no more than minor changes in the activities, the mitigation and monitoring measures will remain the same and appropriate, and the findings in the initial IHA remain valid.

An additional public comment period of 15 days (for a total of 45 days), with direct notice by email, phone, or postal service to commenters on the initial IHA, is provided to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal. A description of the renewal process may be found on our website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals>.

The 2004 NDAA (Pub. L. 108–136) removed the “small numbers” and “specified geographical region” limitations indicated above and amended the definition of “harassment” as it applies to a “military readiness activity.” The activity for which incidental take of marine mammals is being requested addressed here qualifies as a military readiness activity.

History of Request

On September 14, 2024, NMFS issued an IHA to ONR to take marine mammals incidental to ARA in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas (89 FR 77089, September 14, 2024), effective from September 14, 2024, through September 13, 2025. On July 8, 2025, NMFS received an application for the renewal of that initial IHA. As described in the application for renewal IHA, the activities for which incidental take is requested are nearly identical to those covered in the initial authorization, the

only change being a reduction in proposed activities. As required, the applicant also provided a preliminary monitoring report which confirms that the applicant has implemented the required mitigation and monitoring, and which also shows that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized have occurred as a result of the activities conducted. The notice of the proposed renewal incidental harassment authorization was published on August 12, 2025 (90 FR 38764).

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

The ONR ARA Global Prediction Program supports two major projects: Stratified Ocean Dynamics of the Arctic (SODA) and Arctic Mobile Observing System (AMOS). The SODA and AMOS projects have been previously discussed in association with previously issued IHAs (83 FR 40234, August 14, 2018; 84 FR 37240, July 31, 2019). However, only activities relating to the AMOS project will occur during the period covered by this action.

Project activities involve acoustic testing and a multi-frequency navigation system concept test using left-behind active acoustic sources. More specifically, these experiments involve the deployment of moored, drifting, and ice-tethered active acoustic sources from the Research Vessel (R/V) Sikuliaq. Recovery of equipment may be from R/V Sikuliaq, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter HEALY, or another vessel, and icebreaking may be required. Underwater sound from the active acoustic sources and noise from icebreaking may result in Level B harassment of marine mammals. The activities planned under the renewal IHA are nearly identical to those in the initial IHA, with the only change being a reduction in the number of research cruises from two to one.

ONR's request is for authorization of take of the Arctic stock of ringed seals (*Pusa hispida hispida*), and Beaufort Sea and Eastern Chukchi Sea stocks of beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) by Level B harassment only. The authorized take numbers are identical to those authorized in the initial IHA, and the anticipated impacts would also be identical to those analyzed in the initial IHA (89 FR 77089, September 14, 2024). Neither ONR nor NMFS expect serious injury or mortality to result from ONR's ARA. Additional information on the planned activities may be found in the notice of proposed IHA (89 FR 66068, August 14, 2024) for the initial authorization and notice of final IHA (89 FR 77089, September 14, 2024).

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the activities for which take is authorized here may be found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization. The location, timing, and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are identical to those described in the previous notices. This renewal IHA is effective from September 14, 2025, through September 13, 2026.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the area of the activities for take is authorized here, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the notice of the proposed IHA for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent draft Stock Assessment Reports (SARs), information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events (UMEs), and other scientific literature, and determined that neither this nor any other new information affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or the pertinent information in the Description of the Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities contained in the supporting documents for the initial IHA.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

A description of the potential effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat for the activities for which an authorization of incidental take is authorized may be found in the notice of the proposed IHA for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed the preliminary monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent draft SARs, information on relevant UMEs, and other scientific literature, and determined that there is no new information that affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

On October 24, 2024 NMFS published (89 FR 84872) its final Updated Technical Guidance (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-acoustic-technical-guidance-other-acoustic-tools>) which includes updated thresholds and weighting functions to inform estimates of auditory impacts (injury, temporary threshold shift (TTS)) and is replacing the 2018 Technical Guidance referenced in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization (89 FR 66068, August 14, 2024; 89 FR 77089, September 14, 2024). In consideration of

the best available science, NMFS reviewed the Updated Technical Guidance and NMFS optional user spreadsheet for the purpose of understanding how Level A harassment (auditory injury) or TTS zones might change from the initial IHA. This new information does not result in a change to our assessment that, based on the nature of the activity, Level A harassment is neither anticipated nor authorized. While the Updated Technical Guidance did not result in a change to the existing determinations

related to auditory injury, or to overall take numbers, it may be expected to change the proportion of Level B harassment takes that might accrue via TTS rather than behavioral disturbance. In summary, application of the Updated Technical Guidance does not change the overall take estimate found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization and the notice of the proposed renewal IHA.

Estimated Take

A detailed description of the methods and inputs used to estimate take for the

specified activity are found in the **Federal Register** notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization. Specifically, the source levels, days of operation, and marine mammal density and occurrence data applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA. Similarly, the stocks taken, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the initial IHA, as do the number of takes, which are indicated below in table 1.

TABLE 1—AUTHORIZED TAKE BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT

Species	Stock	Active acoustics	Icebreaking (behavioral)	Icebreaking (temporary threshold shift (TTS))	Total authorized take	SAR abundance	Percentage of population
Beluga whale ..	Beaufort Sea ..	^a 177	^a 21	0	99	39,258	<1
Beluga whale ..	Chukchi Sea ...	^a 177	^a 21	0	99	13,305	<1
Ringed seal	Arctic	365	538	1	904	UND (171, 418) ^b	<1

^a Acoustic and icebreaking exposures to beluga whales were not modeled at the stock level as the density value is not distinguished by stock in the Arctic for beluga whales (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2014). Estimated take of beluga whales due to active acoustics is 177 and 21 due to icebreaking activities, totaling 198 takes of beluga whales. The total take was evenly distributed among the two stocks.

^b A reliable population estimate for the entire Arctic stock of ringed seals is not available and NMFS SAR lists it as Undetermined (UND). Using a sub-sample of data collected from the U.S. portion of the Bering Sea (Conn *et al.*, 2014), an abundance estimate of 171,418 ringed seals has been calculated but this estimate does not account for availability bias due to seals in the water or in the shore-fast ice zone at the time of the survey. The actual number of ringed seals in the U.S. portion of the Bering Sea is likely much higher. Using the minimum population size ($N_{min} = 158,507$) based upon this negatively biased population estimate, the potential biological removal (PBR) is calculated to be 4,755 seals, although this is also a negatively biased estimate.

Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures included as requirements in this authorization are identical to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the initial IHA (89 FR 77089, September 20, 2024), and the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in that document and the notice of the proposed IHA remains accurate. The following measures are included in this renewal:

- All vessels operated by or for the Navy must have personnel assigned to stand watch at all times while underway. Watch personnel must employ visual search techniques using binoculars. While underway and while using active acoustic sources/towed in-water devices, at least one person with access to binoculars is required to be on watch at all times.
- Vessel captains and vessel personnel must remain alert at all times, proceed with extreme caution, and operate at a safe speed so that the vessel can take proper and effective action to avoid any collisions with marine mammals.
- During moored and drifting acoustic source deployment and

recovery, ONR must implement a mitigation zone of 55 m around the deployed source. Deployment and recovery must cease if a marine mammal is visually detected within the mitigation zone.

- Vessels must avoid approaching marine mammals head-on and must maneuver to maintain a mitigation zone of 457 m around all observed cetaceans and 183 m around all other observed marine mammals, provided it is safe to do so.
- Activities must cease if a marine mammal species for which take was not authorized, or a species for which authorization was granted but the authorized number of takes has been met, is observed approaching or within the mitigation zone (table 2). Activities must not resume until the animal is confirmed to have left the area.
- Vessel captains must maintain at-sea communication with subsistence hunters to avoid conflict of vessel transit with hunting activity.
- While underway, all vessels must have at least one person trained through the U.S. Navy Marine Species Awareness Training Program on watch during all activities.
- Watch personnel must use standardized data collection forms, whether hard copy or electronic. Watch

personnel must distinguish between sightings that occur during transit or during deployment or recovery of acoustic sources. Data must be recorded on all days of activities, even if marine mammals are not sighted.

- During deployment and recovery of acoustic sources or unmanned undersea vehicles, visual observation must begin 30 minutes prior to deployment or recovery and continue through 30 minutes following the source deployment or recovery.
- The ONR must submit its draft report(s) on all monitoring conducted under the IHA within 90 calendar days of the completion of monitoring or 60 calendar days prior to the requested issuance of any subsequent IHA for research activities at the same location, whichever comes first. A final report must be prepared and submitted within 30 calendar days following receipt of any NMFS comments on the draft report. If no comments are received from NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of the draft report, the report shall be considered final.
- In the event of a vessel strike of a marine mammal by any vessel involved in the activities covered by the authorization, the ONR shall report the incident to OPR, NMFS and to the

Alaska regional stranding coordinator (877-925-7773) as soon as feasible. The report must include time, date, and location of the incident, species identification, vessel speed, vessel

course/heading and operations, sound source status, avoidance measures taken, environmental conditions, animal's estimated size, length, and behavior, presence and behavior of

other marine mammals in the area, estimated fate of the animal, and photos/video footage of the animal, if available.

TABLE 2—MITIGATION ZONES

Activity and/or effort type	Species	Mitigation zone (m)
Acoustic source deployment and recovery, stationary	Beluga whale	55
Acoustic source deployment and recovery, stationary	Ringed seal	55
Transit	Beluga whale	457
Transit	Ringed seal	183

Comments and Responses

A notice of NMFS' proposal to issue a renewal IHA to ONR was published in the **Federal Register** on August 12, 2025 (90 FR 38764). That notice either described, or referenced descriptions of, ONR's activity, the marine mammal species that may be affected by the activity, the anticipated effects on marine mammals and their habitat, estimated amount and manner of take, and proposed mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures. NMFS did not receive any substantive public comments.

Determinations

NMFS has concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. Based on the information and analysis contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) the required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) ONR's activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes as no relevant subsistence uses of marine mammals are implicated by this action, and; (4) appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are included.

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 a renewal IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

In August 2022, the U.S. Navy prepared an Overseas Environmental Assessment (OEA). Prior to issuing the initial IHA for the project, we reviewed

the OEA and the public comments received, determined that a separate NEPA analysis was not necessary, and subsequently adopted the document and issued our own Finding of No Significant Impact in support of the issuance of an IHA (89 FR 77089, September 14, 2024).

We have reviewed ONR's application for a renewal IHA for ongoing ARA from September 2025 to September 2026 and the 2024 IHA monitoring report. Based on that review, we have determined that the planned action is nearly identical to that considered in the previous IHA, the only change being a reduction in planned activities. In addition, no significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns have been identified. Thus, we have determined that the preparation of a new or supplemental NEPA document is not necessary.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act 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 Office of Protected Resources (OPR) consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species, in this case with the NMFS Alaska Regional Office (AKR).

There is one marine mammal species (Arctic stock of ringed seal) with confirmed occurrence in the study area that is listed as threatened under the ESA. The NMFS AKR issued a Biological Opinion on September 13, 2022, under section 7 of the ESA, on the issuance of an IHA to ONR under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA by the NMFS OPR. The Biological Opinion

concluded that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Arctic ringed seals, and is not likely to destroy or adversely modify Arctic ringed seal critical habitat.

Renewal

NMFS has issued a renewal IHA to ONR for the take of marine mammals incidental to conducting an eighth year of ARA in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas from September 14, 2025 to September 13, 2026.

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2025-17117 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket ID FSA-XXXX-XXXX]

Request for Information on Developing and Implementing a Common Manual for the Federal Direct Loan Program

AGENCY: Office of Federal Student Aid (FSA), U.S. Department of Education.

ACTION: Request for Information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Education (ED), office of Federal Student Aid (FSA) is interested in developing and instituting common standards to serve as a centralized, authoritative source of servicing and collections policies and procedures under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program. This initiative will complement the current performance-based contracts and is aimed at establishing a set of clear, concise, consistent, and enforceable federal standards for the operations and oversight of the Direct Loan Program, drawing lessons from the Common Manual model used for the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program. This effort is intended to promote consistency, transparency, and

effectiveness across all post-disbursement servicing and collections functions.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). However, if you require an accommodation or cannot otherwise submit your comments via [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), please contact the program contact person listed below under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. ED will not accept comments by fax or by email, or comments submitted after the comment period closes. To ensure that ED does not receive duplicate copies, please submit your comments only once. Additionally, please include the Docket ID at the top of the comments.

ED strongly encourages you to submit any comments or attachments in Microsoft Word format. If you must submit a comment in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF), ED strongly encourages you to convert the PDF to “print-to-PDF” format, or to use some other commonly used searchable text format. Please do not submit the PDF in a scanned format. Using a print-to-PDF format allows ED to electronically search and copy certain portions of your submissions to assist in the proposed Direct Loan Common Manual creation and implementation.

Federal eRulemaking Portal: Please go to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) to submit your comments electronically. Information on using [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), including instructions for finding a rule on the site and submitting comments, is available on the site under “FAQ.”

Privacy Note: ED’s policy is to generally make comments received from members of the public available for public viewing on the Federal eRulemaking Portal at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Therefore, commenters should include in their comments only information about themselves that they wish to make publicly available. Commenters should not include in their comments any information that identifies other individuals or that permits readers to identify other individuals. ED will not make comments that contain personally identifiable information (PII) about someone other than the commenter publicly available on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) for privacy reasons. This may include comments where the commenter refers to a third-party individual without using their name if ED determines that the comment provides enough detail that could allow one or more readers to link the information to the third party. If your comment refers to a third-party

individual, to help ensure that your comment is posted, please consider submitting your comment anonymously to reduce the chance that information in your comment about a third party could be linked to the third party. ED will also not make comments that contain threats of harm to another person or to oneself available on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotope, or compact disc) on request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christian Lee Odom, Ombudsman, Federal Student Aid, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland SW, Washington, DC 20202, Telephone: 202–215–7174, Email: Ombudsman@ed.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7–1–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administers the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program under which students and parents, who are eligible, can borrow directly from the federal government at participating institutions of higher education. The Direct Loan program is the single largest source of federal financial assistance to support students who are in pursuit of a postsecondary education. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, ED estimates that \$93.1 billion in new Direct Loans will be originated. As of June 2025, more than 40.2 million individuals have borrowed approximately \$1.5 trillion in Direct Loans. ED also holds loans from other *Title IV* programs, including the FFEL Program and the Federal Perkins Loan Program.

Federal Student Aid (FSA) is the lender for the Direct Loan Program. In order to carry out FSA’s responsibilities under the *Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965*, FSA contracts with multiple vendors, known as student loan servicers, to handle loan management, call center support, and repayment assistance. In April 2024, FSA entered into new contracts through the Unified Servicing and Data Solution (USDS) initiative with the ultimate goal to streamline the Direct Loan servicing environment for borrowers. FSA also works with multiple vendors—including the U.S. Department of the Treasury—to carry out voluntary and

involuntary collections activities, such as the Treasury Offset Program and administrative wage garnishment.

The current federal student loan servicing and collections contracts are performance-based contracts. Instead of a prescriptive Statement of Work dictating how its vendors will achieve project milestones for the Direct Loan Program, FSA’s contracts describe overall objectives and outputs and allow the vendors flexibility to conduct operations in a manner that is cost-effective while ensuring they achieve contract milestones.

Over the last 15 years, federal, state, and private stakeholders have raised concerns about the lack of published standards and corresponding inconsistencies in Direct Loan servicing operations that has led to borrower confusion and adversely impacted the ability for some borrowers to repay their federal student loans. In response, FSA has relied on change requests (CRs) to modify servicer practices. CRs have dramatically driven up the costs of student loan servicing because such requests are done outside of the normal contracting process. Utilizing CRs also has created unnecessary borrower and stakeholder frustration because many of the CRs have overturned existing practices without public feedback and undermined the basis of performance-based contracting, as FSA began to micromanage servicer activities.

To remedy these challenges, FSA seeks input from borrowers, student loan servicers and other vendors, advocates, higher education institutions, states, federal partners, and other affected parties about how best to structure a common manual with a set of common standards to improve both borrower outcomes and improve program delivery. This initiative stems from a leadership directive for FSA to properly manage the Direct Loan Program and to translate recurring borrower complaints and systemic issues into actionable improvements. A common manual will establish a framework of policies and practices that allows FSA’s vendors to focus on program outcomes.

This RFI invites comments about the following questions:

- What policies and procedures governing student loan servicing and collections would benefit from standardization at the federal level?
- What potential challenges could be addressed through a common manual developed by Federal Student Aid?
- What best practices should inform a potential framework for common standards?

- What effective implementation and oversight strategies should Federal Student Aid consider ensuring the common manual remains accurate, relevant, and consistently updated after its initial implementation?

The Need for Common Standards

To prepare for this RFI, FSA conducted a review of current Direct Loan servicing and past collection practices that revealed several gaps between federal student loan guidance and implementation, especially in a multi-vendor/participant environment. These gaps highlighted where federal guidelines are lacking or not clear, resulting in inconsistent treatment of borrowers. Key gaps include:

- *Inconsistent Implementation of Guidance:* FSA has traditionally issued high-level directives, which have led to inconsistent interpretation across vendors. As a result, borrowers often experience different outcomes based solely on the vendor assigned to manage their loans.

- *Lack of Standard Protocols for Borrower Communication and Counseling:* Minimal federal requirements on when and how servicers communicate with borrowers have led to a wide variation in communication protocols across the industry. The inconsistency is especially pronounced for the circumstances surrounding when servicers grant forbearances and deferments to borrowers as alternatives to income-driven repayment options.

- *Uneven Vendor Practices During Transfers and Transitions:* Federal guidance has focused more on technical data transfers than on ensuring a smooth borrower experience. Servicers vary in how they notify borrowers of transfers, retain auto-debit settings, and handle customer support during transitions.

- *Areas Not Covered by Clear Guidance:* Certain servicing tasks lack Federal guidance, leaving servicers to devise their own approaches. Examples include how to apply overpayments and conduct outreach to delinquent borrowers. These gaps may explain the variations between borrowers' experiences.

Common federal standards would address these gaps by ensuring that all program participants, such as *StudentAid.gov*, contact centers, loan servicing vendors and FSA's vendors supporting default resolution, follow uniform procedures across key functions. This will promote consistent treatment, reduce borrower confusion, and ensure that guidance is not left to discretionary interpretation or external sources.

Impact of Gaps: Borrower Pain Points

Borrowers, federal and state oversight agencies, and advocates have identified repeated issues stemming from inconsistent guidance and practices among loan servicers under contract with FSA. These inconsistencies cause unequal borrower treatment and limit the effectiveness of federal repayment protections. Key pain points include:

- *Poor and Inconsistent Communication:* Communication content and touchpoints can vary between FSA's multiple program participants (e.g., *StudentAid.gov*/FSA Contact Center/Business Process Operations vendors, loan servicers, Default Resolution Group, etc.). This results in borrowers receiving differing levels of communication and specifics depending on the entity with which they are engaging in and the status of their loan. Because of this, borrowers frequently report receiving conflicting or incorrect information at various touchpoints in their federal student loan journey, leading to confusion and frustration. Such inconsistent communication means that borrowers may get different advice about the same question, depending on whom they talk to or which company services their loans, which undermines confidence and trust in the Federal student aid system.

- *Unhelpful Repayment Support and Customer Service:* A top complaint, among those that are reviewed by FSA, is that FSA and its agents do not proactively assist borrowers navigating repayment and provide inconsistent information about repayment options, including when borrowers should receive a forbearance or deferment. This may be the cause of unnecessary distress by borrowers.

- *Confusing Servicer Transitions:* When loans are transferred between servicers, borrowers can experience problems with their accounts. Common grievances include not receiving timely notice of the transfer, difficulty accessing the new servicer's website or records, interruption of auto-debit payments, and lost payment histories or paperwork in the handoff. This leads to borrower complaints submitted to FSA's Student Loan Ombudsman as well as to external organizations that assist borrowers.

- *Barriers to Understanding and Accessing Repayment Options:* Most borrowers struggle to navigate the complexity of multiple repayment plans put in place by Congress and previous Administrations; FSA programs are complex and contingent upon the borrower's unique set of factors that

may not be readily available. The lack of clear, accessible information creates a barrier to entry that could improve program outcomes and borrower engagement.

- *Inconsistent Handling of Issues and Errors:* When problems occur (e.g., a payment is misapplied, an error displays on a borrower's account, etc.), borrower experiences can vary widely. Some inquiries are resolved quickly, while others can take much longer or require multiple attempts at resolution. The lack of documented error resolution procedures means borrowers must often file a complaint to fix mistakes with outcomes depending on escalation for what should be routine issues for operations to resolve.

Alignment With PBO Authority and Purpose

While ED's Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) issues federal regulations and FSA provides policy implementation guidance through the FSA Handbook, Dear Colleague Letters, contract requirements, contract modifications, change requests, operational guidance to vendors, and platforms like *StudentAid.gov* and Partner Connect, this guidance is fragmented and not readily available to the public or impacted parties. There is no single framework to govern post-disbursement servicing and collections practices in a cohesive, consistent manner. The resulting common standards will address these operational challenges.

Section 141 of the HEA establishes the Office of Federal Student Aid as a performance-based organization (PBO) responsible for managing the administrative and oversight functions supporting the federal student aid programs (20 U.S.C. 1018). Under this authority, FSA is charged with improving service to students and participants, reducing administrative costs, increasing operational accountability, and ensuring the integrity of the federal student aid system. Specifically, FSA, as the PBO, is responsible for:

- providing customer service, training, and user support related to the administration of Federal Student Aid;
- designing, acquiring, and managing systems and information technology infrastructure that support loan servicing and collections;
- administering financial, contracting, and operational aspects of *Title IV* servicing and collections;
- implementing an open, common, integrated system for aid delivery;

- ensuring program integrity by maintaining accurate and timely data; and
- taking proactive steps to prevent improper use of systems or access devices.

See 20 U.S.C. 1018(b)(2).

The development of common standards for applicable programs authorized under the HEA falls squarely within the scope of the PBO's responsibilities as outlined in the HEA. Moreover, common standards support the PBO's core goals of improving service delivery, standardizing borrower communications and support, and safeguarding the consistent implementation of policies across all contractors involved in Direct Loan servicing and collections.

The PBO statute also requires the Federal Student Loan Ombudsman to help borrowers resolve loan-related complaints, compile and analyze complaint data, make related recommendations, and annually report about the ombudsman's activities and effectiveness. Under its current leadership, FSA will enhance the focus of its Office of the Ombudsman to provide consumer education—informed by FSA's robust customer listening—and conduct outreach across the financial aid stakeholder community. Expanding the Federal Student Loan Ombudsman's focus will help ensure students, parents, and borrowers make more-informed decisions about postsecondary education and career training after high school and will lead to better borrower outcomes.

Proposed Initiative: Common Manual for the Federal Direct Loan Program

FSA proposes to develop and implement a common manual Direct Loan servicing and collections that does the following:

1. Establishes clear, concise, consistent, and standards across high-impact servicing and collections functions.
2. Draws lessons from past efforts like the *FFEL Program Common Manual*, while designing a modern framework tailored to the Direct Loan Program and federal student aid system.
3. Proceeds in phases, starting with a targeted set of guidance and practices to pilot, refine, and scale.

Development activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Reviewing feedback from this RFI to prioritize the development of common standards.
- Defining the scope and functional areas to be covered (e.g., borrower communications, income-driven repayment processing, repayment and

delinquency support, default and loan transfers).

- Analyzing current federal and state regulations and identifying alignment opportunities.
- Piloting the framework in two to three focus areas.
- Drafting common standards and revising related guidance, procedures, and contracts.
- Designing a monitoring and compliance approach.
- Conducting peer reviews and finalizing documentation.

Request for Information

FSA invites feedback on the development and implementation of a common manual for the Federal Direct Loan Program. We particularly welcome input on the following:

1. *Prioritization*: Which specific Direct Loan servicing and collections functions, guidance, or practices most urgently require standardization?
2. *Best Practices for Student Loan Servicing Excellence*: For all high-priority servicing and collections areas (including but not limited to borrower communications, application processing, and delinquency/pre-default outreach), what best practices from within and outside the student loan industry could be incorporated into a common standard framework?
3. *Balancing Standardization with Flexibility and Unintended Impacts*: How can FSA ensure consistent service across its multiple vendors while allowing for innovation or tailored support to unique borrower populations? What unintended consequences should be avoided? Where is flexibility most important, and where is standardization most critical?
4. *Implementation and Compliance*: What mechanisms (e.g., contractual obligations, performance metrics, monitoring, and transparency) are most effective in ensuring compliance with standards? What are the potential challenges to implementation and how might they be overcome?

This is an RFI only. This RFI is not a Request for Proposal (RFP) or a promise to publish Direct Loan servicing and collections standards in a specific timeframe. This RFI does not commit any ED office to contract for any supply or service. We are not seeking proposals and will not accept unsolicited proposals. ED will not pay for any information or administrative costs that you may incur in responding to this RFI. The documents and information submitted in response to this RFI become the property of the U.S. Government and will not be returned.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at [govinfo.gov](https://www.govinfo.gov). At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents ED published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents ED published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at [federalregister.gov](https://www.federalregister.gov). Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by ED.

James Bergeron,

Acting Chief Operating Officer, Federal Student Aid.

[FR Doc. 2025-17216 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business

information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than October 8, 2025.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of Boston* (Prabal Chakrabarti, Executive Vice President) 600 Atlantic Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2204. Comments can also be sent electronically to BOS.SRC.Applications.Comments@bos.frb.org.

1. *MountainOne Financial, MHC, and its subsidiary, MountainOne Financial, Inc., both of North Adams, Massachusetts*; to merge with *Mechanics Bancorp, MHC, and Mechanics Bancorp, Inc., respectively*, and thereby indirectly acquire *Mechanics Cooperative Bank, all of Taunton, Massachusetts*.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-17209 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the

standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than September 23, 2025.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis* (Holly A. Rieser, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@stls.frb.org.

1. *Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr., as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Bonnie J. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Louis B. Eckelkamp, III, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Louis B. Eckelkamp III Revocable Living Trust UTA 6/12/1996, Michael Joseph Sinnott, Jr. Trust S, Matthew Louis Sinnott Trust S, and Elizabeth Michelle Sinnott Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Jeanna Eckelkamp Sinnott, individually and as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Sarah Jane Eckelkamp Trust S, Bonnie Laurent Eckelkamp Trust S, Louis Bernard Eckelkamp IV Trust S, and Anna Christina Eckelkamp Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Marilyn A. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, both of Washington, Missouri; Wendy Eckelkamp Cordill, Oakbrook, Illinois, as trustee of the Wendy Eckelkamp Pace Revocable Trust dated 5/09/2014, Oakbrook, Illinois, and the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, and two trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Jill Eckelkamp Gildehaus, as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/1/2020, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, Jill*

Eckelkamp Gildehaus Revocable Trust dtd 05/29/13, and three trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; William W. Eckelkamp Jr., as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/1/2020, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, William Wood Eckelkamp, Jr. Revocable Trust U/A dtd 3/28/2013, and one trust for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Robert M. Tobben, as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Judith A. Tobben, as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Timothy W. Tobben, as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Timothy W. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/11/12, and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Thomas V. Tobben, as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Thomas V. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 7/8/10, and eight trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Michael Tobben, St. Louis, Missouri, as trustee of the Michael R. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/05/10, St. Louis, Missouri, and seven trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Daniel Tobben, as trustee of the Daniel L. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 6/10/15 and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; and Susan E. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Susan Ellen Eckelkamp Revocable Trust Dated 5/22/2023, both of St. Albans, Missouri; as the Eckelkamp Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Diamond Bancorp, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Bank of Washington, both of Washington, Missouri.

2. *Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr., as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Bonnie J. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Louis B. Eckelkamp, III, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Michael Joseph Sinnott, Jr. Trust S, Matthew Louis Sinnott Trust S, and Elizabeth Michelle Sinnott Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Jeanna Eckelkamp Sinnott, as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020*

Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Sarah Jane Eckelkamp Trust S, Bonnie Laurent Eckelkamp Trust S, Louis Bernard Eckelkamp IV Trust S, and Anna Christina Eckelkamp Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Wendy Eckelkamp Cordill, Oakbrook, Illinois, as trustee of the Wendy Eckelkamp Pace Revocable Trust dated 5/09/2014, Oakbrook, Illinois, and the William W. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust UDA 7/21/2024—Trust B, Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, and two trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Jill Eckelkamp Gildehaus, as trustee of the William W. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust UDA 7/21/2014—Trust B, the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, Jill Eckelkamp Gildehaus Revocable Trust dtd 05/29/13, and three trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; William W. Eckelkamp Jr., as trustee of the William W. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust UDA 7/21/2014—Trust B, the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, William Wood Eckelkamp, Jr. Revocable Trust U/A dtd 3/28/2013, and one trust for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Robert M. Tobben, as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Judith A. Tobben, as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Timothy W. Tobben, as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Timothy W. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/11/12, and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Thomas V. Tobben, as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Thomas V. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 7/8/10, and eight trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Michael Tobben, St. Louis, Missouri, as trustee of the Michael R. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/05/10, St. Louis, Missouri, and seven trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Daniel Tobben, as trustee of the Daniel L. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 6/10/15 and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; and Susan E. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Susan E. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust Dated 5/22/2023, both of St. Albans, Missouri; to join the Eckelkamp Family Control Group, a group acting in

concert, and retain voting shares of Cardinal Bancorp, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of CNB St. Louis Bank, both of Maplewood, Missouri.

3. Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr., as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Bonnie J. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Louis B. Eckelkamp, III, as trustee of the Louis B. Eckelkamp, Jr. 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Louis B. Eckelkamp III Revocable Living Trust UTA 6/12/1996, Michael Joseph Sinnott, Jr. Trust S, Matthew Louis Sinnott Trust S, and Elizabeth Michelle Sinnott Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Jeanna Eckelkamp Sinnott, individually and as trustee of the Bonnie J. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Sarah Jane Eckelkamp Trust S, Bonnie Laurent Eckelkamp Trust S, Louis Bernard Eckelkamp IV Trust S, and Anna Christina Eckelkamp Trust S, all of Washington, Missouri; Marilyn A. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, both of Washington, Missouri; Wendy Eckelkamp Cordill, Oakbrook, Illinois, as trustee of the Wendy Eckelkamp Pace Revocable Trust dated 5/09/2014, Oakbrook, Illinois, and the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, and two trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Jill Eckelkamp Gildehaus, as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, Jill Eckelkamp Gildehaus Revocable Trust dtd 05/29/13, and three trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; William W. Eckelkamp Jr., as trustee of the Marilyn A. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust dtd 7/21/14, Marilyn A. Eckelkamp 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust, Catherine Marie Pace Trust 21, Madeline Anne Pace Trust 21, William Wood Eckelkamp, Jr. Revocable Trust U/A dtd 3/28/2013, and one trust for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Robert M. Tobben, individually and as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, both of Washington, Missouri; Judith A. Tobben, individually and as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, both of

Washington, Missouri; Timothy W. Tobben, as trustee of the Judith A. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/01/2020, Timothy W. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/11/12, and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Thomas V. Tobben, as trustee of the Robert M. Tobben 2020 Irrevocable Family Trust dtd 12/31/2020, Thomas V. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 7/8/10, and eight trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Michael Tobben, St. Louis, Missouri, as trustee of the Michael R. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 10/05/10, St. Louis, Missouri, and seven trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; Daniel Tobben, as trustee of the Daniel L. Tobben Revocable Trust dtd 6/10/15 and nine trusts for the benefit of a minor child, all of Washington, Missouri; and Susan E. Eckelkamp, as trustee of the Susan E. Eckelkamp Revocable Trust Dated 5/22/2023, both of St. Albans, Missouri; as the Eckelkamp Family Control Group, a group acting in concert; to retain voting shares of Cardinal Bancorp II, Inc., Washington, Missouri, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of United Bank of Union, Union, Missouri.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–17207 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage in or To Acquire Companies Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR part 225) to engage de novo, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at

the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than September 23, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Erien O. Terry, Assistant Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Comments can also be sent electronically to Applications.Comments@atl.frb.org:

1. *Credicorp LTD., Hamilton, Bermuda*; to retain voting shares of Credicorp Capital USA, Inc., Miami, Florida, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of its wholly owned subsidiaries Credicorp Capital Advisors LLC, Miami, Florida, and Credicorp Capital, LLC, Coral Gables, Florida, and thereby continue to engage in financial and investment advisory activities pursuant to section 225.28(b)(6) and agency transactional services for customer investments pursuant to section 225.28(b)(7), both of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-17208 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket No. CDC-2025-0453]

CAUTI Events Among Patients With Spinal Cord Injury-Associated Neurogenic Bladder (SCI-NB); Request for Information

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Request for Information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is seeking information regarding Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIs) among patients with Spinal Cord Injury-associated Neurogenic Bladder (SCI-NB). We want to understand better the burden of CAUTIs among this patient population and any implications related to reporting within the CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) device-associated urinary tract infection (UTI) event module. This docket provides an opportunity for professionals who work with this patient population, as well as those who conduct NHSN UTI surveillance, to offer feedback related to our approach.

DATES: Comments must be received by December 8, 2025. Comments received after this date will not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Comments may also be sent by mail to the attention of Henrietta Smith, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd. NE, Mail Stop H16-3, Atlanta 30333.

Instructions: All written submissions received in response to this document must include the agency name and docket number (CDC-2025-0453) for this activity. 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. 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 submissions. Do not submit comments by email.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henrietta Smith, RN, MSN, CIC, Lead-NHSN Protocol and Training Team, Surveillance Branch, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, by email at nhsn@cdc.gov. Please include the docket number (CDC-2025-0453) and "CAUTI events among patients with Spinal Cord Injury-associated Neurogenic Bladder (SCI-NB)" in the subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is committed to protecting patients and healthcare workers from adverse healthcare events and promoting safety, quality, and value in healthcare delivery. Preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) is a priority for CDC and its partners in public health and healthcare. As part of this work, CDC supports surveillance of Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIs) and non-catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) and other Urinary System Infections (USIs).

UTIs are the fifth most common type of HAI, with an estimated 62,700 UTIs in acute care hospitals in 2015. UTIs account for more than 9.5% of infections reported by acute care hospitals.¹ Virtually all healthcare-associated UTIs are associated with instrumentation of the urinary tract.

Approximately 12–16% of adult hospital inpatients will have an indwelling urinary catheter (IUC) at some time during their hospitalization; and each day the IUC remains, a patient has a 3–7% increased risk of acquiring a CAUTI.^{2,3} The outcomes of CAUTIs include discomfort to the patient, prolonged hospital stays, and other serious health complications, including death.⁴ It has been estimated that each year, more than 13,000 deaths are associated with UTIs.⁵

Historically, the National Healthcare Safety Network has not collected data that specifically identify which patients with CAUTI events have Spinal Cord Injury-associated Neurogenic Bladder (SCI-NB). To enhance CDC's understanding of the burden of CAUTIs in this patient population, a "Neurogenic Bladder" risk factor variable has been added within the NHSN application. This variable allows NHSN users to indicate whether a CAUTI event occurred in patients with SCI-NB by using specific ICD-10-CM

diagnosis codes. This new variable is currently optional.

NHSN's current definition of SCI-NB is in Chapter 7—UTI Events of the Patient Safety Component (PSC) manual (https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/pcsmanual_current.pdf). The SCI-NB ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes are available on the NHSN UTI Events web page (https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/SCI-NB_ICD-10-CM.xlsx). Additionally, the “Neurogenic Bladder” variable is accessible within the NHSN application (<https://sams.cdc.gov/>).

Note: The “Neurogenic Bladder” variable will be required starting January 2026. NHSN's definition of SCI-NB will be expanded to include both traumatic and non-traumatic etiologies of spinal cord injuries also starting January 2026.

This docket provides an opportunity for professionals who work with the SCI-NB patient population, as well as those who conduct NHSN UTI surveillance, to share their perspectives and concerns, which will help inform our decisions on the “Neurogenic Bladder” variable in the future. The CDC is also seeking additional insights into the unintended consequences of including the SCI-NB patient population in UTI surveillance, and public comments will help guide our approach moving forward. Specifically, CDC is interested in receiving information related to the following:

1. What challenges or barriers might the required reporting of spinal cord injury-associated neurogenic bladder ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes within the NHSN application pose for your facility? How could these challenges or barriers be minimized?

2. Would your facility be able to report the necessary procedure code data within 4.5 months of the end of the quarter in which the procedure occurred? If not, why not, and what is the shortest amount of time following the end of the quarter that the complete data would be available?

3. At your facility, of the patients with spinal cord injury, what injury type or condition (ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes can be provided) is most strongly associated with CAUTIs?

4. At your facility, have patients with spinal cord injury-associated neurogenic bladder experienced harms, complications, or any other unintended consequences from efforts to monitor and prevent CAUTIs?

References

1. Magill S., O'Leary S. Janelle D., et al.

- Changes in Prevalence of Health Care Associated Infection in the U.S. Hospitals. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2018;379: 1732–1744.
2. McGuckin M. The patient survival guide: 8 simple solutions to prevent hospital and healthcare-associated infections. New York, NY: Demos Medical Publishing; 2012.
3. Lo E, Nicolle LE, Coffin SE, Gould C, Maragakis LL, Madding's J, et al. Strategies to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections in acute care hospitals: 2014 update. *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology* 2014; 35:464–79.
4. Scott R. The Direct Medical Costs of Healthcare-Associated Infections in U.S. Hospitals and the Benefits of Prevention, 2009. Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 2009.
5. Kelvins, R., Edward, J., et al. Estimating Healthcare-associated Infections and Deaths in U.S. Hospitals. *Public Health Reports*. 2007;122: 160–166.

Noah Aleshire,

Chief Regulatory Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–17118 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–855S]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Agency information collection activities: Proposed collection; comment request; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: This notice extends the comment period for a 60-day notice request for proposed information collection request associated with the notice [Document Identifier: CMS–855S] entitled “Medicare Enrollment Application: Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies (DMEPOS) Suppliers.” and published in the August 18, 2025 (90 FR 40073) **Federal Register**. The comment period for the information collection request, which would have ended on

June 20, 2025, is extended to Monday, July 7, 2025.

DATES: The comment period for the information collection request published in the August 19, 2025, **Federal Register** (90 FR 40073) is extended to October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for “Comment or Submission” or “More Search Options” to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: Document Identifier/OMB Control Number: _____ Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850. To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/regulations-guidance/legislation/paperwork-reduction-act-1995/pra-listing>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William N. Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FR Doc. 2025–1561 of August 18, 2025 (90 FR 40073), we published a Paperwork Reduction Act notice requesting a 60-day public comment period for the document entitled “Medicare Enrollment Application: Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies (DMEPOS) Suppliers.” There were technical delays associated with making the information collection request publicly available; therefore, in this notice we are extending the comment period from the date originally listed in the October 20, 2025, notice.

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–17202 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services**

[Document Identifiers: CMS–10410, CMS–R–74, and CMS–R–199]

**Agency Information Collection
Activities: Proposed Collection;
Comment Request**

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information (including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information) and to allow 60 days for public comment on the proposed action. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding our burden estimates or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for "Comment or Submission" or "More Search Options" to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: Document Identifier: __ /OMB Control Number: __, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: <https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Contents

This notice sets out a summary of the use and burden associated with the following information collections. More detailed information can be found in each collection's supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

CMS–10410—Medicaid Program; Eligibility Changes under the Affordable Care Act of 2010
CMS–R–74—Income and Eligibility Verification System
CMS–R–199—Medicaid Report on Payables and Receivables

Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term "collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA requires federal agencies to publish a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice.

Information Collections

1. *Type of Information Collection*
Request: Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicaid Program; Eligibility Changes under the Affordable Care Act of 2010; *Use:* The State Medicaid and CHIP agencies will collect all information needed to determine and redetermine eligibility for Medicaid and will transmit information, as appropriate, to other insurance affordability programs. The information collection requirements will assist the public to understand information about health insurance

affordability programs and will assist CMS in ensuring the seamless, coordinated, and simplified system of Medicaid and CHIP application, eligibility determination, verification, enrollment, and renewal. *Form Number:* CMS–10410 (OMB control number: 0938–1147); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Individuals or households, and State, Local, and Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 25,500,096; *Total Annual Responses:* 76,500,218; *Total Annual Hours:* 21,266,302. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Abby Kahn at 410–786–4321.)

2. *Type of Information Collection*
Request: Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Income and Eligibility Verification System; *Use:* Section 1137 of the Social Security Act requires that States verify the income and eligibility information contained on the applicant's application and in the applicant's case file through data matches with the agencies and entities identified in Section 1137 of the Act. The State Medicaid/CHIP agency will report the existence of a system to collect all information needed to determine and redetermine eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP. The State Medicaid/CHIP agency will attest to using the PARIS system in determining eligibility in Medicaid or CHIP benefit programs. *Form Number:* CMS–R–74 (OMB control number: 0938–0467); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 55; *Total Annual Responses:* 3,241; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,082. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Abby Kahn at 410–786–4321.)

3. *Type of Information Collection*
Request: Reinstatement without change of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicaid Report on Payables and Receivables; *Use:* Section 1903(b)(d)(1) of the Social Security Act requires the Secretary to estimate the amount each State should be paid at the beginning of each quarter. This amount is to be based on a report filed by the State. Section 1903(b)(d)(2)(A) of the Act authorizes the Secretary to pay the amount estimated, reduced or increased to the extent of any overpayment or underpayment for any prior quarter. Collection of Medicaid data and the calculation of the Medicaid Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) estimate are pertinent to CMS' financial audit. The Medicaid Report on Payables and Receivables will provide the information needed to calculate the Medicaid IBNR. Form CMS–R–199

collects accounting data from the States on payables and receivables. *Form Number:* CMS–R–199 (OMB control number: 0938–0697); *Frequency:* Yearly; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 56; *Total Annual Responses:* 56; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,792. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Kimaada Battle at (410) 786–8042.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–17203 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10398 #56]

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Generic Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On May 28, 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) guidance related to the “generic” clearance process. Generally, this is an expedited process by which agencies may obtain OMB’s approval of collection of information requests that are “usually voluntary, low-burden, and uncontroversial collections,” do not raise any substantive or policy issues, and do not require policy or methodological review. The process requires the submission of an overarching plan that defines the scope of the individual collections that would fall under its umbrella. This **Federal Register** notice seeks public comment on one or more of our collection of information requests that we believe are generic and fall within the scope of the umbrella. Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding our burden estimates or any other aspect of this collection of information, including: the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency’s functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated

collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments must be received by September 22, 2025.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the applicable form number (CMS–10398 #56) and the OMB control number (0938–1148). To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for “Comment or Submission” or “More Search Options” to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: CMS–10398 #56/OMB control number: 0938–1148, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/regulations-guidance/legislation/paperwork-reduction-act-1995/pralisting>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at 410–786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Following is a summary of the use and burden associated with the subject information collection(s). More detailed information can be found in the collection’s supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

Generic Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Section 1115 Demonstration: Budget Neutrality Monitoring Workbook; *Use:* To help CMS track if a state’s demonstration is budget neutral, the state must submit the Budget Neutrality Monitoring Workbook with their expenditure data (at least annually) that compares their actual and projected spending to the budget neutrality limits agreed to at approval of the demonstration. If a state is found to be close or over the limit of budget neutrality, a corrective action plan may be started to help the state achieve budget neutrality during the

demonstration period. *Form Number:* CMS–10398 #56 (OMB control number: 0938–1148); *Frequency:* Yearly and occasionally; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 47; *Total Annual Responses:* 466; *Total Annual Hours:* 3,003. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Raven Smith at 410–786–3731.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–17121 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Sickle Cell Disease Newborn Screening Follow-Up Program

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice of Supplemental awards.

SUMMARY: HRSA will provide \$65,500 in supplemental award funds to each of the 25 Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) Newborn Screening Follow-Up Program (NBS FP) grantees under HRSA–21–036 in fiscal year (FY) 2025, totaling \$1,637,500. The FY 2025 supplemental funds will support grant activities that are in scope of program goals and objectives. The supplemental funding can support activities related to: increasing access to medical and support services, particularly during the pediatric to adult transition period; improving data systems; increasing workforce training and knowledge; expanding quality improvement projects; or conducting outreach to help identify individuals living with SCD who have been lost to follow-up. These activities will strengthen the linkage of individuals with SCD to appropriate and ongoing care to improve health outcomes.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hakim Fobia, Public Health Analyst and Project Officer, Genetic Services Branch, Division of Services for Children with Special Health Needs, HRSA, at scdprograms@hrsa.gov or 301–945–9842.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Intended Recipients of the Award: 25 SCD NBS FP recipients listed in Table 1.

Amount of Non-Competitive Awards: 25 awards at \$65,500 (total: \$1,637,500).

Project Period: September 1, 2021, to August 31, 2026.
Assistance Listing Number: 93.110.

Award Instrument: Non-competitive supplement.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 701(a)(2) (§ 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
D1JMC42466	Sickle Cell Disease Association of Illinois	Chicago, IL	\$65,500
D1JMC42474	Hemostasis and Thrombosis Center of Nevada	Las Vegas, NV	65,500
D1JMC42475	Ohio Sickle Cell & Health Association, Inc	Columbus, OH	65,500
D1JMC42467	Martin Center, Inc	Indianapolis, IN	65,500
D1JMC42468	Baton Rouge Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation, Inc	Baton Rouge, LA	65,500
D1JMC42463	Cayenne Wellness Center and Children's Foundation, Inc	Burbank, CA	65,500
D1JMC42472	Children's Sickle Cell Foundation, Inc	Pittsburgh, PA	65,500
D1JMC42473	James R. Clark Memorial Sickle Cell Foundation	Columbia, SC	65,500
D1JMC42471	Piedmont Health Services and Sickle Cell Agency	Greensboro, NC	65,500
D1JMC42476	Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation of Oregon, Inc	Portland, OR	65,500
D1JMC42470	Sickle Cell Association	Florissant, MO	65,500
D1JMC42477	The Sickle Cell Association of New Jersey, Inc	Newark, NJ	65,500
D1JMC42469	Sickle Cell Disease Association of America Michigan Chapter, Inc	Detroit, MI	65,500
D1JMC42478	Sickle Cell Disease Association of America Philadelphia-Delaware Valley Chapter	Philadelphia, PA	65,500
D1JMC42462	Sickle Cell Foundation of Arizona, Inc	Vail, AZ	65,500
D1JMC42465	Sickle Cell Foundation of Georgia, Inc	Atlanta, GA	65,500
D1JMC42479	Sickle Cell Association of Texas Marc Thomas Foundation	Austin, TX	65,500
D1JMC42480	Sickle Cell/Thalassemia Patients Networks, Inc	Brooklyn, NY	65,500
D1JMC42481	Supporters of Families with Sickle Cell Disease, Inc	Tulsa, OK	65,500
D1JMC42464	University of Miami	Miami, FL	65,500
D1JMC46837	Sickle Cell Disease Foundation	Ontario, CA	65,500
D1JMC46836	Sickle Cell Disease Association of America Mobile Chapter	Mobile, AL	65,500
D1JMC46834	Crescent Foundation, Inc.	Philadelphia, PA	65,500
D1JMC46835	Metropolitan Seattle Sickle Cell Task Force	Seattle, WA	65,500
D1JMC46838	Sickle Cell Foundation of Tennessee	Memphis, TN	65,500

Justification: In year 4 of 5 of this program, funding is being made available for FY 2025 to 25 current funding recipients under HRSA–21–036 to facilitate access to quality SCD care by conducting outreach and working with individuals living with SCD and families from the time a newborn screen identifies a child with possible SCD through diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up across the lifespan. Such funding helps bridge access to services by supporting community-based organizations in reaching individuals in the communities where they reside and providing a critical link to health care and other social services to improve the lives of individuals living with SCD. SCD NBS FP grantees will use the supplemental funding to improve appropriate health care and social services utilization by targeting direct and indirect barriers to accessing health care such as transition support, social service linkage, data system development, workforce educational support and training, expanding quality improvement projects, and other services. The above activities are within

the scope of the NBS FP program as described in HRSA–21–036.

Thomas J. Engels,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–17215 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; List of Petitions Received

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HRSA is publishing this notice of petitions received under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (the Program), as required by the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, as amended. While the Secretary of HHS is named as the respondent in all proceedings brought by the filing of petitions for compensation under the Program, the United States Court of Federal Claims is charged by statute

with responsibility for considering and acting upon the petitions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about requirements for filing petitions, and the Program in general, contact Lisa L. Reyes, Clerk of Court, United States Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 357–6400. For information on HRSA's role in the Program, contact the Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 14W–18, Rockville, Maryland 20857; 1–800–338–2382, or visit our website at: <https://www.hrsa.gov/vaccine-compensation>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Program provides a system of no-fault compensation for certain individuals who have been injured by specified childhood vaccines. Subtitle 2 of Title XXI of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa–10 *et seq.*, provides that those seeking compensation are to file a petition with the United States Court of Federal Claims and to serve a copy of the petition to the Secretary of HHS, who is named as the respondent in each proceeding. The Secretary has delegated this responsibility under the Program to HRSA. The Court is directed by statute to appoint special masters who take evidence, conduct hearings as appropriate, and make initial decisions

as to eligibility for, and amount of, compensation.

A petition may be filed with respect to injuries, disabilities, illnesses, conditions, and deaths resulting from vaccines described in the Vaccine Injury Table (the Table) set forth at 42 CFR 100.3. This Table lists for each covered childhood vaccine the conditions that may lead to compensation and, for each condition, the time period for occurrence of the first symptom or manifestation of onset or of significant aggravation after vaccine administration. Compensation may also be awarded for conditions not listed in the Table and for conditions that are manifested outside the time periods specified in the Table, but only if the petitioner shows that the condition was caused by one of the listed vaccines.

Section 2112(b)(2) of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa-12(b)(2), requires that “[w]ithin 30 days after the Secretary receives service of any petition filed under section 2111 the Secretary shall publish notice of such petition in the **Federal Register**.” Set forth below is a list of petitions received by HRSA on June 1, 2025, through June 30, 2025. This list provides the name of the petitioner, city, and state of vaccination (if unknown then the city and state of the person or attorney filing the claim), and case number. In cases where the Court has redacted the name of a petitioner and/or the case number, the list reflects such redaction.

Section 2112(b)(2) also provides that the special master “shall afford all interested persons an opportunity to submit relevant, written information” relating to the following:

1. The existence of evidence “that there is not a preponderance of the evidence that the illness, disability, injury, condition, or death described in the petition is due to factors unrelated to the administration of the vaccine described in the petition;” and
 2. Any allegation in a petition that the petitioner either:
 - a. “[S]ustained, or had significantly aggravated, any illness, disability, injury, or condition not set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table but which was caused by” one of the vaccines referred to in the Table; or
 - b. “[S]ustained, or had significantly aggravated, any illness, disability, injury, or condition set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table the first symptom or manifestation of the onset or significant aggravation of which did not occur within the time period set forth in the Table but which was caused by a vaccine” referred to in the Table.
- In accordance with Section 2112(b)(2), all interested persons may

submit written information relevant to the issues described above in the case of the petitions listed below. Any person choosing to do so should file an original and three (3) copies of the information with the Clerk of the United States Court of Federal Claims at the address listed above (under the heading “For Further Information Contact”), with a copy to HRSA addressed to Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, Health Systems Bureau, 5600 Fishers Lane, 14W-18, Rockville, Maryland 20857. The Court’s caption (Petitioner’s Name v. Secretary of HHS) and the docket number assigned to the petition should be used as the caption for the written submission. Chapter 35 of Title 44, United States Code, related to paperwork reduction, does not apply to information required for purposes of carrying out the Program.

Thomas J. Engels,
Administrator.

List of Petitions Filed

1. Randall Rhodes, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0930V
2. Jeffrey Daniels, Smyrna, Tennessee, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0934V
3. Brian Cote, West Springfield, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0935V
4. Nadia Sabr, Linwood, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0937V
5. Chana Sutofsky, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0939V
6. Michael Thompson, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0940V
7. Pawel Tlomak, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0942V
8. Janice Williams, Sarasota, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0943V
9. Philip Gibson, Salem, Oregon, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0944V
10. Linda Skitzki, Fresno, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0945V
11. Jamie Perman, Vancouver, Washington, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0946V
12. Matthew J. Windsor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0950V
13. Bridgette Wasinger, Los Angeles, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0953V
14. Richard E. Gordon, Johnston, Rhode Island, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0957V
15. Theodora Scarborough, Rockledge, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0958V
16. Andrew Joseph Santos, Bellflower, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0959V
17. Margaret Sferra, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0961V
18. Brenda Allen, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0962V
19. Hugo Albuja, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0969V
20. Frank Tellez, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0971V
21. Donna Frederick, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0974V
22. LaShannon Snowden-Lee, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0975V
23. Juanita Chapple, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0976V
24. Leticia Nava, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0977V
25. Denise Falwell, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0979V
26. Alan Douglas, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0982V
27. Kirsten Wilson-Russell, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0983V
28. Ashley Ott on behalf of B.O., Englewood, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0984V
29. Arielle Rodriguez and Jamiyl Lovett on behalf of J.L., Deceased, Hillsborough, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0985V
30. Mark Schaus on behalf of C.S., Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0986V
31. Gary Wilcher, Beverly Hills, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0992V
32. Gary Hetrick, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0993V
33. Gwenith Culclager on behalf of the estate of Robyn Broughton, Deceased, Sarasota, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0994V
34. Steven Vance, Black River Falls, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0995V
35. Michael Damian DuBos, Houston, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0996V
36. Harold Bare III, Jacksonville, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-0998V
37. Rick Gurholt, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1000V
38. Julio Rendon, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1003V
39. Ami Mechling, Orlando, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1006V
40. Erica Contreras, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1009V
41. Robert Hearn, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1010V
42. Cindy Miller, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1011V
43. Marsha Sommer Gholson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1012V
44. Charita Alexander, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1013V
45. Peter Kuo, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1015V
46. Alexis Olejnicak, St. Paul, Minnesota, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1018V
47. Carolyn Broman, Chicago, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1025V
48. Michael Meyers, Dover, Denver, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1026V
49. Kathleen Brauen, Niagara Falls, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1027V
50. Bethel Boeder, Escondido, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1029V
51. Oralyn Clark, Watkinsville, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1030V
52. Michael Chaplin, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25-1038V
53. Heidi Pawelka, Summit, Wisconsin,

- Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1039V
54. Diane Kelly, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1040V
 55. Teri McDaniel, Mobile, Alabama, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1041V
 56. Paula Krentsa, Sarasota, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1042V
 57. Cassaundra Lantzy, Homosassa, Florida, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1045V
 58. Heather Fenn, Niantic, Connecticut, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1054V
 59. Roxanna Brozek, Los Angeles, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1055V
 60. Christopher Mero, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1057V
 61. Sai Pradnesh Kodali, Reston, Virginia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1059V
 62. Naomi Tirado, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1060V
 63. Jacqueline Rosa, Haverhill, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1061V
 64. Demetrius Teal, Santa Clarita, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1062V
 65. Chris Swenson, Negaunee, Michigan, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1063V
 66. Mariah Ryan on behalf of M.S., Deceased, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1064V
 67. Heather Rish, Greenville, South Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1065V
 68. Sheldon Bernstein, Palo Alto, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1066V
 69. Helen Pepin, Boston, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1068V
 70. Charles Crincoli, Glen Rock, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1069V
 71. Carrie A. Bush, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1071V
 72. Ebony Green, Binghamton, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1072V
 73. Delila DeJesus on behalf of M.M., New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1075V
 74. Jillian Behler, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1082V
 75. Lakima Jackson, Plaquemine, Louisiana, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1084V
 76. Cheryl Farrell, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1085V
 77. Cathy Watson, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1086V
 78. Peter Wakker, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1087V
 79. Shauna McAllister, Exton, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–1088V

[FR Doc. 2025–17213 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Neat Board Pro

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded that the last substantial transformation of the Neat Board Pro occurs in Taiwan.

DATES: The final determination was issued on August 27, 2025. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination no later than October 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Hedstrom, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, at (202) 325–0227.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on August 27, 2025, CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro for purposes of Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. This final determination, Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) H344638, was issued at the request of Amtran Technology Co., Ltd., under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP has concluded that the last substantial transformation of the Neat Board Pro occurs in Taiwan.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that a notice of final determination shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication of such determination in the **Federal Register**.

Alice A. Kipel,

Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade.

90 K Street NE – 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20229–1177



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

HQ H344638

August 27, 2025

OT:RR:CTF:VS H344638 ACH
Category: Origin

Jaden Kuo, PricewaterhouseCoopers WMS Pte. Ltd., 25F No. 333 Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei, 110 Taiwan
RE: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Country of Origin of Neat Board Pro

Dear Mr. Kuo:

This is in response to your January 23, 2025 request, on behalf of Amtran Technology Co., Ltd. (“AmTRAN”), for a final determination concerning the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro, pursuant to Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (“TAA”), as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511 *et seq.*), and subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) Regulations (19 CFR 177.21, *et seq.*). AmTRAN is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and 177.23(a) and is therefore entitled to request this final determination.

Facts

The Neat Board Pro is an all-in-one video conferencing device specifically designed for medium-to-large meeting spaces. It features a 65-inch multi-touch screen, audio and video, and environmental sensors. It can function independently while also offering support for integration with other Neat devices, third-party audio, or a second screen. It operates with a power cord and supports a variety of collaboration applications, such as Zoom, Teams, the Neat App Hub, and Bring Your Own Device.

The Neat Board Pro is designed by AmTRAN, and the device's prospective production will be handled by its Taiwanese supplier, Rick Service Inc. (“Rick Service”). Rick Service will source materials and components from both China and Taiwan and will produce the finished product based on AmTRAN's design in Taiwan. Testing, packing, and the integration of the software will also be conducted in Taiwan.

AmTRAN will purchase the finished goods from Rick Service. Rick Service will outsource the manufacturing of key components in Taiwan, including the printed circuit board assemblies (“PCBAs”), and will then source the remaining materials and components needed to manufacture the product based on the design. For those key components, Rick Service will send the materials and components to a Taiwanese third party, Info-Tek Corporation, for commissioned processing and preliminary testing. After processing, the components will be shipped back to Rick Service for final assembly into finished goods. Upon completion of the assembly, testing will be performed in Taiwan to ensure the quality and operational integrity of the device.

In Taiwan, five different PCBAs are produced from components sourced from China and Taiwan. These PCBAs include the Main Board, Power Board, Audio Board, Input/Output Board, and Sensor Board. These PCBAs and all other components, including speakers, camera, housing, display and touch screen, and electrical controls, will be manufactured into the finished product. The final operational software will also be installed in Taiwan. A majority of the Neat Board Pro's components are sourced from

China, but the majority of the components' cost is attributed to components sourced from Taiwan.

The software user interface for the Neat Board Pro will be developed in the United States by Neatframe Inc. ("Neat"). After receiving the finished goods in Taiwan, AmTRAN's software engineers will integrate this basic functionality with the user interface developed by Neat, ensuring the device incorporates Neat's features and operates smoothly. Upon completion of the quality check, the finished products will be packaged for shipment to the United States.

Issue

What is the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro for the purposes of U.S. Government procurement?

Law and Analysis

CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purpose of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR 177.21–177.31, which implements Title III of the TAA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–2518).

CBP's authority to issue advisory rulings and final determinations comes from 19 U.S.C. 2515(b)(1), which states:

For the purposes of this subchapter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the prompt issuance of advisory rulings and final determinations on whether, under section 2518(4)(B) of this title, *an article is or would be a product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to section 2511(b) of this title.*

Emphasis added.

The Secretary of the Treasury's authority mentioned above, along with other customs revenue functions, are delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security via Treasury Department Order (TO) 100–20 "Delegation of Customs revenue functions to Homeland Security," dated October 30, 2024, and are subject to further delegations to CBP (*see also* 19 CFR part 177, subpart B).

The rule of origin set forth under 19 U.S.C. 2518(4)(B) states:

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

See also 19 CFR 177.22(a).

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of Part 177 consistent with the Federal Procurement Regulation ("FAR"). *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the FAR restricts the U.S. Government's purchase of products to

U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 CFR 25.403(c)(1).

The FAR, 48 CFR 25.003, defines "U.S.-made end product" as:

... an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

Additionally, the FAR, 48 CFR 25.003 defines "designated country end product" as:

a WTO GPA [World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement] country end product, an FTA [Free Trade Agreement] country end product, a least developed country end product, or a Caribbean Basin country end product.

Section 25.003 defines "WTO GPA country end product" as an article that:

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or
(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a WTO GPA country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

Taiwan is a "designated country," and products of Taiwan are eligible for U.S. Government procurement. 48 CFR 25.003.

To determine whether a substantial transformation occurs when components of various origins are assembled into completed products, CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such determinations on a case-by-case basis. The country of origin of the item's components, extent of the processing that occurs within a country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, and use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, factors such as the resources expended on product design and development, the extent and nature of post-assembly inspection and testing procedures, and worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process will be considered when determining whether a substantial transformation has occurred. No one factor is determinative. *See, e.g.,* Headquarters Ruling Letter ("HQ") H311606, dated June 16, 2021; and HQ H302801, dated October 3, 2019.

Energizer Battery, Inc. v. United States, 190 F. Supp. 3d 1308 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2016), involved manufacture of a flashlight in which all the components of the flashlight were of Chinese origin, except for a white LED and a hydrogen getter. The components were imported into the United States and assembled into the finished Generation II flashlight. The *Energizer Battery* court applied the "name, character and use" test to

determine whether a substantial transformation had occurred and noted, citing *Uniroyal, Inc. v. United States*, 542 F. Supp. 1026, 1031 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1982), that when "the post-importation processing consists of assembly, courts have been reluctant to find a change in character, particularly when the imported articles do not undergo a physical change." *Energizer Battery* at 1318. In addition, the court noted that "when the end-use was pre-determined at the time of importation, courts have generally not found a change in use." *Energizer Battery* at 1319, citing as an example, *National Hand Tool Corp. v. United States*, 16 C.I.T. 308, 312 (1992), *aff'd*, 989 F.2d 1201 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Further, courts have considered the nature of the assembly, *i.e.*, whether it is a simple or complex assembly, such that individual parts lose their separate identities and become integral parts of a new article. *Energizer Battery*, 190 F. Supp. 3d 1308.

Regarding electronic equipment, CBP has found that circuit boards undergo a substantial transformation into PCBAs when various components are assembled onto the board via surface-mount technology ("SMT"). *See* C.S.D. 85–25, 19 Cust. Bull. 844 (1985) (determining that the assembly of the PCBA involved a very large number of components and a significant number of different operations, required a relatively significant period of time as well as skill, attention to detail, and quality control, and resulted in significant economic benefit to the beneficiary developing country from the standpoint of both value added to the PCBA and the overall employment generated thereby). Additionally, CBP has found that the mere attachment of wires to a PCBA and installation into a case, along with minor tuning processes, does not result in a substantial transformation. HQ 561232, dated April 20, 2004.

However, in HQ H304677, dated April 21, 2023, CBP found that the country of origin of laser printers was China, even though the main PCBAs were manufactured and installed into the final product in Mexico. In that case, the printer transports which included all the mechanical components of the device, such as the housing, scanner, power supply, and fuser, were manufactured in China. The PCBAs were manufactured in Mexico, where components were added to the board with SMT, and U.S. and Philippine-origin firmware was downloaded onto the PCBA. The PCBAs were then installed into the printers, and the devices underwent a series of tests. CBP determined that the PCBAs were not the only fundamental functioning component of the printer, since the Chinese printer transports also provided character to the final article. Furthermore, since all the mechanical printing functions were imparted by the Chinese transports, the country of origin was China.

The programming of a device may also affect its country of origin. In *Data General v. United States*, 4 C.I.T. 182 (1982), the court determined that the programming of a foreign PROM ("Programmable Read-Only Memory" chip) in the United States substantially transformed the PROM into a U.S. article. In

the United States, the programming bestowed upon each integrated circuit its electronic function, that is, its “memory” which could be retrieved. A distinct physical change was effected in the PROM by the opening or closing of the fuses, depending on the method of programming. The essence of the article, its interconnections or stored memory, was established by programming. *Texas Instruments v. United States*, 681 F.2d 778, 782 (CCPA 1982) (stating the substantial transformation issue is a “mixed question of technology and customs law”).

In the instant case, based on the totality of the circumstances and consistent with the pertinent authorities, we find that the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro is Taiwan. Both the production of the PCBAs and the assembly of the PCBAs into the finished product will occur in Taiwan. The final testing, packing, and programming of the Neat Board Pros will also occur in Taiwan. Although a majority of the components come from China, the most significant components come from Taiwan, and the cost of the components from Taiwan is significantly higher. Therefore, we find the country of origin of the Neat Board Pro to be Taiwan.

Holding

Based on the information provided, for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, the Neat Board Pro is a product of Taiwan.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the **Federal Register**, as required by 19 CFR 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 CFR 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days of publication of the **Federal Register** Notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Alice A. Kipel,

*Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of Trade.*

[FR Doc. 2025–17124 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning FLY Server

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the FLY Server. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded

that the last substantial transformation of the FLY Server occurs in the United States.

DATES: The final determination was issued on August 27, 2025. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination no later than October 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anna Hedstrom, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, at (202) 325–0227.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on August 27, 2025, CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the FLY Server for purposes of Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. This final determination, Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) H349776, was issued at the request of AvePoint Public Sector, Inc. under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP has concluded that the last substantial transformation of the FLY Server occurs in the United States. The final determination also finds that the FLY Server is exempt from the country of origin marking requirements of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that a notice of final determination shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication of such determination in the **Federal Register**.

Alice A. Kipel,

*Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of Trade.*

90 K Street NE – 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20229-1177



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

HQ H349776

August 27, 2025

OT:RR:CTF:VS H349776 ACH

Category: Origin

Hilary Cooper, AvePoint Public Sector, Inc.,

2101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201

RE: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III,
Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C.

2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Country of Origin of FLY Server

Dear Ms. Cooper:

This is in response to your March 10, 2025 request, on behalf of AvePoint Public Sector, Inc. (“AvePoint”), for a final determination concerning the country of origin of the FLY Server, pursuant to Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (“TAA”), as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511 *et seq.*), and subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) Regulations (19 CFR 177.21, *et seq.*). AvePoint is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and 177.23(a) and is therefore entitled to request this final determination.

Facts

AvePoint manufactures the FLY Server, an application for Microsoft SharePoint and Microsoft 365. SharePoint and Microsoft 365 are a multipurpose set of web technologies backed by a common technical infrastructure that is used to provide intranet portals, document and file management, collaboration, social networks, extranets, websites, enterprise search, and business intelligence. They also have system integration, process integration, and workflow automation capabilities.

The FLY Server product simplifies the migration of content from legacy systems into SharePoint and/or Microsoft 365. The FLY Server has a browser-based interface and a fully distributed architecture that offers data transfer capabilities into SharePoint and Microsoft 365. Its migration sources can be executed separately, but they function within a unified platform and are provided as an integrated package.

The development process is as follows:

(1) *Research:* A list of ideas and potential features to be included in the software is compiled. A product roadmap is developed, and test cases are written to govern and ensure that all the requirements of the application and software design are met. Twenty percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step (18 percent of which is performed in the United States and two percent in China).

(2) *Development of Graphic User Interface (“GUT”):* A prototype GUI based on designs created in Step 1 is developed and tested. Ten percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step, all of which is performed in the United States.

(3) *Development/Writing of Software Specifications and Architecture:* The chief architects create a detailed software design in order to modularize the software so that its development can be easily distributed and managed by different development teams. Ten percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step, all of which is performed in the United States.

(4) *Programming of Source Code:* Software modules are distributed to different development teams in the United States and China. Each module is self-contained and can be developed separately but cannot run independently and is not executable code. Twenty-five percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step (five percent of which is performed in the United States and 20 percent in China).

(5) *Software Build*: Separate source code modules are transferred to the repository server hosted in the United States, which is the only place where a development team has access to the entire source code. The team integrates the modules with each other by compiling the source code into object code (a sequence of statements or instructions in a computer language); works out incompatibilities or bugs by re-writing or correcting source code, as needed; makes the software into executable files; and constructs an installation package that is easily installed. The U.S. team creates all the lines of the object code and makes the software executable files in various versions and languages. This step may be performed multiple times if testing indicates the need for correction. Fifteen percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step, all of which is performed in the United States.

(6) *Testing and Validation*: The software package is tested based on functional specifications defined in Step 1. Once the test case pass rate is met, the software is ready for release. Fifteen percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step (five percent of which is performed in the United States and 10 percent in China).

(7) *Preparing Software/Burning Media for Distribution*: The U.S. project management team coordinates with marketing and sales teams to make the software publicly available. Five percent of total product development hours is allocated to this step, all of which is performed in the United States.

Issue

What is the country of origin of the FLY Server for the purposes of U.S. Government procurement?

Law and Analysis

Country of Origin Determination

CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purpose of granting waivers of certain “Buy American” restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR 177.21–177.31, which implements Title III of the TAA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–2518).

CBP’s authority to issue advisory rulings and final determinations stems from 19 U.S.C. 2515(b)(1), which states:

For the purposes of this subchapter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the prompt issuance of advisory rulings and final determinations on whether, under section 2518(4)(B) of this title, *an article is or would be a product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to section 2511(b) of this title.*

Emphasis added.

The Secretary of the Treasury’s authority mentioned above, along with other customs revenue functions, are delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security via Treasury

Department Order (TO) 100–20 “Delegation of Customs revenue functions to Homeland Security,” dated October 30, 2024, and are subject to further delegations to CBP (*see also* 19 CFR part 177, subpart B).

The rule of origin set forth under 19 U.S.C. 2518(4)(B) states:

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

See also 19 CFR 177.22(a).

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of Part 177 consistent with the Federal Procurement Regulation (“FAR”). *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the FAR restricts the U.S. Government’s purchase of products to U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 CFR 25.403(c)(1).

The FAR, 48 CFR 25.003, defines “U.S.-made end product” as:

... an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

CBP has consistently held that conducting a software build—compiling source code into object code—results in a substantial transformation. In Headquarters Ruling Letter (“HQ”) H301776, dated August 7, 2019, two software products were produced using a four-step process: (1) writing original source code, or modifying open source software code in the United States; (2) writing or modifying source code in Canada; (3) compiling the source code into executable object code in the United States; and (4) delivering the finished software to the purchaser. In the final determination, CBP cited to two secondary sources to highlight how “source code” and “object code” differ in several important ways. Source code is a “computer program written in a high level human readable language.” *See, e.g.,* Daniel S. Lin, Matthew Sag, and Ronald S. Laurie, *Source Code versus Object Code: Patent Implications for the Open-Source Community*, 18 Santa Clara High Tech. L.J. 235, 238 (2001). While it is easier for humans to read and write programs in “high level human readable languages,” computers cannot execute these programs. *See Note, Copyright Protection of Computer Program Object Code*, 96 Harv. L. Rev. 1723, 1724 (1983). Computers can execute only “object code,” which is a program consisting of clusters of “0” and “1” symbols. *Id.* Programmers create object code from source code by feeding it into a program known as a “compiler.” *Id.* CBP held that the name,

character, and use of the source code were changed as a result of its compilation into executable object code and its completion into finished software in the United States.

In HQ H268858, dated February 12, 2016, CBP held that conducting a software build resulted in a substantial transformation. In that decision, four software products were produced using a similar multi-stage process: (1) writing the source code in Malaysia; (2) compiling the source code into usable object code in the United States; and (3) installing the finished software on U.S.-origin discs in the United States. CBP held that all four software products were substantially transformed in the United States, finding that the software build conducted in the United States created a new and different article with a new name, character, and use. *See also* HQ H243606, dated December 4, 2013 (source code programmed in China and then compiled into object code in the United States was a substantial transformation).

As in HQ H301776, HQ H268858, and HQ H243606, AvePoint also conducts a software build in the United States. This process is sufficient to create a new article with a new name, character, and use: the name of the product changes from source code to object code, the character changes from computer code to finished software, and the use changes from instructions to an executable program. Accordingly, we find that the last substantial transformation occurs in the United, and therefore, the FLY Server is not a product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2511(b). As to whether the FLY Server produced in the United States qualifies as a “U.S.-made end product,” you may wish to consult with the relevant government procuring agency and review *Acetris Health, LLC v. United States*, 949 F.3d 719 (Fed. Cir. 2020).

Holding

Based on the information provided, for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, the FLY Server is last substantially transformed in the United States.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the **Federal Register**, as required by 19 CFR 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 CFR 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days of publication of the **Federal Register** Notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Alice A. Kipel,
Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of Trade.

[FR Doc. 2025–17123 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4864–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 4 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4864–DR), dated April 24, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of April 24, 2025.

Ballard, Bracken, Carlisle, Clay, Crittenden, Fulton, Harrison, Leslie, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Robertson, Simpson, and Todd Counties for Public Assistance.

Anderson, Bullitt, Daviess, Hardin, Jessamine, Lincoln, McCracken, Mercer, Ohio, and Oldham Counties for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17187 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4877–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4877–DR), dated June 9, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Willie G. Nunn as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17167 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4820–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Connecticut; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Connecticut (FEMA–4820–DR), dated September 20, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Judy M. Kruger as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17143 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4882–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Indiana; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Indiana (FEMA–4882–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Indiana resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of March 30 to April 9, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Indiana.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Joseph P. Cirone, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Indiana have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Crawford, Decatur, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Harrison, Jefferson, Lawrence, Madison, Marshall, Martin, Montgomery, Morgan, Orange, Owen, Perry, Switzerland, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Washington Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17154 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4876–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4876–DR), dated June 9, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of

FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of David R. Gervino as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17164 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4803–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 5 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4803–DR), dated July 23, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of David R. Gervino as

Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17138 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4873–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Arkansas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–4873–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Arkansas resulting from severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of April 2 to April 22, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster

declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Arkansas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Roland W. Jackson, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Arkansas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Clark, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Desha, Fulton, Hot Spring, Jackson, Miller, Ouachita, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Sharp, St. Francis, and White Counties for Individual Assistance.

Clark, Clay, Craighead, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Fulton, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Izard, Jackson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lee, Little River, Lonoke, Marion, Miller, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Pike, Poinsett, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sevier, Sharp, St. Francis, Stone, and Woodruff Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17184 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 5 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of July 6, 2025.

Guadalupe County for Individual Assistance.

Kimble, McCulloch, and Menard Counties for Individual Assistance (already designated for Public Assistance).

Edwards, Lampasas, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, and Sutton Counties for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
*Senior Official Performing the Duties of
Administrator, Federal Emergency
Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2025–17176 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4867–
DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4867–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and wildfires during the period of March 14 to March 15, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, David R. Gervino, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Carter, Franklin, Howell, Iron, Jefferson, Oregon, Ozark, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Louis, Wayne, Webster, and Wright Counties for Individual Assistance.

Bollinger, Butler, Callaway, Carter, Dunklin, Franklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, and Wayne Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
*Senior Official Performing the Duties of the
Administrator, Federal Emergency
Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2025–17193 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4885–
DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4885–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms and flooding during the period of May 23 to May 26, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Dade, Douglas, Ozark, Vernon, and Webster Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to

Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17157 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4864–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4864–DR), dated April 24, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of April 24, 2025.

Breckinridge, Bullitt, Calloway, Daviess, Garrard, Grayson, Hancock, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Jefferson, LaRue, Lincoln, McLean, Meade, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Ohio, Oldham, Pendleton, Powell, Trimble, Warren, and Webster Counties for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially

Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17152 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4863–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Virginia; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Virginia (FEMA–4863–DR), dated April 4, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 25, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Bryan Sizemore, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Jeffrey L. Jones as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially

Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17151 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4826–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Vermont; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Vermont (FEMA–4826–DR), dated September 26, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of William F. Roy as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17145 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17194 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17191 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4868–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Nebraska; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Nebraska (FEMA–4868–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to include the following area among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 21, 2025.

Dakota County for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4867–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4867–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of David R. Gervino as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4867–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4867–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri is hereby amended to include the following area among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 21, 2025.

Camden County for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17190 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4881–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Oregon; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Oregon (FEMA–4881–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Oregon resulting from severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides during the period of March 13 to March 20, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Oregon.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved

assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, John F. Harrison, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Oregon have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17153 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4874–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Mississippi; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Mississippi (FEMA–4874–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Mississippi resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of March 14 to March 15, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Mississippi.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, E. Craig Levy, Sr., of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Mississippi have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Covington, Grenada, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jefferson Davis, Leflore, Marion, Montgomery, Pike, Smith, and Walthall Counties for Individual Assistance.

Calhoun, Carroll, Covington, Grenada, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Leflore, Marion, Pike, Prentiss, Sharkey, Smith, Walthall, and Washington Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant;

97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2025–17160 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–3626–EM; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of an Emergency Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of an emergency declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–3626–EM), dated April 3, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this emergency is closed effective May 16, 2025.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2025–17134 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4761–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

New Hampshire; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of New Hampshire (FEMA–4761–DR), dated February 27, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Judy M. Kruger as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2025–17136 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4874–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Mississippi; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Mississippi (FEMA–4874–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 25, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Mississippi is hereby amended to include the following area among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 21, 2025.

Montgomery County for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17159 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4878–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Tennessee; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–4878–DR), dated June 19, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Tennessee is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of June 19, 2025.

Crockett, Henderson, Humphreys, Lewis, Montgomery, and Shelby Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17170 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–3627–EM; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Arkansas; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of an Emergency Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of an emergency declaration for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–3627–EM), dated April 5, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this emergency is closed effective April 22, 2025.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17135 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4865–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Arkansas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–4865–DR), dated May 8, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 8, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Arkansas resulting from severe storms and tornadoes during the period of March 14 to March 15, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Arkansas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Roland W. Jackson, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Arkansas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Greene, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Randolph, Sharp, and Stone Counties for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17188 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4883–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kansas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Kansas (FEMA–4883–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July

22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Kansas resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of May 18 to May 19, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Kansas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Hannah Penn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Kansas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Bourbon, Cheyenne, Edwards, Gove, Kiowa, Logan, Pratt, Reno, Scott, Sheridan, and Stafford Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17155 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of July 6, 2025.

Burnet, San Saba, Tom Green, Travis, and Williamson Counties for Individual Assistance.

Kendall, Kimble, Menard, and San Saba Counties for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17172 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY****Federal Emergency Management
Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4831–
DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

**Virginia; Amendment No. 11 to Notice
of a Major Disaster Declaration**

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Virginia (FEMA–4831–DR), dated October 1, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 25, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Bryan Sizemore, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Jeffrey L. Jones as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
*Senior Official Performing the Duties of the
Administrator, Federal Emergency
Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2025–17147 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY****Federal Emergency Management
Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4880–
DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

**Michigan; Major Disaster and Related
Determinations**

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Michigan (FEMA–4880–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Michigan resulting from a severe winter storm during the period of March 28 to March 30, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Michigan.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide emergency work (Categories A and B) and permanent work (limited to Categories C–E and G) under the Public Assistance program in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Darrin Ricketts, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal

Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Kalkaska, Mackinac, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle Counties and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians for emergency work (Categories A and B) and permanent work (limited to Categories C–E and G) under the Public Assistance program.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
*Senior Official Performing the Duties of the
Administrator, Federal Emergency
Management Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2025–17180 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY****Federal Emergency Management
Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4855–
DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

**Missouri; Amendment No. 5 to Notice
of a Major Disaster Declaration**

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4855–DR), dated January 1, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that

pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Willie G. Nunn as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17149 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4861–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

West Virginia; Amendment No. 5 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of West Virginia (FEMA–4861–DR), dated February 26, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 19, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 19, 2025, the President amended the

cost-sharing arrangements regarding Federal funds provided under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), in a letter to David E. Richardson, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, under Executive Order 12148, as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of West Virginia resulting from a severe storm, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides during the period of February 15 to February 18, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude that special cost sharing arrangements are warranted regarding Federal funds provided under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”).

Therefore, I amend my declaration of February 26, 2025, to authorize Federal funds for all categories of Public Assistance at 90 percent of total eligible costs.

This adjustment to State and local cost sharing applies only to Public Assistance costs and direct Federal assistance eligible for such adjustments under the law. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act specifically prohibits a similar adjustment for funds provided for Other Needs Assistance (Section 408) and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (Section 404). These funds will continue to be reimbursed at 75 percent of total eligible costs.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17150 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4872–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4872–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 25, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri is hereby amended to include the following area among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 21, 2025.

Ste. Genevieve County for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17199 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4830–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Georgia; Amendment No. 13 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Georgia (FEMA–4830–DR), dated September 30, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Georgeta Dragoiu, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Kevin A. Wallace, Sr. as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17146 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4886–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

New Mexico; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of New Mexico (FEMA–4886–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of New Mexico resulting from severe storms, flooding, and landslides beginning on June 23, 2025, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of New Mexico.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and assistance for debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B), including direct Federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing

Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, José M. Gil Montañez, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of New Mexico have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Lincoln County for Individual Assistance.

Lincoln County for debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B), including direct federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17158 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4870–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Iowa; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Iowa (FEMA–4870–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and

Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Iowa resulting from a severe winter storm on March 19, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Iowa.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Iowa have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Crawford, Harrison, Monona, and Woodbury Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17197 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July 6, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Texas resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding beginning on July 2, 2025, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Texas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas.

Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance is supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Benjamin Abbott, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Texas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Kerr County for Individual Assistance.

Kerr County for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17178 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4864–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–

4864–DR), dated April 24, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this disaster is closed effective May 16, 2025.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17185 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas is hereby amended to

include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of July 6, 2025.

Coke, Concho, and Williamson Counties for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17174 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4878–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Tennessee; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–4878–DR), dated June 19, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Tennessee is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of June 19, 2025.

Carroll, Houston, and Wayne Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17169 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4855–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 4 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4855–DR), dated January 1, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of David R. Gervino as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used

for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17148 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–3625–EM; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Tennessee; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of an Emergency Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of an emergency declaration for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–3625–EM), dated April 2, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this emergency is closed effective April 24, 2025.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals

and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17133 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4812–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

New Hampshire; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of New Hampshire (FEMA–4812–DR), dated August 20, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Judy M. Kruger as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17140 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4877–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4877–DR), dated June 9, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued June 9, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 9, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding on May 16, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Scott and St. Louis Counties and the independent city of St. Louis for Individual Assistance.

Scott and St. Louis Counties and the independent city of St. Louis for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17168 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4872–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4872–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Willie G. Nunn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of David R. Gervino as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17200 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4875–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–

4875–DR), dated May 23, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby amended to include the Public Assistance program for the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 23, 2025.

Adair, Barren, Breathitt, Butler, Carlisle, Casey, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Estill, Jackson, Knott, Knox, LaRue, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, McCreary, Menifee, Metcalfe, Owsley, Powell, Rockcastle, Spencer, Todd, Warren, and Wayne Counties for Public Assistance.

Caldwell, Laurel, Pulaski, Russell, Trigg, and Union Counties for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17161 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of July 6, 2025.

Burnet and Tom Green Counties for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

Llano, Mason, and McCulloch Counties for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17173 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4876–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4876–DR), dated June 9, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued June 9, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 9, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding on April 29, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide emergency work (Categories A and B) and permanent work (limited to Categories C–F) under the Public Assistance program in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, David R. Gervino, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Barry, Greene, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Washington Counties for emergency work (Categories A and B) and permanent work (limited to Categories C–F) under the Public Assistance program.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034,

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17166 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4875–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4875–DR), dated May 23, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 23, 2025.

Allen, Cumberland, and Whitley Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049,

Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidentialy Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17162 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4810–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Vermont; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Vermont (FEMA–4810–DR), dated August 20, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of William F. Roy as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals

and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17139 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4867–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4867–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Willie G. Nunn as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17192 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4815–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Pennsylvania; Amendment No. 4 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (FEMA–4815–DR), dated September 11, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Timothy S. Pheil, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Craig Murphy as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17141 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4864–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4864–DR), dated April 24, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby amended to include Public Assistance for the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of April 24, 2025.

Allen, Barren, Breathitt, Caldwell, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Gallatin, Graves, Green, Greenup, Hickman, Jackson, Johnson, Kenton, Lawrence, Lee, Logan, Lyon, Magoffin, Marion, Martin, Metcalfe, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Rockcastle, Spencer, Taylor, Trigg, Union, Washington, and Wolfe Counties for Public Assistance.

Breckinridge, Butler, Calloway, Carroll, Christian, Clark, Franklin, Garrard, Grayson, Hancock, Hart, Henderson, Hopkins, Jefferson, LaRue, McLean, Meade, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Owen, Pendleton, Powell, Trimble, Warren, Webster, and Woodford Counties for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling;

97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidential Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17186 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4875–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kentucky; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4875–DR), dated May 23, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 23, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the Commonwealth of Kentucky resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, and tornadoes during the period of May 16 to May 17, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas and any other forms of assistance under the Stafford Act that you deem appropriate subject to completion of Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs).

Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance is supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Jeremy Slinker, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Caldwell, Laurel, Pulaski, Russell, Trigg, and Union for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidential Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17163 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4871–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Texas (FEMA–4871–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Texas resulting from severe storms and flooding during the period of March 26 to March 28, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Texas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that

pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Maona N. Ngwira, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Texas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17198 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4869–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Kansas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Kansas (FEMA–4869–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief

and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Kansas resulting from a severe winter storm, straight-line winds, flooding, and wildfires during the period of March 14 to March 19, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Kansas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Hannah Penn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Kansas have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Barton, Chautauqua, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Gray, Greeley, Hodgeman, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Wallace, and Woodson Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17196 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4866–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Oklahoma; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Oklahoma (FEMA–4866–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Oklahoma resulting from wildfires and straight-line winds during the period of March 14 to March 21, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Oklahoma.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, José M. Gil Montañez, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Oklahoma have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Cleveland, Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, Pawnee, and Payne Counties for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17189 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4884–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

West Virginia; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of West Virginia (FEMA–4884–DR), dated July 22, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued July 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated July

22, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of West Virginia resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides during the period of June 14 to June 15, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of West Virginia.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Mark K. O’Hanlon, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of West Virginia have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Marion and Ohio Counties for Individual Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17156 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4876–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 2 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4876–DR), dated June 9, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Willie G. Nunn as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance

(Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17165 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 6 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this disaster is closed effective July 18, 2025.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17177 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4873–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Arkansas; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–4873–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued June 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Arkansas is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 21, 2025.

Greene County for Individual Assistance (already designated for Public Assistance).

Crittenden County for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

Garland and Mississippi Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17183 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4816–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Vermont; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Vermont (FEMA–4816–DR), dated September 10, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of William F. Roy as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17142 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4868–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Nebraska; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Nebraska (FEMA–4868–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Nebraska resulting from a severe winter storm and straight-line winds during the period of March 18 to March 19, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Nebraska.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Hannah Penn, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Nebraska have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Nuckolls, Otoe, Platte, Polk, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Webster, and York Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17195 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4764–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Maine; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Maine (FEMA–4764–DR), dated March 20, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on May 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Robert V. Fogel, of

FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Judy M. Kruger as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17137 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4879–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Texas; Amendment No. 4 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas (FEMA–4879–DR), dated July 6, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This amendment was issued July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Texas is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of July 6, 2025.

Hamilton County for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance.

Travis County for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance).

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17175 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4872–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4872–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Constance C. Johnson-Cage, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Willie G. Nunn as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17181 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4821–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Georgia; Amendment No. 1 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of Georgia (FEMA–4821–DR), dated September 24, 2024, and related determinations.

DATES: This change occurred on June 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Georgeta Dragoiu, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

This action terminates the appointment of Kevin A. Wallace, Sr. as Federal Coordinating Officer for this disaster.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora

Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17144 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4878–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Tennessee; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–4878–DR), dated June 19, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued June 19, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 19, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Tennessee resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of April 2 to April 24, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Tennessee.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds

available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Darryl L. Dragoo, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Tennessee have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Dyer, Hardeman, McNairy, Montgomery, Obion, and Wilson Counties for Individual Assistance.

Cheatham, Davidson, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Grundy, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henry, Hickman, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Perry, Stewart, and Tipton Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17171 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4872–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4872–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of March 30 to April 8, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, David R. Gervino, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cooper, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Maries, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Vernon, Wayne, and Webster Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17182 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Certain DHS Immigration Enforcement-Related Fees Required by HR–1 Reconciliation Bill

AGENCY: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Immigration Fees.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is announcing fees established in HR–1 for certain immigration-related violations. This notice announces the new immigration enforcement-related fees that are administered by DHS and provides notice to the public that DHS will begin assessing and collecting these fees in accordance with HR–1.

DATES: This action is effective on September 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Regulatory Affairs and Policy, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, 500 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20536; telephone (202) 732–6960 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Authority

On July 4, 2025, the President signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Public Law 119–21, 139 Stat. 72 (HR–1). HR–1 was a comprehensive legislative package that changed many laws and added new laws that touch many areas of the United States Government.¹ Among those changes, the law established several new immigration enforcement-related fees. The new immigration enforcement fees codified in HR–1 will be imposed on aliens in addition to any other fees authorized by law and by the Secretary of Homeland Security.²

These fees are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 and are, as established by statute, subject to annual increases based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.³ The funds collected from these fees will be distributed to the appropriate agency or the U.S. Treasury as mandated by statute.⁴

II. New Immigration Enforcement Fees

This notice announces the imposition and collection of certain new immigration enforcement fees in accordance with the HR–1. The fees will be levied against (a) aliens who are ordered removed in absentia pursuant to section 240(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5) and are subsequently arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and (b) inadmissible aliens who are apprehended between ports of entry. See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016, 100017. These fees are not mutually exclusive, and aliens may be subject to the fees under both sections 100016 and 100017. DHS will individually notify aliens to whom these fees apply and, upon notification, provide instructions on how to pay the fees levied as of [September 8, 2025].

The HR–1 fees are meant to cover costs to DHS and are not a “penalty.” Therefore, the fee does not impact U.S. compliance with Article 31(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention, as incorporated by the 1967 Refugee Protocol.⁵

¹ See HR–1, Title X, Subtitle A, Part I, sections 100001 through 1000018.

² See Public Law 119–21, secs. 100016 and 100017.

³ See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016(b)(2) and 100017(b)(2).

⁴ See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016(d) and 100017(d) regarding disposition.

⁵ Article 31(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention provides, “The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorization, provided they

A. Section 100016. Aliens Ordered Removed in Absentia Pursuant to INA Section 240(b)(5) and Subsequently Arrested by ICE

An alien is “ordered removed in absentia” under section 240(b)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5), when the alien fails to attend removal proceedings after receiving written notice of the proceedings and DHS has established “by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that the written notice was so provided and that the alien is removable.”⁶ As such, aliens who fall under INA 240(b)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5), and are subsequently arrested by ICE are subject to the HR–1 fee, which is \$5,000 for FY 2025.

HR–1 provides a single exception from this fee. HR–1 states that the “fee described in this section shall not apply to any alien who was ordered removed in absentia if such order was rescinded pursuant to section 240(b)(5)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C).”⁷ See Public Law 119–21 sec. 100016(c). HR–1 also provides that no waivers are available for this enforcement fee. See Public Law 119–21 sec. 100016(e).

B. Section 100017. Inadmissible Aliens Apprehended in Between Ports of Entry Into the United States

Section 212 of the INA (entitled “Inadmissible aliens”), 8 U.S.C. 1182, lists the grounds of inadmissibility and generally “defines the universe of aliens who are admissible” while setting “the boundaries of admissibility into the United States.”⁸ Aliens who are apprehended by DHS between ports of entry are often subject to the ground of inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6), which provides that any alien “present in the United States

present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.” Although the U.S. is not party to the 1951 Convention, it is party to the 1967 Protocol, which incorporates articles 2 to 34 of the Convention. See *INS v. Stevic*, 467 U.S. 407, 416 & n.9 (1984). Importantly, the term “penalty” in Article 31(1) is understood to mean a criminal sanction, such as imprisonment or a fine, *Cazun v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 856 F.3d 249, 257 n. 16 (3d Cir. 2017), rather than a fee.

⁶ INA 240(b)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5).

⁷ INA 240(b)(5)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C) (“Such an order may be rescinded only—(i) upon a motion to reopen filed within 180 days after the date of the order of removal if the alien demonstrates that the failure to appear was because of exceptional circumstances (as defined in subsection (e)(1)), or (ii) upon a motion to reopen filed at any time if the alien demonstrates that the alien did not receive notice in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) of section 1229(a) of this title or the alien demonstrates that the alien was in Federal or State custody and the failure to appear was through no fault of the alien”).

⁸ *Trump v. Hawaii*, 585 U.S.C. 667, 683–84, 695 (2018).

without being admitted or paroled, or who arrives in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General, is inadmissible.”⁹ However, an alien apprehended between the ports of entry may be inadmissible under INA 212(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6), and/or any other grounds of inadmissibility listed under INA 212, 8 U.S.C. 1182. Aliens who are apprehended between ports of entry and determined to be inadmissible are subject to the HR–1 fee, which is \$5,000 for FY 2025. *See* Public Law 119–21 sec. 100017.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–17221 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–CB–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0054]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until October 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, must be submitted via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at <http://www.regulations.gov> under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0055. All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0054 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0055.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number; comments are not accepted via telephone message.). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at <http://www.uscis.gov>, or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

The information collection notice was previously published in the **Federal Register** on May 15, 2025, at 90 FR 21056, allowing for a 60-day public comment period. USCIS did receive 3 comments in connection with the 60-day notice.

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions, or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: <http://www.regulations.gov> and enter USCIS–2006–0055 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. The comments submitted to USCIS via this method are visible to the Office of Management and Budget and comply with the requirements of 5 CFR 1320.12(c). All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>, and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary submission you make to DHS. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(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 submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* N–445; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* *Primary:* Individuals or households. The information furnished on Form N–445 refers to events that may have occurred since the applicant’s initial interview and prior to the administration of the oath of allegiance. Several months may elapse between these dates and the information that is provided assists the officer in rendering an appropriate decision on the application. USCIS will use the information collected to ensure that all decisions made prior to the respondent’s naturalization remain valid and that no action on the part of respondent has invalidated any of those decisions.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–445 is 593,233 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.25 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 148,308 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is \$0.00.

⁹ INA 212(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6).

Dated: September 3, 2025.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

*Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination
Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S.
Citizenship and Immigration Services,
Department of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2025-17120 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615-0099]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for T Nonimmigrant Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services, Department of
Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615-0099 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS-2006-0059. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at <https://www.regulations.gov> under e-Docket ID number USCIS-2006-0059.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, Samantha Deshommes, Chief, telephone number (240) 721-3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their

individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at <https://www.uscis.gov>, or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: <https://www.regulations.gov> and entering USCIS-2006-0059 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>, and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary submission you make to DHS. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of <https://www.regulations.gov>.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(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 submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for T Nonimmigrant Status.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I-914; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Individuals or households.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I-914 is 1,310 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.63 hours. The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I-914A is 1,120 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.083 hours. The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I-914B is 918 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.915 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection of biometrics is 2,430 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 9,259 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is \$2,532,300.

Dated: September 4, 2025.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

*Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination
Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S.
Citizenship and Immigration Services,
Department of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2025-17217 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2828-25; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2021-0003]

RIN 1615-ZB86

Termination of the 2021 Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services (USCIS),
Department of Homeland Security
(DHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is terminating the 2021 designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status (TPS). The 2021 designation of Venezuela is set to expire on September 10, 2025. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary determined that Venezuela no longer continues to meet the conditions for the 2021 designation for Temporary Protected Status. The Secretary, therefore, is terminating the 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation of Venezuela as required by statute. This termination is effective November 7, 2025. After November 7, 2025, nationals of Venezuela (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Venezuela) who have been granted Temporary Protected Status under Venezuela's 2021 designation will no longer have Temporary Protected Status.

DATES: The 2021 designation of Venezuela for TPS is terminated, effective at 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Humanitarian Affairs Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, (240) 721-3000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Abbreviations

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
 DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 EAD—Employment Authorization Document
 FR—Federal Register
 FRN—Federal Register Notice
 Government—U.S. Government
 INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
 Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
 USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 U.S.C.—United States Code

What is temporary protected status?

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, to designate a foreign state (or part thereof) for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) if the Secretary determines that certain country conditions exist. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1). The Secretary, in her discretion, may grant Temporary Protected Status to eligible nationals of that foreign state (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in the designated foreign state). *See* INA

sec. 244(a)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1)(A).

At least 60 days before the expiration of a foreign state's Temporary Protected Status designation or extension, the Secretary—after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies—must review the conditions in the foreign state designated for Temporary Protected Status to determine whether the conditions for the Temporary Protected Status designation continue to be met. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the Secretary determines that the conditions in the foreign state continue to meet the specific statutory criteria for Temporary Protected Status designation, Temporary Protected Status will be extended for an additional period of 6 months or, in the Secretary's discretion, 12 or 18 months. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), (C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A), (C). If the Secretary determines that the foreign state no longer meets the conditions for Temporary Protected Status designation, the Secretary must terminate the designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B). There is no judicial review of "any determination of the [Secretary] with respect to the designation, or termination or extension of a designation of a foreign state" for Temporary Protected Status. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(5)(A).

Temporary Protected Status is a temporary immigration benefit granted to eligible nationals of a country designated for Temporary Protected Status under the INA, or to eligible aliens without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country. During the designation period, Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States, may not be removed, and are authorized to work and obtain an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) so long as they continue to meet the requirements of Temporary Protected Status. Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries may also apply for and be granted travel authorization as a matter of discretion. The granting of Temporary Protected Status does not result in or lead to lawful permanent resident status or any other immigration status. To qualify for Temporary Protected Status, beneficiaries must meet the eligibility standards at INA section 244(c)(2), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2) in accordance with the implementing regulations at 8 CFR parts 244 and 1244. When the Secretary terminates a country's designation, beneficiaries return to the same immigration status or category that they maintained before Temporary Protected

Status, if any (unless that status or category has since expired or been terminated), or any other lawfully obtained immigration status or category they received while registered for Temporary Protected Status, as long as it is still valid on the date Temporary Protected Status terminates.

2021 Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status

Venezuela was initially designated for Temporary Protected Status on March 9, 2021, for a period of 18 months, on the basis of extraordinary and temporary conditions in Venezuela that prevented nationals of Venezuela from returning in safety. *See Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status and Implementation of Employment Authorization for Venezuelans Covered by Deferred Enforced Departure*, 86 FR 13574 (Mar. 9, 2021). Following the initial designation, Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela was extended again for a period of 18 months from September 10, 2022, through March 10, 2024, based on extraordinary and temporary conditions.¹ Thereafter, former Secretary Mayorkas extended the Venezuela 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation for another 18 months with an expiration date of September 10, 2025 on the basis of extraordinary and temporary conditions, and separately newly designated Venezuela for 18 months, a decision the former Secretary called a "redesignation" (Venezuela 2023 designation) with an expiration of April 2, 2025, resulting in two separate and concurrent Venezuela Temporary Protected Status designations.²

On January 17, 2025, former Secretary Mayorkas issued a notice extending the 2023 designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status for 18 months on the basis of extraordinary and temporary conditions.³ In that notice, former Secretary Mayorkas allowed for a consolidation of filing processes such that all eligible Venezuela Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries (whether under the 2021 or 2023 designation) could obtain Temporary Protected Status through the same extension date of October 2, 2026.⁴

On January 28, 2025, Secretary Noem vacated former Secretary Mayorkas's

¹ *See* Extension of the Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status, 87 FR 55024 (Sept. 8, 2022).

² *See* Extension and Redesignation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status, 88 FR 68130 (Oct. 3, 2023).

³ *See* Extension of the 2023 Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status, 90 FR 5961 (Jan. 17, 2025).

⁴ *Id.*

January 10, 2025 decision, restoring the status quo that preceded that decision.⁵ On February 5, 2025, Secretary Noem issued a notice terminating Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela under the 2023 designation.⁶ The vacatur and termination determinations were the subject of litigation, even though the statute is clear that Temporary Protected Status decisions are not subject to judicial review.⁷ On March 31, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California issued a nationwide order postponing the February 5, 2025 termination and vacatur of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela.⁸ On May 19, 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the government's request for an emergency stay of the district court's order.⁹ Thus, the 2023 designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status has been terminated pursuant to Secretary Noem's February 5, 2025 decision.¹⁰ Separately, Temporary Protected Status under the 2021 designation for Venezuela remains in effect through September 10, 2025.

Secretary's Authority To Terminate the 2021 Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status

At least 60 days before the expiration of a foreign state's Temporary Protected Status designation or extension, the Secretary—after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies—must review the conditions in the foreign state designated for Temporary Protected Status to determine whether the country continues to meet the conditions for the designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the Secretary determines that foreign state no longer meets the conditions for the Temporary

Protected Status designation, the Secretary must terminate the designation. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B). The termination may not take effect earlier than 60 days after the date the **Federal Register** notice of termination is published, or if later, the expiration of the most recent previous extension of the country designation. *See id.* The Secretary, at her discretionary option, may determine the appropriate effective date of the termination and expiration of any Temporary Protected Status-related documentation, such as EADs, issued or renewed after the effective date of termination. *See id.*; *see also* INA sec. 244(d)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(d)(3) (providing the Secretary the discretionary “option” to allow for a certain “orderly transition” period if she determines it to be appropriate).

Reasons for the Secretary's Termination of the 2021 Temporary Protected Status Designation for Venezuela

Consistent with INA section 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A), after consulting with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary reviewed country conditions in Venezuela and considered whether Venezuela continues to meet the conditions for the designation under INA section 244(b)(1)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C). This review included examining: (a) whether extraordinary and temporary conditions in Venezuela that prevent Venezuelan nationals from returning in safety continue to exist, and (b) if permitting Venezuelan nationals to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

Overall, certain conditions for the 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation of Venezuela may continue; however, there are notable improvements in several areas that allow for these nationals to be safely returned to their home country. For example, there have been measurable improvements in Venezuela's economic outlook. Venezuela produced 820,000 barrels of oil daily as reported in July 2024, which was 70,000 more than a year prior and almost twenty percent more than two years prior.¹¹ Hyperinflation dropped significantly from 337% in 2023 to 59.6% in 2024, according to the International Monetary

Fund.¹² Real GDP growth reached 5.3% in 2024, up from 4% in 2023.¹³ Notably, the number of Venezuelans returning to their country of origin increased in 2023.¹⁴ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Organization for Migration have noted that “for every two Venezuelans leaving, one is returning, with 66% of the interviewed returnees expressing their intention to remain in the country.”¹⁵

Based on the Department's review, the Secretary has determined that, even assuming the relevant conditions in Venezuela remain both “extraordinary” and “temporary,” termination of the 2021 Venezuela Temporary Protected Status designation is required because it is contrary to the national interest to permit the Venezuelan nationals (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Venezuela) to remain temporarily in the United States.¹⁶

“National interest” is an expansive standard that may encompass an array of broad considerations, including foreign policy, public safety (e.g., potential nexus to criminal gang membership), national security, migration factors (e.g., pull factors), immigration policy (e.g., enforcement prerogatives), and economic considerations (e.g., adverse effects on U.S. workers, impact on U.S. communities).¹⁷ Determining whether

¹² Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, “Venezuela: Political Crisis and U.S. Policy,” Apr. 4, 2025, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF10230>.

¹³ International Monetary Fund, “Real GDP Growth: Venezuela,” https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/VEN?year=2024.

¹⁴ IOM, “Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Crisis Response Plan 2024” May 21, 2024, <https://crisisresponse.iom.int/response/venezuela-bolivarian-republic-crisis-response-plan-2024>.

¹⁵ UNHCR, “Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Annual Results Report 2024” May 29, 2025, <https://www.unhcr.org/us/media/bolivarian-republic-venezuela-annual-results-report-2024>.

¹⁶ *See INS v. Bagamasbad*, 429 U.S. 24, 25 (1976) (per curiam) (“As a general rule courts and agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach.”); *see also, e.g., Pazine v. Garland*, 115 F.4th 53, 64 (1st Cir. 2024) (“[I]t is black-letter law that ‘agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach’” (quoting *Bagamasbad*, 429 U.S. at 25)).

¹⁷ *See, e.g., Poursina v. USCIS*, 936 F.3d 868, 874 (9th Cir. 2019) (observing, in an analogous INA context, “that the ‘national interest’ standard invokes broader economic and national-security considerations, and such determinations are firmly committed to the discretion of the Executive Branch—not to federal courts” (citing *Trump v. Hawaii*, 585 U.S. 667, 684–86 (2018)); *Flores v. Garland*, 72 F.4th 85, 89–90 (5th Cir. 2023) (same); *Brasil v. Sec'y, Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 28 F.4th 1189, 1193 (11th Cir. 2022) (same); *cf. Matter of D-*

⁵ *See* Vacatur of 2025 Temporary Protected Status Designation for Venezuela, 90 FR 8805 (Feb. 3, 2025).

⁶ *See* Termination of the October 3, 2023 Designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status, 90 FR 9040 (Feb. 5, 2025).

⁷ *See* INA sec. 244(b)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(5)(A).

⁸ *Nat'l TPS All. v. Noem*, 773 F. Supp. 3d 807 (N.D. Cal. 2025), *appeal pending*, No. 25–2120 (9th Cir. filed Apr. 2, 2025).

⁹ *Noem v. Nat'l TPS All.*, No. 24A1059, 2025 WL 1427560 (U.S. May 19, 2025).

¹⁰ On May 30, 2025, the district court narrowed the scope of Temporary Protected Status holders who are entitled to relief, limiting relief to those aliens who received Temporary Protected Status-related documentation based on the October 2, 2026 expiration date for those that received Temporary Protected Status-related documentation from January 17, 2025 up through February 5, 2025. Additionally, the court postponed the effective date of the portion of the Secretary's vacatur decision purporting to invalidate those documents until the case is resolved on the merits. *See Nat'l TPS All. v. Noem*, No. 3:25-cv-01766, 2025 WL 1547628 (N.D. Cal. May 30, 2025).

¹¹ El Pais, “Venezuela experiences an economic recovery in times of electoral uncertainty” July 22, 2024, <https://english.elpais.com/economy-and-business/2024-07-22/venezuela-experiences-an-economic-recovery-in-times-of-electoral-uncertainty.html>.

permitting a class of aliens to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the U.S. national interest therefore calls upon the Secretary's expertise and discretionary judgment, informed by her consultations with appropriate U.S. Government agencies.

Based on her review, the Secretary has determined that termination of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela is required because it is contrary to the national interest to permit Venezuelan nationals (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Venezuela) to remain temporarily in the United States.

President Trump clearly articulated policy imperatives bearing upon the national interest in his immigration and border-related executive orders and proclamations. In Proclamation 10888, "Guaranteeing the States Protection Against Invasion," President Trump emphasized that Congress has established a complex and comprehensive framework under the INA to regulate the entry and exit of aliens and goods across U.S. borders.¹⁸ Under normal conditions, this framework supports national sovereignty by enabling the admission of aliens whose presence serves the national interest and excluding those who may pose risks to public health, safety, or national security. However, in a high-volume border environment—particularly when the system is overwhelmed—this screening process can become ineffective. Limited access to critical information and significant processing delays hinders the ability of federal officials to reliably assess the criminal histories or national security threats posed by aliens attempting to enter the U.S. illegally. As a result, public safety and national security risks are significantly heightened in such conditions.¹⁹

In Executive Order 14161, "Protecting the United States From Foreign Terrorists and Other National Security and Public Safety Threats," President Trump instructed the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Director of National Intelligence to jointly submit to the President a report that identified countries throughout the world "for which vetting and screening

information is so deficient as to warrant a partial or full suspension on the admission of nationals from those countries."²⁰ In Proclamation 10949, "Restricting the Entry of Foreign Nationals to Protect the United States from Foreign Terrorists and Other National Security and Public Safety Threats," President Trump partially restricted and limited the entry of nationals from Venezuela following his review of the requested report.²¹ In support of this decision, President Trump outlined that "Venezuela lacks a competent or cooperative central authority for issuing passports or civil documents and it does not have appropriate screening and vetting measures."²² Venezuela has historically refused to accept back its removable nationals. According to the FY 2023 Entry/Exit Overstay Report, Venezuela had a B-1/B-2 [nonimmigrant visa] overstay rate of 9.83 percent."²³

In Executive Order 14159, "Protecting the American People Against Invasion," President Trump underscored that enforcing the immigration laws "is critically important to the national security and public safety of the United States."²⁴ In furtherance of that objective, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security, along with the Attorney General and Secretary of State, to promptly take all appropriate action, consistent with law, to rescind policies that led to increased or continued presence of illegal aliens in the United States.²⁵ Among the directed actions are to ensure that Temporary Protected Status designations are consistent with the Temporary Protected Status statute and "are appropriately limited in scope and made for only so long as may be necessary to fulfill the textual requirements of that statute."²⁶

The Migration Policy Institute estimates that, as of 2023, 74% of Venezuelan nationals in the United States arrived since 2010, and just 14% of Venezuelans arrived before 2000.²⁷

²⁰ Protecting the United States From Foreign Terrorists and Other National Security and Public Safety Threats, 90 FR 8451 (Jan. 30, 2025).

²¹ See Restricting the Entry of Foreign Nationals to Protect the United States From Foreign Terrorists and Other National Security and Public Safety Threats, 90 FR 24497 (June 10, 2025).

²² *Id.*

²³ CBP, Entry/Exit Overstay Report Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress, Aug. 5, 2025, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-10/24_1011_CBP-Entry-Exit-Overstay-Report-FY23-Data.pdf.

²⁴ Protecting the American People Against Invasion, 90 FR 8443 (Jan. 29, 2025).

²⁵ *Id.*, sec. 16, 90 FR 8446.

²⁶ *Id.*, sec. 16(b), 90 FR 8446.

²⁷ Migration Policy Institute, "Venezuelan Immigrants in the United States" Feb. 6, 2025,

According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data, there were 189,520 apprehensions of Venezuelans in Fiscal Year 2022, 334,914 in Fiscal Year 2023, 313,496 in Fiscal Year 2024, and 65,204 in Fiscal Year 2025 (based on data from October 2024 to April 2025).²⁸ A July 2024 report found that "in the first five months of the year [2024], CBP agents encountered more than 900,000 illegal aliens at the U.S.-Mexico border. The majority hailed from just six countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador, and Colombia, in descending order."²⁹ These figures underscore the dramatic recent increase in Venezuelan migration to the United States and highlight Venezuela's continued role as a major driver of irregular migration at the southern border.

Programs like Temporary Protected Status can act as additional pull factors, potentially worsening an already unsustainable situation. This is particularly so in the case of Venezuela, a country that has been a significant contributor to migration at the southern border and that has caused a sharp increase in irregular migration to the United States. The Attorney General and DHS have long recognized that the potential "magnet effect" of a Temporary Protected Status designation is a valid consideration when evaluating eligibility under the Temporary Protected Status statute.³⁰ A November 2023 report highlighted the impact of the previous administration's Temporary Protected Status designation for Venezuela: "with the Biden administration's announcement redesignating Venezuela as continuing to be eligible for TPS for all who arrived in the United States before July 31, 2023, and with over 472,000 [Venezuelan nationals] potentially benefitting from the measure and quickly allowing them to work legally,

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/venezuelan-immigrants-united-states>.

²⁸ U.S. Customs and Border Protection "Nationwide Encounters," (last updated May 5, 2025), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>.

²⁹ Council on Foreign Relations, "Why Six Countries Account for Most Migrants at the U.S.-Mexico Border" July 9, 2024, <https://www.cfr.org/article/why-six-countries-account-most-migrants-us-mexico-border>.

³⁰ See Extension of Designation and Redesignation of Liberia Under Temporary Protected Status Program, 62 FR 16608, 16609 (Apr. 7, 1997) ("One factor in determining whether redesignation is appropriate is whether it will create a 'magnet effect' for nationals of the country under consideration. In cases where the Attorney General contemplates redesignation, she may consider this possible magnet effect and any other factors weighing against redesignation, together with any discretionary factors in favor of redesignation.").

J., 23 I&N Dec. 572, 579–81 (A.G. 2003) (recognizing that taking measures to stem and eliminate possible incentives for potential large-scale migration from a given country is "sound immigration policy" and an "important national security interest"); *Matter of Dhanasar*, 26 I&N Dec. 884, 890–91 (AAO 2016) (taking into account impact on U.S. workers in "national interest" assessments).

¹⁸ See Guaranteeing the States Protection Against Invasion, 90 FR 8333 (Jan. 29, 2025).

¹⁹ *Id.*

the magnetic pull north continues to be a factor.”³¹ Given Venezuela’s substantial role in driving irregular migration and the clear magnet effect created by Temporary Protected Status, maintaining or expanding Temporary Protected Status for Venezuelan nationals directly undermines efforts to secure the southern border and manage migration effectively.

On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14157, “Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists,”³² which, on February 20, 2025, led to the Department of State announcement of the designation of eight cartels and transnational organizations, including Tren de Aragua (TdA), as Foreign Terrorist Organizations.³³ The associated fact sheet states: “TdA is a transnational organization that originated in Venezuela with cells in Colombia, Peru, and Chile with further reports of sporadic presence in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil. This brutal criminal group has conducted kidnappings, extorted businesses, bribed public officials, authorized its members to attack and kill U.S. law enforcement, and assassinated a Venezuelan opposition figure.”³⁴ On March 14, 2025, President Trump issued Proclamation 10903, “Invocation of the Alien Enemies Act Regarding the Invasion of the United States by Tren de Aragua,” which highlighted that “TdA is closely aligned with, and indeed has infiltrated, the Maduro regime, including its military and law enforcement apparatus.”³⁵

Because of the previous administration’s policies, Tren de Aragua has expanded their operations to the United States as well. In February 2025, ICE arrested a suspected Tren de Aragua gang member who was apprehended by Border Patrol in

December 2023 for entering without inspection, served the next day with a notice to appear before an immigration judge, and released on an order of recognizance because he was traveling with his spouse and children. He was arrested in May 2024 for indecent assault without consent, indecent assault on a person less than 16 years of age, and harassment.³⁶ In March 2025, DHS and ICE announced the arrest of 68 Tren de Aragua members in less than a week.³⁷ In April 2025, the Department of Justice announced that 27 members or associates of Tren de Aragua were charged with racketeering, narcotics, sex trafficking, robbery, and firearms offenses.³⁸ Also in April 2025, ICE arrested a documented Tren de Aragua gang member who had previously entered the U.S. on April 10, 2023, was taken into custody, and placed into immigration proceedings. Although an immigration judge ordered him removed in March 2024, he absconded from authorities before his removal could be carried out and remained in the United States.³⁹ In June 2025, ICE arrested a Tren de Aragua gang member who attacked an ICE agent and an FBI agent and was charged with attempted murder. He had previously entered the U.S. illegally in 2023 and was removed by U.S. Border Patrol. He subsequently re-entered in 2024 and was released into the country with a notice to appear.⁴⁰ DHS has identified aliens who were documented and/or self-admitted Tren de Aragua members who were apprehended by U.S. Border Patrol under the previous administration and released as part of “catch-and-release.”⁴¹ This non-

exhaustive list highlights the prior administration’s failures in adequately vetting aliens entering the country, which has contributed to the entry of numerous Tren de Aragua gang members and posed a serious threat to public safety and national security. These lapses have facilitated the infiltration of violent criminal elements, thereby endangering American communities and undermining the integrity of U.S. immigration benefits such as Temporary Protected Status.

In addition to public safety concerns, there have also been substantiated fraud and vetting failures within this Temporary Protected Status population. For instance, *The New York Times* recently profiled the case of a Venezuelan national with three felony convictions who was erroneously granted Temporary Protected Status under the prior administration.⁴² This is one of multiple cases underscoring systemic vulnerabilities in screening and vetting processes for nationals of Venezuela, and, therefore, supports an assessment that, in DHS’s view, it is contrary to the national interest to continue Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela under the 2021 designation.

Furthermore, DHS records indicate there are Venezuelan nationals (or aliens who last habitually resided in Venezuela) who are Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries or applicants who are or have been the subject of administrative investigations for fraud, public safety and national security. The Secretary accordingly took account of those cases in making her determination, as fraud and egregious public safety violations are contrary to the national interest.

In Executive Order 14150, “America First Policy Directive to the Secretary of State,” President Trump declared “from this day forward, the foreign policy of the United States shall champion core American interests and always put America and American citizens first.” Moreover, in Executive Order 14150, President Trump instructed “as soon as practicable, the Secretary of State shall issue guidance bringing the Department of State’s policies, programs, personnel, and operations in line with an America First foreign policy, which puts America

Communities,” Apr. 30, 2025, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/04/30/reuters-reporting-fails-mention-biden-administration-released-two-tren-de-aragua>.

⁴² The New York Times, “Detention and Deportation as Seen Through a Family Group Chat” June 10, 2025, https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/06/10/us/politics/trump-immigrant-family-deportation-journey.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=article_Share.

³¹ Center for Strategic and International Studies, “The Persistence of the Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Crisis” Nov. 27, 2023, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/persistence-venezuelan-migrant-and-refugee-crisis>.

³² See Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists, 90 FR 8439 (Jan. 29, 2025).

³³ See Foreign Terrorist Organization Designations of Tren de Aragua, Mara Salvatrucha, Cartel de Sinaloa, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, Carteles Unidos, Cartel del Noreste, Cartel del Golfo, and La Nueva Familia Michoacana, 90 FR 10030 (Feb. 20, 2025).

³⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Designation of International Cartels Fact Sheet,” Feb. 20, 2025, <https://www.state.gov/designation-of-international-cartels/>.

³⁵ See Invocation of the Alien Enemies Act Regarding the Invasion of the United States by Tren de Aragua, 90 FR 13033 (Mar. 20, 2025).

³⁶ ICE, “ICE arrests suspected Tren de Aragua member with history of sexual harassment” Feb. 1, 2025, <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-arrests-suspected-tren-de-aragua-member-history-sexual-harassment>.

³⁷ DHS, “DHS Announces Arrest of 68 Tren de Aragua Gang Members in Under 1 Week” Mar. 21, 2025, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/03/21/dhs-announces-arrest-68-tren-de-aragua-gang-members-under-1-week>.

³⁸ DOJ, “27 Members or Associates of Tren de Aragua Charged with Racketeering, Narcotics, Sex Trafficking, Robbery and Firearms offenses” Apr. 21, 2025, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/27-members-or-associates-tren-de-aragua-charged-racketeering-narcotics-sex-trafficking>.

³⁹ ICE, “ICE arrests Tren de Aragua gang member illegally residing in Houston area” April 9, 2025, <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-arrests-tren-de-aragua-gang-member-illegally-residing-houston-area>.

⁴⁰ ICE, “Press Release: ICE Arrests Criminal Illegal Alien Tren de Aragua Gang Member for Attempting to Murder an ICE Officer” June 20, 2025, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/06/20/ice-arrests-criminal-illegal-alien-tren-de-aragua-gang-member-attempting-murder-ice>.

⁴¹ DHS, Press Release: “Reuters ‘Reporting’ Fails to Mention that the Biden Administration Released Two Tren de Aragua Gang Members into American

and its interests first.”⁴³ On March 24, 2025, in Executive Order 14245, President Trump announced his intention to impose tariffs on countries importing Venezuelan oil. The Executive Order states: “the actions and policies of the regime of Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States . . . furthermore, Venezuela’s ongoing destabilizing actions, including its support for illicit activities, necessitate further economic measures to protect United States interests.”⁴⁴ On March 15, 2025, in Proclamation 10903, President Trump stated that the Maduro regime had a “goal of destabilizing democratic nations in the Americas, including the United States.”⁴⁵ In a May 27, 2025 briefing, a Department of State representative commenting on the expired Chevron oil license for Venezuela stated “we are going to continue to deny any funding of the Maduro regime that it uses to oppress the Venezuelan people.”⁴⁶ In a recent meeting with Venezuelan opposition figures, Secretary Rubio “reaffirmed the United States’ support for the restoration of democracy in Venezuela and the release of all political prisoners, as well as the safe return of arbitrarily detained Americans and other foreign nationals in Venezuela.”⁴⁷ This view was reiterated in a July 2025 Department of State press statement issued after the release of American citizens who had been wrongfully detained in Venezuela.⁴⁸ Sustaining the 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation for Venezuela could undercut the United States’ foreign policy objectives of a peaceful, democratic resolution to Venezuela’s political crisis by relieving pressure on Maduro’s regime to enact domestic

reforms and facilitate safe return conditions.

In sum, the Secretary’s decision to terminate the 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation for Venezuela is grounded in a comprehensive assessment of national interest factors including public safety, national security, migration factors, immigration policy, economic considerations, and foreign policy. In considering these factors individually and cumulatively, the Secretary has determined that permitting Venezuelan nationals to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the U.S. national interest.⁴⁹

DHS estimates that there are 268,156 current approved beneficiaries under the 2021 designation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela. As of June 24, 2025, there are 106,673 total pending applications for the 2021 designation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela.⁵⁰

Effective Date of Termination of the 2021 Designation

The Temporary Protected Status statute provides that the termination of a country’s Temporary Protected Status designation may not be effective earlier than 60 days after the notice is published in the **Federal Register** or, if later, the expiration of the most-recent previous extension. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B).

The Temporary Protected Status statute authorizes the Secretary, at her discretion, to allow for an extended “orderly transition” period with respect to the termination and the expiration of any Temporary Protected Status-related documentation, such as EADs. The Secretary has determined, in her discretion, that a 60-day transition period is sufficient and warranted here given the Secretary’s finding that continuing to permit the Venezuelan nationals to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the U.S. national interest. *See* INA sec. 244(d)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(d)(3). Accordingly, the

termination of the 2021 Venezuela TPS designation will be effective 60 days from this notice’s publication date.⁵¹

DHS recognizes that Venezuela Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries under the 2021 designation continue to be employment-authorized during the 60-day transition period.⁵² Accordingly, through this **Federal Register** notice, DHS automatically extends the validity of certain EADs previously issued under the 2021 Temporary Protected Status designation of Venezuela through November 7, 2025. Therefore, as proof of continued employment authorization through November 7, 2025, TPS beneficiaries can show their EADs that have the notation A–12 or C–19 under Category and a “Card Expires” dates of September 9, 2022, March 10, 2024, and September 10, 2025.

The Secretary has considered putative reliance interests in the 2021 Venezuela TPS designation, especially when considering whether to allow for an additional transition period akin to that allowed under certain previous Temporary Protected Status terminations. Temporary Protected Status, as the name itself makes clear, is an inherently temporary status. Temporary Protected Status designations are time-limited and must be periodically reviewed, and Temporary Protected Status notices clearly notify aliens of the designations’ expiration dates, and whether to allow for an orderly transition period is left to the Secretary’s unfettered discretion. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3), (d)(3); 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3), (d)(3). The statute inherently contemplates advance notice of a termination by requiring timely publication of the Secretary’s determination and delaying the effective date of the termination by at least 60 days after publication of a **Federal Register** notice of the termination or, if later, the existing expiration date. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A)–(B), (d)(3); 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A)–(B), (d)(3).

Notice of the Termination of the 2021 TPS Designation of Venezuela

By the authority vested in me as Secretary under INA Section 244(b)(3),

⁴³ America First Policy Directive to the Secretary of State, 90 FR 8337 (Jan. 29, 2025).

⁴⁴ Imposing Tariffs on Countries Importing Venezuelan Oil, 90 FR 13829 (Mar. 27, 2025).

⁴⁵ Invocation of the Alien Enemies Act Regarding the Invasion of the United States by Tren de Aragua, 90 FR 13033 (Mar. 20, 2025).

⁴⁶ DOS, “Department Press Briefing—May 27, 2025” May 27, 2025, <https://www.state.gov/briefings/departments-press-briefing-may-27-2025/>.

⁴⁷ DOS, “Press Release: Secretary Rubio’s Meeting with Venezuelan Opposition Figures” May 23, 2025, <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/05/secretary-rubios-meeting-with-venezuelan-opposition-figures/>.

⁴⁸ DOS, “Press Release: Welcoming the Release of U.S. Nationals and Political Prisoners Held in Venezuela” July 18, 2025, <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/07/welcoming-the-release-of-u-s-nationals-and-political-prisoners-held-in-venezuela/>. (“The Trump Administration continues to support the restoration of democracy in Venezuela.”).

⁴⁹ This determination is consistent with the Secretary’s February 5, 2025 national interest determination with respect to the 2023 TPS designation for Venezuela. *See* 90 FR 9042–43.

⁵⁰ There are 268,156 total approved beneficiaries under the 2021 designation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela. There are 4,813 total approved beneficiaries under the 2023 new designation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela. The total approved beneficiaries are 272,969 between the two designations. There are 106,673 total pending applications under the 2021 designation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela. There are 293,479 total pending applications under the 2023 redesignation of Temporary Protected Status for Venezuela. The total of pending applications is 400,152 between the two designations. Estimates as of June 24, 2025.

⁵¹ *See* 8 CFR 244.19 (“Upon the termination of designation of a foreign state, those nationals afforded temporary Protected Status shall, upon the sixtieth (60th) day after the date notice of termination is published in the **Federal Register**, or on the last day of the most recent extension of designation by the [Secretary of Homeland Security], automatically and without further notice or right of appeal, lose Temporary Protected Status in the United States. Such termination of a foreign state’s designation is not subject to appeal.”).

⁵² *See* INA 244(a)(1)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1)(B); *see also* 8 CFR 244.13(b).

8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3), I have reviewed, in consultation with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies, (a) conditions in Venezuela; and (b) whether permitting the nationals of Venezuela (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Venezuela) to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the national interest of the United States. Based on my review, I have determined that Venezuela no longer continues to meet the conditions for Temporary Protected Status under INA Section 244(b)(1)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C).

Accordingly, I order as follows:

(1) Pursuant to INA Section 244(b)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(B), and considering INA Section 244(d)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(d)(3), the 2021 designation of Venezuela for Temporary Protected Status is terminated effective at 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 7, 2025.

(2) Information concerning the termination of Temporary Protected Status for nationals of Venezuela (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Venezuela) under the 2021 designation will be available at local USCIS offices upon publication of this notice and through the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283. This information will also be published on the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025-17087 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R7-ES-2025-0440; FXES1114070
0000-256-FF07C00000]

Endangered Species and Eagles; Issuance of Biological Opinion and Permit

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of issuance.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the statute of limitations provision in title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are providing this notification of our issuance of a biological opinion and permit for the Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Project. We issue this biological opinion under the Endangered Species Act and this permit under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

ADDRESSES: Information about the biological opinion and permit listed in this notice is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for details.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For the biological opinion: Drew Crane, by telephone at 907-302-9266 or via email at drew_crane@fws.gov.

For the permit: Wendy Loya, by telephone at 907-227-2942 or via email at wendy_loya@fws.gov.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TTD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) (42 U.S.C. 4370m *et seq.*, as amended), the statute of limitations provision (42 U.S.C. 4370m6(a)(1)) requires that claims challenging any authorization issued by a Federal agency for a FAST-41 covered project must be filed within 2 years of the date on which notice of the authorization is published in the **Federal Register**. The provision is intended to provide certainty about the status of legal claims concerning a covered project by establishing a maximum time after which legal proceedings cannot be initiated.

Building on the goal of FAST-41 to increase transparency in Federal decision-making, publication in the **Federal Register** puts potential litigants on notice that an authorization is subject to judicial review and the statute of limitations has begun.

We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are therefore providing notice of our issuance of a biological opinion in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). We also provide notice of our issuance of a permit to conduct certain activities affecting bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalis*) and golden (*Aquila chrysaetos*) eagles under the authority of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), in response to a permit application that we received for the Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Project (Docket No. CP17-178-000). The biological opinion and the permit are final agency actions under the Endangered Species Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, respectively, and authorizations for purposes of FAST-41. Publication of this notice serves as the initiation of the 2-year statute of limitations periods concerning each action.

Availability of Documents

You may view the biological opinion at <https://reports.ecosphere.fws.gov/FWSPublicReports/Reports/Index?reportname=BiologicalOpinionReport> by searching for the appropriate project code provided in the following table and the permit at <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket No. FWS-R7-ES-2025-0440.

Project code/ePermit No.	Applicant	Biological opinion/ permit issuance date
2023-0017116	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	May 1, 2025.
MBPER20700551	Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	May 23, 2025.

Authority

We issue this notice under the authority of title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) (42 U.S.C. 4370m *et seq.*, as amended), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668–668d), and their implementing regulations.

Peter Fasbender,

Assistant Regional Director, Fisheries and Ecological Services Alaska Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–17219 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–DTS#–40757;
PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations
and Related Actions**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before July 19, 2025, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted electronically by September 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to National_Register_Submissions@nps.gov with the subject line “Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>.” If you have no access to email, you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240, sherry_frear@nps.gov, 202–913–3763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before July 19, 2025. Pursuant to Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, comments are being

accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Key: State, County, Property Name, Multiple Name (if applicable), Address/ Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number.

ILLINOIS**Cook County**

The Charles and Emma Brodt House, 1436 W Foster Avenue, Chicago, SG100012165
On Leong Merchants Association Building, 2216 South Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, SG100012168

De Kalb County

Cook, President John Williston, Mansion, 411 College Ave., DeKalb, SG100012171

Stark County

Dr. Thomas Hall's Office, 318 West Jefferson, Toulon, SG100012169

INDIANA**Allen County**

Pennsylvania Produce Terminal Historic District—Fort Wayne, 420, 433, 435, 438, 440, 450 East Brackenridge Street, Fort Wayne, SG100012181

Dearborn County

Walker Hill Farm, 9939, 9925 and 9787 Hwy. 50, Aurora, SG100012174

Dubois County

Indiana Desk Company, 1224 Mill Street, Jasper, SG100012177

Fountain County

Veedersburg First Christian Church, 301 North Mill Street, Veedersburg, SG100012173

Grant County

Marion First United Methodist Church, 624 South Adams Street, Marion, SG100012180

Lake County

St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church, 4200 Alder Street, East Chicago, SG100012182

Marion County

John Hope School No. 26, (Public School Buildings in Indianapolis Built Before 1940 MPS), 1301 East 16th Street, Indianapolis, MP100012178

Martin County

Loogootee Commercial Historic District, Each side of John F. Kennedy Ave. between Vincennes/Butcher and Railroad Streets, extending northeast/southeast to NE & NW 1st Streets south of Wood Street, Loogootee, SG100012179

Porter County

Wilson, Edward Astoria and Margaret, House, 1001 W US 20, Porter, SG100012175

Pulaski County

Francesville Commercial Historic District, Each side of Montgomery Street between Brooks and Salem Streets and each side of Bill Street between Yellow and Lyman Streets, Francesville, SG100012176

MASSACHUSETTS**Hampden County**

The Van der Heyden, 770–780 State Street, Springfield, SG100012170

MICHIGAN**Alpena County**

Alpena Central Historic District, The district is generally bounded by South Chisholm Street, West Washington Avenue, West Fifth Avenue, North Second Avenue, West Clark Street, Ford Avenue, and Thunder Bay, Alpena, SG100012172

NEW YORK**Bronx County**

E. Robert Moore Houses, 674 and 694 East 149th Street, 535 and 525 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, SG100012184

Erie County

Playter-King-Felthousen House, 617 Niagara Street, Buffalo, SG100012185

Franklin County

The Moorings, 365 Big Wolf Road East, Tupper Lake, SG100012186

Nassau County

Lynbrook Public Library, 56 Eldert Street, Lynbrook, SG100012187

NORTH CAROLINA**Montgomery County**

Lane's Chapel Methodist Church and Cemetery, 144 Lane's Chapel Road, New London (Eldorado Township) vicinity, SG100012160

Rowan County

Livingstone College Historic District (Boundary Increase and Decrease), 701 W Monroe Street, Salisbury, BC100012193

SOUTH DAKOTA**Haakon County**

Stroppel Hotel and Hot Mineral Baths, 602 Main Street, Midland, SG100012183

TEXAS**Burleson County**

Ethiopian Star Lodge #308, 211 County Road 267, Snook vicinity, SG100012167

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource(s):

ARIZONA

Coconino County

North End Historic Residential District, (Flagstaff MRA) Roughly bounded by Hunt, San Francisco and Verde, Elm and Cherry, and Beaver and Humphreys Sts., Flagstaff, AD86000899

KANSAS

Douglas County

Pinkney I Historic District (Additional Documentation), (Lawrence, Kansas MPS), Roughly bounded by West 5th St., Tennessee St., West 6th St., and Louisiana St., with 501–533 Louisiana St. and 444–445 West 5th St., Lawrence, AD04000688

NORTH CAROLINA

Rowan County

Livingstone College Historic District (Additional Documentation), W Monroe St., Salisbury, AD82003509

UTAH

Cache County

Lewiston Tithing Office and Granary, (Tithing Offices and Granaries of the Mormon Church TR), 87 E 800 South, Lewiston, AD85000252

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination(s) and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination(s) and supports listing the properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

NEW MEXICO

McKinley County

Fort Wingate Historic District (Boundary Increase), Main Street, Fort Wingate, BC100012191

Fort Wingate Historic District (Additional Documentation), NM 400, Fort Wingate, AD78003076

(Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.)

Sherry A. Frear,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/ National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–17099 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–DTS#–40810; PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before July 26, 2025, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted electronically by September 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to *National_Register_Submissions@nps.gov* with the subject line “Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>.” If you have no access to email, you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240, *sherry_frear@nps.gov*, 202–913–3763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before July 26, 2025. Pursuant to Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Key: State, County, Property Name, Multiple Name(if applicable), Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number.

ILLINOIS

Union County

Rendleman Orchards, 9680 State Route 127, Alto Pass, SG100012200

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo County

University Heights, Bounded by Harvard Drive, Carlisle Boulevard and Silver and Garfield Avenues, Albuquerque, SG100012198

OHIO

Montgomery County

Underwood-Talmage Company, 620 Geyer Street, Dayton, SG100012208

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma County

Baptist Building, 1141 N Robinson Ave., Oklahoma City, SG100012199

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lincoln County

Wendt, Dr. Cyrus L. and Edna J., House, 604 N Broadway St., Canton, SG100012207

TEXAS

Dallas County

Boedeker Ice Cream Company, 1201 South Ervay Street, Dallas, SG100012196

WEST VIRGINIA

Jefferson County

Jacob Folk House, 484 Billmyer Mill Road, Shepherdstown, SG100012203

Kanawha County

Carter G. Woodson School, 1011 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Albans, SG100012201

Marshall County

West Virginia-Pennsylvania Sinclair Cornerstone, 10 off County Road, Georgetown, SG100012202

Morgan County

Largent Bridge, WV Route 9 over the Cacapon River, Largent, SG100012204
Great Cacapon Bridge, WV Route 9 over the Cacapon River, Village of Great Cacapon, SG100012205

Roane County

Spencer Commercial Historic District, Main Street, Market Street, Court Street, Church Street, Beauty Street, Heritage Avenue, Spencer, SG100012206

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination(s) and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination(s) and supports listing the properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville INDEPENDENT CITY

Thomas Jefferson Inn, 1301 Emmet Street North, Charlottesville, SG100012195
(Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.)

Sherry A. Frear,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/ National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–17101 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–737 and 731–
TA–1712 (Final)]

Hexamine (Hexamethylenetetramine)
From China

Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of hexamine from China, provided for in subheading 2933.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the government of China.^{2 3}

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 30, 2024, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Bakelite Synthetics (Atlanta, Georgia). The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of hexamine from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 2025 (90 FR 21948 and as revised in 90 FR 31241, July 14, 2025). The Commission conducted its hearing on July 18, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b)

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 90 FR 33922 and 33923 (July 18, 2025).

³ Commissioner David S. Johanson determines that that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of hexamine from China that have been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the government of China.

and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on September 3, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5660 (September 2025), entitled *Hexamine (Hexamethylenetetramine) from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–737 and 731–TA–1712 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 3, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–17114 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1561]

Importer of Controlled Substances
Application: VA Cooperative Studies
Program

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement
Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: VA Cooperative Studies Program has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplementary Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before October 8, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before October 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on <https://www.regulations.gov>. If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration,

Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on May 9, 2025, VA Cooperative Studies Program, 2401 Centre Avenue South East, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Marihuana Extract	7350	I
Tetrahydrocannabinols ..	7370	I

The company plans to import finished dosage unit products containing the above listed controlled substances for research and clinical trial studies only. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant’s business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Justin Wood,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–17210 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE
ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

Subject 30-Day Notice for the “2025
Final Descriptive Report Update”
Proposed Collection; Comment
Request

AGENCY: National Endowment for the
Arts.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) has submitted the following public information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995:

2025 Final Descriptive Report Update. Copies of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by visiting www.Reginfo.gov.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the address section below within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for proposed information collection requests should be sent within 30 days of publication of this Notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection request by selecting "National Endowment for the Arts" under "Currently Under Review;" then check "Only Show ICR for Public Comment" checkbox. Once you have found this information collection request, select "Comment," and enter or upload your comment and information. Alternatively, comments can be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the National Endowment for the Arts, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, or call (202) 395-7316, within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is particularly interested in comments which:

- 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;
- 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;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; 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 submissions of responses.

Agency: National Endowment for the Arts.

Title: 2025 Final Descriptive Report Update.

OMB Number: 3135-0140.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and individuals.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11,738.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 2.0 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 24,073.

Total Annualized Capital/Startup Costs: 0.

Total Annual Costs (Operating/Maintaining Systems or Purchasing Services): 0.

Description: Final Descriptive Reports elicit relevant information from individuals, nonprofit organizations, and government arts agencies that receive funding from the National Endowment for the Arts. According to OMB 2 CFR part 200, recipients of federal funds are required to report on project activities and expenditures. Reporting requirements are necessary to ascertain that grant projects have been completed, and that all terms and conditions have been fulfilled.

Dated: September 4, 2025.

RaShaunda Thomas,

Deputy Director, Office of Administrative Services & Contracts, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 2025-17119 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537-01-P

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Thursday, September 11, 2025.

PLACE: via ZOOM.

STATUS: Parts of this meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Regular Board of Directors meeting.

The General Counsel of the Corporation has certified that in her opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) permit closure of the following portion(s) of this meeting:

- Executive (Closed) Session

Agenda

- I. Call to Order
- II. Action Item: Resolution to Elect Chairman Hauptman as Temporary Board Chair
- III. Sunshine Act Approval of Executive (Closed) Session
- IV. Executive Session: CEO Report
- V. Executive Session: CFO Report
- VI. Executive Session: General Counsel Report
- VII. Executive Session: CIO Report
- VIII. Action Item: Approval of Meeting Minutes for June 26 Annual Board Meeting

IX. Action Item: Capital Corporations—Master Investment Agreement

X. Action Item: FY2026 Preliminary Spend Plan

XI. Action Item: Capital One Grant

XII. Discussion Item: FY2025-FY2027 Strategic Plan Update

XIII. Discussion Item: Management Program Background and Updates

a. 2025 Board Calendar

b. 2025 Board Agenda Planner

c. CFO Report

i. Financials (through 5/31/25)

ii. Single Invoice Approvals \$100K and over

iii. Vendor Payments \$350K and over

iv. Exceptions

d. Programs Dashboard

e. Housing Stability Counseling Program (HSCP)

f. Strategic Plan Scorecard—FY25 Q3

Portions Open to the Public:

Everything except the Executive (Closed) Session.

Portions Closed to the Public:

Executive (Closed) Session.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Jenna Sylvester, Paralegal, (202) 568-2560; jsylvester@nw.org.

Jenna Sylvester,

Paralegal.

[FR Doc. 2025-17132 Filed 9-4-25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7570-01-P

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Modified Systems of Records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC) is revising the notices for its Privacy Act system of records.

DATES: Comments must be received by OSHRC on or before October 8, 2025.

The revised system of records will become effective on that date, without any further notice in the **Federal Register**, unless comments or government approval procedures necessitate otherwise.

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

- Email: OSHRC_Privacy@oshrc.gov. Include "PRIVACY ACT SYSTEM OF RECORDS" in the subject line of the message.

- Mail: One Lafayette Centre, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457.

• *Hand Delivery/Courier*: same as mailing address.

Instructions: All submissions must include your name, return address, and email address, if applicable. Please clearly label submissions as “PRIVACY ACT SYSTEM OF RECORDS.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron Bailey, Senior Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, via telephone at (202) 606-5410, or via email at OSHRC_Privacy@oshrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4), requires federal agencies such as OSHRC to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of any new or modified system of records.

In each of its nine system-of-records notices (SORNs), OSHRC is revising the sections on record access procedures, contesting record procedures, and notification procedures to provide clarity and update citations to provisions in 29 CFR part 2400. This part, which contains the agency’s Privacy Act regulations, was amended on October 15, 2020, as described in 85 FR 65221.

OSHRC is making additional revisions to two of its SORNs, OSHRC-4 and OSHRC-8. OSHRC is revising the name of OSHRC-4—currently “Payroll and Related Records”—to “Payroll, Work Schedule, and Related Records” to more accurately describe the nature of the records included in this system. In addition, the notice’s section on categories of records is being revised to include records created and maintained pursuant to the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, 5 U.S.C. 6382(d), and its implementing regulations (5 CFR part 630, subpart Q), as well as records related to telework (such as situational telework during weather emergencies). Finally, statutory authority for maintaining leave and telework records has been added to the notice’s section on authorities.

OSHRC is revising the name of OSHRC-8—currently “Database of Commission and ALJ Decisions, and other case-related documents, on OSHRC website”—to “OSHRC website.” The purpose of this revision is to reflect that, in addition to Commission and Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) decisions and other case-related materials posted on oshrc.gov, this system includes personally identifiable information (PII) provided by subscribers to the agency website’s “E-Alerts” and requesters seeking agency records through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (please note that this PII is not accessible to the public when submitted). In addition, due to

changes in website hosting and modifications to the website itself, including improvements in the search engine function for the agency’s Commission and ALJ decisions and the added capability to submit FOIA requests online, revisions have been made to the system’s location and purpose; the categories of individuals covered by the system and the categories of records in that system; the policies and practices for storage, retrieval, retention and disposal of records; and the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards. Further, due to changes in how new material posted on the website is managed, a routine use has been deleted. Finally, guidance from the Office of Management and Budget on digital services and websites has been added to the notice’s section on authorities.

The notices for OSHRC-4 and OSHRC-8, provided below in their entirety, and the modified sections of the other notices—OSHRC-1, OSHRC-2, OSHRC-3, OSHRC-5, OSHRC-6, OSHRC-7, and OSHRC-9—are as follows.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Emergency Contact Information, OSHRC-1.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Human Resources Specialist, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457; (202) 606-5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal

records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

September 21, 2018, 83 FR 47942.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Visitors’ Log Records, OSHRC-2.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Administrative Support Assistant, Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457; (202) 606-5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting

notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

April 14, 2006, 71 FR 19556; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; March 4, 2019, 84 FR 7408.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Transportation Subsidy Program Records, OSHRC-3.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Support Services Specialist, Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457; (202) 606-5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

April 14, 2006, 71 FR 19556; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR

45324; July 12, 2018, 83 FR 32331; August 31, 2020, 85 FR 53863.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Payroll, Work Schedule, and Related Records, OSHRC-4.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

(1) Paper and electronic files are maintained by the Office of the Executive Director, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457; (2) pursuant to an interagency agreement, payroll records are stored electronically by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Finance Center (NFC), P.O. Box 60000, New Orleans, LA 70160-0001.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Human Resources Specialist, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3457; (202) 606-5100.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

5 U.S.C. 301; 5 U.S.C. 5101-6506; 26 U.S.C. 6011, 6109; 29 U.S.C. 661; 44 U.S.C. 3101.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

Records are used by OSHRC and NFC employees to maintain payroll, leave and attendance, and work schedule records for OSHRC employees and Commission members.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system of records covers current and former employees of OSHRC and Commission members.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The records maintained in this system, and the categories of records referenced therein, are as follows. (1) direct deposit records that include the employee's name and signature, address, and telephone number; the type of depositor account selected for direct deposit, and the account and routing numbers; and a voided check; (2) tax records that include the employee's name and signature, social security number, marital status, and home address; the number of allowances for which the employee qualifies; and further information which may be required on state, county, or city withholding certificates; (3) employee retirement estimates that include the employee's name and social security number; (4) records maintained pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act that include the

employee's name, telephone number and email address, signature, and job description; identity of certain family members and, if a child, date of birth; and medical information pertinent to leave requests; (5) telework agreements and self-certification checklists that include the employee's name, address, and telephone number; and (6) records necessary for payroll processing by NFC, including those pertaining to time and attendance and leave records, that may include some or all of the information specified above, as well as additional information concerning deductions, salary and benefits.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information in this system either comes from the individual to whom it applies or is derived from information compiled by OSHRC employees performing administrative duties.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b), all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system of records may be disclosed as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) under the circumstances or for the purposes described below, to the extent such disclosures are compatible with the purposes for which the information was collected, and to the extent disclosure of any medical and/or genetic information is in compliance with Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) of 2008. With respect to medical and genetic information protected under the Rehabilitation Act and/or GINA, records will be withheld or redacted to comply with the specific confidentiality and disclosure requirements set forth by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission at 29 CFR pt. 1630 (Rehabilitation Act) and 29 CFR pt. 1635 (GINA). With these limitations, records may be disclosed as a routine use:

(1) To the Department of Justice (DOJ), or to a court or adjudicative body before which OSHRC is authorized to appear, when any of the following entities or individuals—(a) OSHRC, or any of its components; (b) any employee of OSHRC in his or her official capacity; (c) any employee of OSHRC in his or her individual capacity where DOJ (or OSHRC where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or (d) the United States, where OSHRC determines that litigation is likely to affect OSHRC or any of its components—is a party to litigation or

has an interest in such litigation, and OSHRC determines that the use of such records by DOJ, or by a court or other tribunal, or another party before such tribunal, is relevant and necessary to the litigation.

(2) To an appropriate agency, whether federal, state, local, or foreign, charged with investigating or prosecuting a violation or enforcing or implementing a law, rule, regulation, or order, when a record, either on its face or in conjunction with other information, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, which includes civil, criminal or regulatory violations, and such disclosure is proper and consistent with the official duties of the person making the disclosure.

(3) To a federal, state, or local agency maintaining civil, criminal or other relevant enforcement information, such as current licenses, if necessary to obtain information relevant to an OSHRC decision concerning the hiring, appointment, or retention of an employee; the issuance, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a security clearance; the execution of a security or suitability investigation; the letting of a contract; or the issuance of a license, grant or other benefit.

(4) To a federal, state, or local agency, in response to that agency's request for a record, and only to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the requesting agency's decision in the matter, if the record is sought in connection with the hiring, appointment, or retention of an employee; the issuance, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a security clearance; the execution of a security or suitability investigation; the letting of a contract; or the issuance of a license, grant or other benefit by the requesting agency.

(5) To an authorized appeal grievance examiner, formal complaints manager, equal employment opportunity investigator, arbitrator, or other duly authorized official engaged in investigation or settlement of a grievance, complaint, or appeal filed by an employee, only to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the case or matter.

(6) To OPM in accordance with the agency's responsibilities for evaluation and oversight of federal personnel management.

(7) To officers and employees of a federal agency for the purpose of conducting an audit, but only to the extent that the record is relevant and necessary to this purpose.

(8) To OMB in connection with the review of private relief legislation at any stage of the legislative coordination and

clearance process, as set forth in Circular No. A-19.

(9) To a Member of Congress or to a person on his or her staff acting on the Member's behalf when a written request is made on behalf and at the behest of the individual who is the subject of the record.

(10) To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for records management inspections and such other purposes conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

(11) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when: (a) OSHRC suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (b) OSHRC has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, OSHRC, 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 OSHRC's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

(12) To NARA, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), to the extent necessary to fulfill its responsibilities in 5 U.S.C. 552(h), to review administrative agency policies, procedures and compliance with FOIA, and to facilitate OGIS' offering of mediation services to resolve disputes between persons making FOIA requests and administrative agencies.

(13) To another federal agency or federal entity, when OSHRC determines 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.

(14) To the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for investigation, and to private attorneys, pursuant to a power of attorney.

(15) To the IRS, a copy of an employee's Department of the Treasury Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement.

(16) To state, city, or other local jurisdictions which are authorized to tax the employee's compensation, a copy of an employee's Form W-2. The record will be provided in accordance with a withholding agreement between the state, city, or other local jurisdiction and the Department of the Treasury pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5516, 5517, and

5520, or in response to a written request from an appropriate official of the taxing jurisdiction. The request must include a copy of the applicable statute or ordinance authorizing the taxation of compensation and should indicate whether the authority of the jurisdiction to tax the employee is based on place of residence, place of employment, or both.

(17) To a city, copies of executed city tax withholding certifications, pursuant to a withholding agreement between the city and the Department of the Treasury (5 U.S.C. 5520), and in response to written requests from an appropriate city official to OSHRC's Office of the Executive Director.

(18) To NFC to effect issuance of paychecks via electronic fund transfers (EFT) to employees, and distribution of allotments and deductions to financial and other institutions, and for other authorized purposes.

(19) To the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to update Section 401K type records and benefits; to the Social Security Administration to establish social security records and benefits; to the Department of Labor, Office of Worker's Compensation to process compensation claims; to the Department of Defense to adjust military retirement; to health insurance carriers to process insurance claims; and to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of evaluating veteran's benefits to which the individual may be entitled.

(20) To other federal agencies to effect salary or administrative offsets, or for other purposes connected with the collection of debts owed to the United States, pursuant to sections 5 and 10 of the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

(21) To other federal, state, local or foreign agencies conducting computer matching programs to help eliminate fraud and abuse and to detect unauthorized overpayments made to individuals. When disclosures are made as part of computer matching programs, OSHRC will comply with the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988, and the Computer Matching and Privacy Protections Amendments of 1990.

(22) To the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, the names, social security numbers, home addresses, dates of birth, dates of hire, quarterly earnings, employer identifying information, and state of hire of employees for the purpose of locating individuals to establish paternity, identifying sources of income, and for

other child support enforcement actions as required by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, 42 U.S.C. 653(n).

(23) To “consumer reporting agencies” as defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a(f)) or the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (31 U.S.C. 3701(a)(3)) in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(f).

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Records are stored on paper in file cabinets at OSHRC’s National Office in Washington, DC, and electronically on an access-restricted shared OSHRC drive. Records are also stored electronically on the NFC’s personnel/payroll system.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Records are retrieved manually and electronically by name.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records are retained and disposed of in accordance with NARA’s General Records Schedule 2.4.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

Paper records are maintained in locked file cabinets, and access is limited to personnel who require access to perform their official functions. Access to electronic records maintained on an OSHRC shared drive is restricted to personnel who require access to perform their official functions.

OSHRC records electronically transmitted to its contractor, NFC, are stored on servers in a secured federal complex with access codes, security codes, and/or security guards. Access to networks and data requires a valid username and password and is further restricted to personnel who have the need to know the information for the performance of their official duties.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For

an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

April 14, 2006, 71 FR 19556; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; November 13, 2018, 83 FR 56380; and March 4, 2019, 84 FR 7406.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Office of the General Counsel Records, OSHRC–5.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Office of the General Counsel, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Office of the General Counsel, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457; (202) 606–5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

April 14, 2006, 71 FR 19556; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; October 31, 2018, 83 FR 54789; and July 11, 2024, 89 FR 56904.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

E-Filing/Case Management System, OSHRC–6.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Electronic records are maintained in a government-only cloud within an Oracle Database, operated by Tyler Federal, LLC, at 44470 Chillum Place, Ashburn, VA 20148. Paper records are maintained by the Office of the Executive Secretary, located at 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Supervisory Information Technology Specialist (electronic records contained in the e-filing/case management system) and the Executive Secretary (all other records), OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457; (202) 606–5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

July 7, 2016, 81 FR 44335; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; August 30, 2018, 83 FR 44309; and September 14, 2021, 86 FR 51199.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Personnel Security Records, OSHRC–7.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

The Office of the Executive Director maintains the records in this system. The office is located at 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Human Resources Specialist, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457; (202) 606–5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests

should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

April 14, 2006, 71 FR 19556; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; August 30, 2018, 83 FR 44309; and October 12, 2021, 86 FR 56734.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

OSHRC website, OSHRC–8.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

OSHRC's website is hosted by WP Engine, and records from the website are stored within Google Cloud Platform's data center in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The Office of the Executive Director is responsible for the records in this system. The office is located at 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Supervisory Information Technology Specialist, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457; (202) 606–5100.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

5 U.S.C. 552; 29 U.S.C. 661(g); OMB Memorandum M–10–06; OMB Memorandum M–16–16; OMB Memorandum M–23–22; OMB Memorandum M–24–08.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

This system of records is maintained in order to make Commission and ALJ decisions, as well as other case-related documents, more accessible to the public and agency employees, and to allow for online submission of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system of records covers all individuals referenced and described in Commission and ALJ decisions, and other case-related documents posted on OSHRC's website, including sole proprietors who were cited by OSHA, employees and other witnesses, attorney and non-attorney representatives of each party, and the Commissioners and ALJs. This system also covers individuals who subscribe to "E-Alerts" on the website, as well as individuals who submit FOIA requests through the website.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system of records includes final decisions issued by the Commission

since 1972, and final decisions issued by the ALJs since 1993. This system also includes documents posted on OSHRC's Open Government web page, including select orders issued by ALJs and the Commission, briefing notices issued since 2010, listings of new cases received since 2010, and monthly docket reports issued since 2010. In addition, this system includes certain documents posted in OSHRC's e-FOIA Reading Room, including case filings in select Commission cases. The documents may contain the following information: (1) the names and locations (city and state) of the individuals representing each party; (2) the names of sole proprietors cited by OSHA, as well as employees and other witnesses, and information describing those individuals, including job title and duties, medical history, and other descriptive information that is relevant to the disposition of a case; and (3) the names and job titles of the Commissioners and ALJs. This system also includes a database that contains the names and email addresses of those individuals who subscribe to "E-Alerts." Finally, this system includes a database for submission of online FOIA requests, which may contain names, residential addresses, email addresses, and personal telephone numbers, as well as any other personal information that FOIA requesters enter into an open field to describe their requests.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information in this system of records is derived from records associated with contested cases adjudicated before the Commission and/or the ALJs and, thus, the information may come from individuals who are the subjects of the records or from other sources. Information also comes from individuals who subscribe to "E-Alerts" or submit FOIA requests through the website.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b), all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system of records may be disclosed as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) under the circumstances or for the purposes described below, to the extent such disclosures are compatible with the purposes for which the information was collected:

(1) To the Department of Justice (DOJ), or to a court or adjudicative body before which OSHRC is authorized to appear, when any of the following entities or

individuals—(a) OSHRC, or any of its components; (b) any employee of OSHRC in his or her official capacity; (c) any employee of OSHRC in his or her individual capacity where DOJ (or OSHRC where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or (d) the United States, where OSHRC determines that litigation is likely to affect OSHRC or any of its components—is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and OSHRC determines that the use of such records by DOJ, or by a court or other tribunal, or another party before such tribunal, is relevant and necessary to the litigation.

(2) To an appropriate agency, whether federal, state, local, or foreign, charged with investigating or prosecuting a violation or enforcing or implementing a law, rule, regulation, or order, when a record, either on its face or in conjunction with other information, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, which includes civil, criminal or regulatory violations, and such disclosure is proper and consistent with the official duties of the person making the disclosure.

(3) To a federal, state, or local agency maintaining civil, criminal or other relevant enforcement information, such as current licenses, if necessary to obtain information relevant to an OSHRC decision concerning the hiring, appointment, or retention of an employee; the issuance, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a security clearance; the execution of a security or suitability investigation; the letting of a contract; or the issuance of a license, grant or other benefit.

(4) To a federal, state, or local agency, in response to that agency's request for a record, and only to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the requesting agency's decision in the matter, if the record is sought in connection with the hiring, appointment, or retention of an employee; the issuance, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a security clearance; the execution of a security or suitability investigation; the letting of a contract; or the issuance of a license, grant or other benefit by the requesting agency.

(5) To an authorized appeal grievance examiner, formal complaints manager, equal employment opportunity investigator, arbitrator, or other duly authorized official engaged in investigation or settlement of a grievance, complaint, or appeal filed by an employee, only to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the case or matter.

(6) To OPM in accordance with the agency's responsibilities for evaluation and oversight of federal personnel management.

(7) To officers and employees of a federal agency for the purpose of conducting an audit, but only to the extent that the record is relevant and necessary to this purpose.

(8) To OMB in connection with the review of private relief legislation at any stage of the legislative coordination and clearance process, as set forth in Circular No. A–19.

(9) To a Member of Congress or to a person on his or her staff acting on the Member's behalf when a written request is made on behalf and at the behest of the individual who is the subject of the record.

(10) To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for records management inspections and such other purposes conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

(11) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when: (a) OSHRC suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (b) OSHRC has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, OSHRC, 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 OSHRC's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

(12) To NARA, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), to the extent necessary to fulfill its responsibilities in 5 U.S.C. 552(h), to review administrative agency policies, procedures and compliance with FOIA, and to facilitate OGIS' offering of mediation services to resolve disputes between persons making FOIA requests and administrative agencies.

(13) To another federal agency or federal entity, when OSHRC determines 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.

(14) To the public, via OSHRC's website, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 661(g), which states that “[e]very official act of the Commission shall be entered of

record, and its hearings and records shall be open to the public.” Only personal information that is relevant and necessary to the disposition of OSHRC cases will be included in these decisions.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Records are stored by WP Engine within Google Cloud Platform's data center in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Electronic copies of FOIA request submissions are also maintained by the Office of the General Counsel, which is covered by the system-of-records notice, Office of the General Counsel Records, OSHRC–5.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Commission and ALJ decisions on OSHRC's website can be retrieved by case name, docket number, or keyword search via the search engine located on the website's Decision Search page, and all other documents maintained on the website can be retrieved by a simplified Boolean search via the search engine located on the website's homepage. Although not searchable on the website, the names and email addresses of those who subscribe to “E-Alerts” and information that FOIA requesters submit through the website can be retrieved by OSHRC system administrators.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records are retained and disposed of in accordance with OSHRC Records Control Schedule N1–455–11–003. Pursuant to General Records Schedule 5.1, Item 20, records from FOIA Requests submissions are maintained within Google Cloud Platform's data center for 120 days for business use and then automatically deleted.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

OSHRC requests updates for its website through a secure portal. The website's records are secured within Google Cloud Platform's data center in accordance with federal standards. Access to the names and email addresses of those who subscribe to “E-Alerts,” as well as information submitted through the online FOIA forms, is limited to OSHRC system administrators.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to

29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

September 24, 2007, 72 FR 54301; August 4, 2008, 73 FR 45256; October 5, 2015, 80 FR 60182; September 28, 2017, 82 FR 45324; December 4, 2018, 83 FR 62627.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Reasonable Accommodation Records, OSHRC–9.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

The Office of the Executive Director maintains the records in this system. The office is located at 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Human Resources Specialist, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457; (202) 606–5100.

* * * * *

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to request access to their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals who wish to contest their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on the specific procedures for contesting the content of a record, refer to 29 CFR 2400.6 (procedures for amending personal records), and 29 CFR 2400.7 (procedures for appealing).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals interested in requesting notification about their records should notify: Privacy Officer, OSHRC, 1120 20th Street NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036–3457. For an explanation on how such requests should be drafted, refer to 29 CFR 2400.4 (procedures for requesting notification of and access to personal records).

* * * * *

HISTORY:

November 18, 2021, 86 FR 64532.

Nadine N. Mancini,
General Counsel, Senior Agency Official for Privacy.

[FR Doc. 2025–17093 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7600–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1622 and K2025–1653; Order No. 9134]

Competitive Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is recognizing a recent Postal Service filing requesting the addition of a new Business Partner—Non-Published Rates Product (BPNPR–1) to the Competitive product list. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: Comments are due: September 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission’s Filing Online system at <http://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 and Overview
- II. Postal Service Requests
- III. Notice and Comment
- IV. Ordering Paragraphs

I. Introduction

On August 29, 2025, the Postal Service filed a request to add a new Fulfillment Non-Published Rates (BPNPR–1) to the Competitive product list pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, and 39 CFR 3035.105(a), 3041.320, and 3041.325.¹

II. Postal Service Requests

Background. The Commission adopted rules for streamlined option rulemakings in Docket No. RM2023–5 to “address elements of 39 U.S.C. 3642 review and 39 U.S.C. 3633 pre-implementation review that are broadly applicable to qualifying [negotiated service agreements (NSAs)], and not particular to individual qualifying NSAs.”² Specifically, such proceedings are used to establish eligibility criteria specifying the ways in which qualifying NSAs will be permitted to vary from existing offerings, to review a proposed financial model for qualifying NSAs that accounts for the financial impact of any such variations, and to establish minimum rates for qualifying NSAs. Order No. 7353 at 4.

Non-Published Rates. Requests to add conforming NPR NSA products to the Competitive product list are reviewed in public proceedings, and, if approved, one or more included contracts using the same contract template may be subsequently added to the product without requiring further approval from the Commission. See 39 CFR 3041.320.

The Postal Service describes the Request as one to establish a new set of contracts under the Fulfillment Non-Published Rates product within the *Mail Classification Schedule* (MCS), to be labeled Business Partner—Non-Published Rates (BPNPR) and approve the associated BPNPR–1 contract template. Request at 1. The Postal Service states the proposed BPNPR group consists of fulfillment contracts with domestic customers and will be based on the existing FPNPR financial model and minimum rates, previously approved by the Commission in Order No. 8787 in Docket No. RM2025–7.³ The

¹ Docket Nos. MC2025–1201 and K2025–1201, USPS Request to Establish New Fulfillment Non-Published Rates Product (BPNPR–1) and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal, August 29, 2025 (Request); see Request at 1 n.1.

² Docket No. RM2023–5, Final Order Amending Rules Regarding Competitive Negotiated Service Agreements, August 9, 2024, at 4 (Order No. 7353).

³ *Id.*; Docket No. RM2025–7, *et al.*, Order Authorizing Streamlined Review for Eligible

Postal Service states that the Request includes a contract template which “reflects an updated and consolidated version of the four FFNPR templates originally presented in Docket Nos. MC2025–1201 and K2025–1201.” Request at 3. The Postal Service also states that the template includes common operative components, specifically, the terms that address the applicability of future surcharges, time-limited price changes, appeals, confidentiality, duration (1–3 years), mutual termination for convenience upon a negotiable notice period, and lack of provided packaging. *Id.*

The Postal Service states that the BPNPR–1 template also contains optional provisions for customers to utilize one of three pricing mechanisms: (1) tiered annual pricing; (2) tiered previous quarter pricing; and (3) tiered rolling quarter pricing. *Id.* The Postal Service asserts that “selection of one of these optional provisions will not be inconsistent with the standards of 39 U.S.C. 3633, as the pricing mechanisms will not have any effect on the underlying financials of any given BPNPR contract, and all included contracts will remain consistent with the financial model submitted in Docket No. RM2025–7.” *Id.* at 3–4. The Postal Service further asserts that “none of the pricing mechanisms will introduce any new cost element, establish a new service offering, or impose any specific new requirements on the customer.” *Id.* at 4.

III. Notice and Comment

The Commission establishes Docket Nos. MC2025–1662 and K2025–1653 for consideration of matters raised by the Request. Interested persons may submit comments. Comments are due no later than September 10, 2025. More information on the proceedings may be accessed via the Commission’s website at <https://www.prc.gov>.

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, Samuel Robinson is designated as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in these proceedings. 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.

IV. Ordering Paragraphs

It is ordered:

Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Products and Non-Published Rates Products and Adding Non-Published Rates Products to the Competitive Product List, April 11, 2025 (Order No. 8787); *see* Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration, June 16, 2025 (Order No. 8910).

1. The Commission establishes Docket Nos. MC2025–1662 and K2025–1653 for consideration of the matters raised by the USPS Request to Establish New Fulfillment Non-Published Rates (BPNPR–1) and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal, filed August 29, 2025.

2. Comments by interested persons are due no later than September 10, 2025.

3. Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, the Commission appoints Samuel Robinson to serve as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in these dockets.

4. The Secretary shall arrange for publication of this Order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17097 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1659 and K2025–1650; MC2025–1661 and K2025–1652; MC2025–1663 and K2025–1654; MC2025–1664 and K2025–1655; MC2025–1665 and K2025–1656; MC2025–1666 and K2025–1657]

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:* September 10, 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:

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- 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

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).

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 request public comment in proceedings to review such requests. The comment due date discussed above does not apply to Section III proceedings (Docket Nos. MC2025–1661 and K2025–1652; Docket Nos. MC2025–1663 and K2025–1654; Docket Nos. MC2025–1664 and K2025–1655; and Docket Nos. MC2025–1665 and K2025–1656).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1659 and K2025–1650; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1406 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Elsie Lee-Robbins; *Comments Due*: September 10, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1666 and K2025–1657; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1407 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Evan Wise; *Comments Due*: September 10, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1661 and K2025–1652; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 839, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1663 and K2025–1654; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 840, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

3. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1664 and K2025–1655; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized

Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 841, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

4. *Docket No(s)*.: MC2025–1665 and K2025–1656; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 842, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 2, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17100 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–130; CP2024–499; CP2024–527; K2025–143; MC2025–1667 and K2025–1658; MC2025–1668 and K2025–1659]

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:* September 11, 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.

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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

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).

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. The comment due date discussed above does not apply to Section III proceedings (Docket Nos. MC2025–1667 and K2025–1658; Docket Nos. MC2025–1668 and K2025–1659).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: CP2024–130; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment Two to Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 148 and Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: September 11, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).*: CP2024–499; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 208, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Evan Wise; *Comments Due*: September 11, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).*: CP2024–527; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 227, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: September 11, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).*: K2025–143; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 523, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: September 11, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: MC2025–1667 and K2025–1658; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 843, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. *Docket No(s).*: MC2025–1668 and K2025–1659; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 844, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 3, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17206 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103836; File No. SR–LTSE–2025–20]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Fee Schedule To Adopt Certain Market Data Fees

September 3, 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 21, 2025, Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. (“LTSE” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”) a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III 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 is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a proposed rule change to establish a new section (D. Market Data Fees) in the LTSE Fee Schedule for its proprietary market data feeds, Depth of Book, Top of Book and Last Sale (each an “Exchange Data Feed” and collectively, the “Exchange Data Feeds”) and adopt fees for the Depth of Book and Top of Book Feeds effective August 21, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange’s website at <https://longtermstockexchange.com/>

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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 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 Exchange is proposing to establish a new section (D. Market Data Fees) in the Long-Term Stock Exchange Fee Schedule for its proprietary market data feeds, Depth of Book, Top of Book and Last Sale (each an “Exchange Data Feed” and collectively, the “Exchange Data Feeds”) and adopt fees for the Depth of Book and Top of Book Feeds. The Exchange is proposing to implement the proposed fees effective August 21, 2025.³

Proposed Market Data Pricing

The Exchange offers three separate data feeds to subscribers—Depth of Book, Top of Book and Last Sale.⁴ The Exchange notes that there is no

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–103475 (July 16, 2025), 90 FR 34308 (July 21, 2025) (SR–LTSE–2025–15). See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–103076 (May 20, 2025) 90 FR 22339 (May 27, 2025) (SR–LTSE–2025–08), which was filed on May 12, 2025, and replaced SR–LTSE–2025–05. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–102735 (March 27, 2025) 90 FR 14507 (April 2, 2025) (SR–LTSE–2025–05), which was filed on March 14, 2025, and replaced SR–LTSE–2025–02. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–102498 (February 27, 2025), 90 FR 11335 (March 5, 2025) (SR–LTSE–2025–02) which was filed on February 14, 2025, and replaced SR–LTSE–2024–12. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–102097 (January 3, 2025) 90 FR 2054 (January 10, 2025) (SR–LTSE–2024–12), which was filed on December 20, 2024. The fees were initially adopted in SR–LTSE–2024–08, see Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–101584 (November 12, 2024), 89 FR 90782 (November 18, 2024) (SR–LTSE–2024–08). The Exchange is now withdrawing and replacing this filing with SR–LTSE–2025–20.

⁴ See LTSE Rule 11.330. Data Products. The Exchange notes that in the Rulebook these feeds are defined as the LTSE MEMOIR Depth, LTSE MEMOIR Top and LTSE MEMOIR Last Sale. However, the Exchange is simplifying these names for purposes of simplicity within the LTSE Fee Schedule.

requirement that any market participant subscribe to a particular Exchange Data Feed or any Exchange Data Feed whatsoever, but instead, a market participant may choose to maintain subscriptions to those Exchange Data Feeds it deems appropriate based on the firm's business model. The proposed Exchange Data Feed fees will be the same for each subscriber regardless of size or type of market participant. The proposed pricing for each of the Exchange Data Feeds is set forth below.

Depth of Book

The Depth of Book feed is an LTSE-only market data feed that contains all displayed orders for securities trading on the Exchange (*i.e.*, top and depth-of-book order data), order executions (*i.e.*, last sale data), order cancellations, order modifications, order identification numbers, and administrative messages.⁵ For the receipt of access to the Depth of Book feed the Exchange proposes to charge \$2,500 per data recipient per month. The proposed fee would be charged to any data recipient that receives the Depth of Book feed for the purpose of either internal use within the firm and/or external distribution to Affiliates⁶ or for External Use.⁷ The proposed fee for Depth of Book will be charged only once per data recipient per month per subscribing entity.

Top of Book

The Top of Book feed is a LTSE-only market data feed that contains top of book quotations based on equity orders entered into the trading system as well as administrative messages and last sale data.⁸ For the receipt of access to the Top of Book feed the Exchange proposes to charge \$500 per data recipient per month. The proposed fee would be charged to any data recipient that receives the Top of Book feed for the purpose of either internal distribution

within the Company and/or with Affiliates or external distribution for External Use. The proposed fee for Top of Book will be charged only once per month per subscribing entity.

Last Sale

The Last Sale feed is a LTSE-only market data feed that contains only execution information based on equity orders entered into the System as well as administrative messages.⁹ For the receipt of access to the Last Sale feed the Exchange proposes to charge \$0 per month.

In proposing to charge fees for Exchange Data Feeds, the Exchange has sought to be especially diligent in assessing those fees in a transparent way against its own aggregate costs of providing the related services. It has also sought to carefully and transparently assess the impact on market participants—both generally and in relation to other market participants, *i.e.*, to assure the fees will not create a financial burden on any participant and will not have an undue impact in particular on smaller market participants and competition among market participants in general. The Exchange believes that this level of diligence and transparency is called for by the requirements of Section 19(b)(1) under the Act,¹⁰ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,¹¹ with respect to the types of information self-regulatory organizations (“SROs”) should provide when filing fee changes, and Section 6(b) of the Act,¹² which requires, among other things, that exchange fees be reasonable and equitably allocated,¹³ not designed to permit unfair discrimination,¹⁴ and that they not impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.¹⁵ This rule change proposal addresses those requirements, and the analysis and data in each of the sections that follow are designed to clearly and comprehensively show how they are met.¹⁶

⁹ See LTSE Rule 11.330(a)(3).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

¹⁶ In 2019, Commission staff published guidance suggesting the types of information that SROs may use to demonstrate that their fee filings comply with the standards of the Act (“Fee Guidance”). While LTSE understands that the Fee Guidance does not create new legal obligations on SROs, the Fee Guidance is consistent with LTSE's view about the type and level of transparency that exchanges should meet to demonstrate compliance with their existing obligations when they seek to charge new

Cost Analysis

The Exchange notes it operates a unique model where the LTSE trading system and certain associated services are provided on an outsourced basis by MEMX Technologies LLC (“MEMX Technologies”).¹⁷ As such, a large portion of the Exchange's technology costs, including those related to Exchange Data Feeds, are incorporated into the overall fees that the Exchange pays MEMX Technologies as part of its multi-year arrangement to provide a trading system and associated services.¹⁸ Because of this arrangement, the Exchange does not possess the same level of specificity for cost drivers related to market data as other exchanges have detailed within their own similar filings. However, the Exchange recognizes that the fees it pays MEMX Technologies are for the services MEMX Technologies provides to the Exchange and the associated costs incurred by MEMX Technologies. These services and costs include maintaining a team of highly skilled network engineers, fees charged to MEMX Technologies by the third-party data center operator for the servers and equipment LTSE utilizes, costs associated with projects and initiatives designed to improve overall network performance and stability, and costs associated with fully supporting advances in infrastructure and expansion of network level services, including customer monitoring, alerting and reporting. There are also significant technology expenses related to establishing and maintaining information security services, enhanced network monitoring and customer reporting, as well as Regulation SCI mandated processes, associated with the MEMX Technologies network technology that are borne by the Exchange. Most of the specific expenses for market data fees and the Exchange's DLSA with MEMX Technologies are combined, and therefore the Exchange discusses these expenses, and the portion allocated to market data as part

fees. See Staff Guidance on SRO Rule Filings Relating to Fees (May 21, 2019), available at <https://www.sec.gov/about/staff-guidance-sro-rule-filings-fees>.

¹⁷ The Exchange and MEMX Technologies executed a Development, License and Services Agreement on January 23, 2024, with accompanying Schedules (collectively, the “DLSA”). MEMX Technologies, an affiliate of the MEMX Exchange, is in the business of developing technology systems for use in the financial industry. See SR-LTSE-2024-03.

¹⁸ The DLSA with MEMX Technologies entails both fixed and variable costs. The Exchange used both types of costs when determining aggregated monthly costs detailed below.

⁵ See LTSE Rule 11.330(a)(1).

⁶ “Affiliates” is defined as any Data Recipient meaning any entity that directly or indirectly Controls, is Controlled by, or is under common Control with Data Recipient. An Affiliate of Data Recipient is entitled to the same rights granted to Data Recipient hereunder including the right to use and distribute the Market Data to other Persons subject to the terms of the Exchange Data Agreement. See Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. Exchange Data Agreement. Internal distribution includes the sharing of any Exchange data product to other legal entities affiliated with the firm that have been disclosed to the Exchange.

⁷ “External Use” is defined as the distribution of Market Data to Persons who are not officers, employees or Affiliates of the Distributor. See Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. Exchange Data Agreement. External distribution includes a firm that receives an Exchange data product and then distributes that data to a third-party or one or more data recipients outside the firm.

⁸ See LTSE Rule 11.330(a)(2).

of the “Third-Party Expenses” Cost Driver below.

Further, while the Exchange has been operating since September 2020, it only entered the DLSA with MEMX Technologies in January of 2024 and launched the new trading system in September 2024. Therefore, the Exchange’s most recent publicly available financial statement (2023 Audited Unconsolidated Financial Statement) does not reflect the current costs associated with development and operation of market data on LTSE. Accordingly, the Exchange believes it is more appropriate to justify its fees utilizing a recent monthly billing cycle and extrapolated annualized costs on a going-forward basis.

LTSE recently calculated its aggregate monthly costs for providing Exchange Data Feeds at \$223,336 for 2025.¹⁹ Before the launch of the new trading system in September 2024 the Exchange did not offer any market data products. Now, in order to cover some of the aggregate costs of providing the Exchange Data Feeds to market participants (both Members and non-Members) the Exchange is proposing to

modify its Fee Schedule and charge the Exchange Market Data Fees detailed herein.

In order to determine the Exchange’s costs for providing the services associated with the Exchange Data Feeds, the Exchange conducted an extensive review in which the Exchange analyzed every expense item in the Exchange’s general expense ledger to determine whether each such expense relates to the services associated with the Market Data Fees, and, if such expense did so relate, what portion (or percentage) of such expense actually supports those services. The sum of all such portions of expenses represents the total cost of the Exchange to provide the services associated with the Exchange Data Feeds. For the avoidance of doubt, no expense amount was allocated twice. The Exchange is also providing detailed information regarding the Exchange’s cost allocation methodology—namely, information that explains the Exchange’s rationale for determining that it was reasonable to allocate certain expenses described in this filing towards the total cost to provide Exchange Data Feeds.

The Exchange believes that the Market Data Fees are fair and reasonable because they will only cover a portion of the total annual expense that the Exchange projects to incur in connection with providing the services associated with the proposed Market Data Fees versus the total annual revenue of the Exchange projects to collect in connection with providing those services. Based on market data usage as of May 1st, 2025, as well as projected use through the remainder of the year, the Exchange would generate monthly revenues for 2025 of approximately \$52,000, which will result in a loss for the Exchange.

Costs Related To Offering Market Data

The following chart details the individual line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering market data as well as the percentage of the Exchange’s overall costs per year in that area (e.g., as set forth below, the Exchange allocated approximately 9% of its overall Human Resources cost to offering market data for a total of \$591,228 per year).

Cost drivers	Allocated monthly costs	Allocated yearly costs	% of All
Third-Party Expenses	\$154,349	\$1,852,188	17
Human Resources	49,274	591,228	9
Data Center	19,713	236,552	39
Total	223,336	2,680,027	

Below are additional details regarding each of the line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering the Exchange Data Feeds.

Third-Party Expenses

As discussed above, LTSE has undertaken a unique model where it has outsourced its trading system and related technology to a third-party technology provider, MEMX Technologies. With this arrangement LTSE receives, among other things, (1) a state-of-the-art trading engine used to generate and disseminate the Exchange Data Feeds; (2) servers used at the Exchange’s primary and back-up data centers specifically for the Exchange Data Feeds; and (3) hardware and software to operate and monitor physical assets necessary to offer the Exchange Data Feeds. MEMX Technologies provides personnel to support the use and operation of the LTSE trading platform including but not limited to, monitoring the network,

managing system development and testing, facilitating connection changes and access changes, as well as performing normal maintenance operations. The Exchange has an additional third-party vendor which assists the Exchange with services related to monitoring the trading system. Together these two third-parties account for all the Third-Party expenses. The Exchange’s Third-Party expenses include both fixed and variable costs, but only fixed costs relate to providing market data.

The Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two third-party providers to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to providing market data and thus bears a relationship that is, “in nature and closeness,” directly related to market data. There are four major core technology cost buckets associated with operating the Exchange: (1) the Member Gateways which include physical and

logical connectivity, (2) connectivity to the Securities Information Processor (“SIP”), (3) the Trading Engine, and (4) any downstream services which include system reporting, etc. The Exchange then reviewed each of these technology cost buckets in great detail and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the third-party expense, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for both third-party providers, the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs that was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that the 20% (of the overall 30%) allocated to the cost of the Trading Engine should be associated with the cost of providing market data.

¹⁹ The aggregate monthly costs were determined by taking the individual cost drivers detailed below

and their yearly costs and dividing by twelve months.

Additionally, the Exchange determined an allocation of 5% (of the overall 30%) for the cost of the Member Gateway was appropriate to associate with the cost of providing market data, as well as 5% (of the overall 10%) for the costs to provide downstream services. Blending together only fixed third-party expenses, the Exchange allocated 30% to offering market data. While none of the Exchange's costs related to offering market data were variable, when the variable costs for third-party expenses are added in, offering market data accounted for 17% of the total third-party expenses.

Human Resources

In addition to the cost of personnel of outsourced third-party providers that are allocated in the Third-Party Expense section above, LTSE then calculated an allocation of LTSE employee time for employees whose functions include providing services necessary to offer the Exchange Data Feeds, including performance thereof, as well as personnel with ancillary functions related to establishing and providing such services (such as information security and finance personnel). The Exchange notes that while MEMX Technologies maintains its own network support services, due to the Exchange's independent regulatory oversight obligations, the Exchange and its staff provide certain direct network support services to Members and non-Members, including network monitoring, reporting and support services.

The Exchange also allocated Human Resources costs to provide market data to a limited subset of LTSE personnel with ancillary functions related to monitoring and enabling market data (such as information security and finance personnel), for which the Exchange allocated cost on an employee-by-employee basis (*i.e.*, only including those personnel who do support functions related to providing market data) and then applied a smaller allocation to such employees. Blended together, Human Resources costs to provide market data accounted for 9% of all Human Resource costs. The Exchange notes that it has fewer than fifty (50) employees, and each department leader has direct knowledge of the time spent by each employee with respect to the various tasks necessary to operate the Exchange. The estimates of Human Resources cost were therefore determined by consulting with such department leaders, determining which employees are involved in tasks related to providing market data, and confirming that the proposed allocations were reasonable based on an

understanding of the percentage of their time such employees devote to tasks related to providing market data. The Exchange notes that senior level executives were only allocated Human Resources costs to the extent the Exchange believed they are involved in overseeing tasks related to providing market data. The Human Resources cost was calculated using a blended rate of compensation reflecting salary, equity and bonus compensation, benefits, payroll taxes, and 401(k) matching contributions.

Data Center

In addition to the data center costs included by the Exchange per its DSLA with MEMX Technologies which are allocated in the Third-Party Expenses above, the Exchange also maintains its own footprint in a third-party data center.²⁰ Data center costs include an allocation of the costs the Exchange incurs to monitor its trading platform, as well as the costs to maintain its equipment in the data center. The Exchange does not own the data center facilities, but instead, leases space in a data center operated by a third-party.

The Exchange has two third-party vendors that account for the Data Center expenses. Consistent with the exercise above, the Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two Data Center vendors to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to providing market data and thus bears a relationship that is, "in nature and closeness," directly related to market data. The Exchange then reviewed each of the technology cost buckets detailed above and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the Data Center expenses, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for all Data Center vendors the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that a 15% allocation for the cost of the Member Gateway (of the overall 30%) should be associated with the cost of providing market data. Additionally, the Exchange determined an allocation of 18% (of the overall 30%) for the cost of the Trading Engine was appropriate to associate with the cost of providing market data, as well as 6% (of the overall 10%) for the cost to

provide downstream services. Blended together that is 39% of the overall data center expenses.

Proposed Fees—Additional Discussion

In conducting its cost analysis, the Exchange did not allocate any of its expenses in full to any core service and did not double-count any expenses. Instead, as described above, the Exchange identified and allocated applicable cost drivers across its core services and used the same approach to analyzing costs to form the basis of a separate proposal to adopt fees for connectivity services (the "Connectivity Filing")²¹ and this filing proposing fees for Exchange Data Feeds. Thus, the Exchange's allocations of cost across core services were based on real costs of operating the Exchange and were not double counted across the core services or their associated revenue streams.

LTSE believes the proposed fees for Exchange Data Feeds are fair and reasonable as a form of cost recovery for the Exchange's aggregate costs of offering market data. The proposed fees are expected to generate monthly revenue of approximately \$52,000²² providing partial cost recovery to the Exchange for the aggregate costs of offering Exchange Data Feeds, based on a methodology that narrowly limits the cost drivers that are allocated to those closely and directly related to the particular service. The proposed fees for Exchange Data Feeds are designed to permit the Exchange to cover a portion of costs for providing Exchange Data Feeds, which the Exchange believes is fair and reasonable after taking into account the costs related to creating, generating, and disseminating the Exchange Data Feeds. LTSE notes that like other exchanges, it is after all, a for-profit business. Accordingly, while the Exchange believes in transparency around costs and potential margins, as well as periodic review of revenues and applicable costs (as discussed below), the Exchange does not believe that these

²¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-102322 (February 3, 2025), 90 FR 9175 (February 7, 2025) (SR-LTSE-2025-01) which was filed on January 23, 2025, and replaced SR-LTSE-2024-09. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-101851 (December 9, 2024), 89 FR 101057 (December 13, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-09) which was filed on November 27, 2024, and replaced SR-LTSE-2024-07. See also Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-101320 (October 11, 2024), 89 FR 83731 (October 17, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-07). The fees were initially adopted in SR-LTSE-2024-06, see Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-101226 (October 1, 2024), 89 FR 81587 (October 8, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-06).

²² As stated above, the Exchange launched its new trading platform on September 23, 2024. This expected revenue is based on market data usage as of May 1st, 2025, as well as projected use through the remainder of the year.

²⁰ LTSE has a presence in the Secaucus NY4 data center that is operated by Equinix.

estimates should form the sole basis of whether or not a proposed fee is reasonable or can be adopted. Instead, the Exchange believes that the information should be used solely to confirm that an Exchange is not earning supra-competitive profits, and the Exchange believes its Cost Analysis and related projections demonstrate this fact. As a general matter, the Exchange believes that its costs will remain relatively similar in future years. It is possible however that such costs will either decrease or increase. To the extent the Exchange sees growth in use of Exchange Data Feeds it will receive additional revenue to offset future cost increases. However, if use of Exchange Data Feeds is static or decreases, the Exchange might not realize the revenue that it anticipates or needs in order to cover applicable costs. Accordingly, the Exchange is committing to conduct a one-year review after implementation of these fees. The Exchange expects that it may propose to adjust fees at that time, to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover costs and a reasonable mark-up of such costs.

Similarly, the Exchange expects that it would propose to decrease fees in the event that revenue materially exceeds current projections. In addition, the Exchange will periodically conduct a review to inform its decision making on whether a fee change is appropriate (e.g., to monitor for costs increasing/decreasing or subscribers increasing/decreasing, etc. in ways that suggest the then-current fees are becoming dislocated from the prior cost-based analysis) and expects that it would propose to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover its costs and a reasonable mark-up, or decrease fees in the event that revenue or the mark-up materially exceeds current projections. In the event that the Exchange determines to propose a fee change, the results of a timely review, including an updated cost estimate, will be included in the rule filing proposing the fee change. More generally, the Exchange believes that it is appropriate for an exchange to refresh and update information about its relevant costs and revenues in seeking any future changes to fees, and the Exchange commits to do so.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6(b) ²³ of the Act in general and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) ²⁴ of the

Act, in particular, in that it is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are consistent with the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) ²⁵ of the Act in that they are designed 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 a free and open market and national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and, particularly, are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange notes prior to addressing the specific reasons the Exchange believes the proposed fees and fee structure are reasonable, equitably allocated and not unreasonably discriminatory, that the proposed fee structure described above is consistent with the fee structure used by the Investors Exchange LLC (“IEX”).²⁶ As such, the Exchange believes it is adopting a model that is easily understood by Members and non-Members, most of which also subscribe to market data products from other exchanges, including IEX. For this reason, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees described above are consistent with the Act generally, and Section 6(b)(5) ²⁷ of the Act in particular.

Reasonableness

With regard to reasonableness, the Exchange understands that the Commission has traditionally taken a market-based approach to examine whether the SRO making the fee proposal was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the proposal. The Exchange understands that in general the analysis considers whether the SRO has demonstrated in its filing that (i) there are reasonable substitutes for the product or service; (ii) “platform” competition constrains the ability to set the fee; and/or (iii) revenue and cost analysis shows the fee would not result in the SRO taking supracompetitive profits. If the SRO demonstrates that the fee is subject to significant competitive

forces, the Exchange understands that in general the analysis will next consider whether there is any substantial countervailing basis to suggest the fee’s terms fail to meet one or more standards under the Act. The Exchange further understands that if the filing fails to demonstrate that the fee is constrained by competitive forces, the SRO must provide a substantial basis, other than competition, to show that it is consistent with the Act, which may include production of relevant revenue and cost data pertaining to the product or service.

The Exchange has not determined its proposed overall market data fees based on assumptions about market competition, instead relying upon a cost-plus model to determine a reasonable fee structure that is informed by the Exchange’s understanding of different uses of the products. In this context, the Exchange believes the proposed fees overall are fair and reasonable as a form of partial cost recovery, plus provide the possibility of a reasonable return for Exchange’s aggregate costs of offering the Exchange Data Feeds. The Exchange believes the proposed fees are reasonable because they are designed to generate annual revenue to recoup some of Exchange’s annual costs of providing Exchange Data Feeds. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that this fee methodology is reasonable because it allows the Exchange to recoup some or all of its expenses for providing Exchange Data Feeds. The Exchange also believes that the proposed fees are reasonable because they are less than the fees charged by another exchange ²⁸ with comparable market data products, notwithstanding that another exchange may have different system architectures that may result in different cost structures for the provision of market data.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees for the Exchange Data Feeds are reasonable when compared to fees for comparable products at MEMX LLC (“MEMX”).²⁹ Specifically, the fees for MEMX’s MEMOIR Depth Feed,³⁰ MEMOIR Top Feed ³¹ and MEMOIR Last

²⁸ See the MEMX fee schedule, available at <https://info.memxtrading.com/equities-trading-resources/us-equities-fee-schedule/>.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ For its Depth of Book feed, MEMX charges \$1,500 for internal distributors and \$2,500 for external distributors.

³¹ For its Top of Book feed, MEMX charges \$750 for internal distributors and \$2,000 for external distributors.

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²⁶ Similar to LTSE, IEX did not initially charge for market data but now charges \$2,500 per month for its Depth of Book Feed (DEEP Feed) and \$500 per month for its Top of Book Feed (TOPS Feed). All other market data products on IEX are free.

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

Sale Feed³² in most instances are priced higher than the proposed Exchange Data Feeds. The Exchange notes that MEMX also has fees for enterprise-level distribution, which can result in monthly fees of up to \$5,000 for Depth of Book feed and \$10,000 for Top of Book and Last Sale feed. LTSE does not charge for enterprise-level distribution.

Specifically with respect to the Depth of Book feed, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees for such feed are reasonable because the Depth of Book feed contains more information than the Top of Book and Last Sale data feeds. The Top of Book and Last Sale data feeds, as described above, can be utilized to trade on the Exchange but contain less information than that available on the Depth of Book feed (*i.e.*, even for a subscriber who takes both feeds, such feeds do not contain depth-of-book information). Thus, the Exchange believes it reasonable for the products to be priced as proposed, with Last Sale having no fee, Top of Book priced at \$500, and Depth of Book priced at \$2,500.

Equitable Allocation

The Exchange believes that its proposed fees are reasonable, fair, and equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory because they are designed to align fees with services provided. The Exchange believes that the proposed fees are equitably allocated because they will apply uniformly to all data recipients that choose to subscribe to the Exchange Data Feeds. Any firm that chooses to subscribe to one or more Exchange Data Feeds is subject to the same Fee Schedule, regardless of what type of business they operate, and the decision to subscribe to one or more Exchange Data Feeds is based on objective differences in usage of Exchange Data Feeds among different firms, which are still ultimately in the control of any particular firm. The Exchange believes the proposed pricing among Exchange Data Feeds is equitably allocated because it is based upon the amount of information contained in each data feed. The Top of Book and Last Sale data feeds, as described above, can be utilized to trade on the Exchange but contain less information than that is available on the Depth of Book feed (*i.e.*, even for a subscriber who takes both feeds, such feeds do not contain depth-of-book information). Thus, the Exchange believes it is an equitable allocation of fees for the products to be

priced as proposed, with Last Sale having no fee, Top of Book priced at \$500, and Depth of Book priced at \$2,500.³³

The Proposed Fees Are Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes that the proposed fees are not unfairly discriminatory because they would apply to all data recipients that choose to subscribe to the same Exchange Data Feed(s). Any subscriber that chooses to subscribe to the Exchange Data Feeds is subject to the same Fee Schedule, regardless of what type of business they operate. Because the proposed fees for Depth of Book are higher, subscribers seeking lower cost options may instead choose to receive data from the SIPs or through the Top of Book and/or Last Sale feed for a lower cost. Alternatively, subscribers can choose to pay for the Depth of Book feed in order to receive data in a single feed with depth-of-book information if such information is valuable to subscribers. The Exchange notes that subscribers can also choose to subscribe to a combination of data feeds for redundancy purposes or to use different feeds for different purposes. In sum, each subscriber has the ability to choose the best business solution for itself. The Exchange does not believe it is unfairly discriminatory to base pricing upon the amount of information contained in each data feed. As described above, the Top of Book and Last Sale data feeds can be utilized to trade on the Exchange but contain less information than that is available on the Depth of Book feed (*i.e.*, even for a subscriber who takes both feeds, such feeds do not contain depth-of-book information). Thus, the Exchange believes it is not unfairly discriminatory for the products to be priced as proposed, with Last Sale having no fee, Top of Book priced at \$500, and Depth of Book priced at \$2,500.³⁴

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act,³⁵ the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed fees for Exchange Data Feeds place certain market participants

at a relative disadvantage to other market participants because, as noted above, the proposed fees are associated with usage of Exchange Data Feeds by each market participant based on the type of business they operate, and the decision to subscribe to one or more Exchange Data Feeds is based on objective differences in usage of Exchange Data Feeds among different firms, which are still ultimately in the control of any particular firm, and such fees do not impose a barrier to entry to smaller participants. Accordingly, the proposed fees for Exchange Data Feeds do not favor certain categories of market participants in a manner that would impose a burden on competition; rather, the allocation of the proposed fees reflects the types of Exchange Data Feeds consumed by various market participants and their usage thereof.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed fees place an undue burden on competition on other SROs that is not necessary or appropriate. In particular, market participants are not forced to subscribe to any of the Exchange Data Feeds, as described above. Additionally, another exchange has similar market data fees in place for their participants, but with comparable and in many cases higher rates for market data feeds.³⁶ The proposed fees are based on actual costs and are designed to enable the Exchange to recoup a portion of its costs related to providing market data. Competing equities exchanges are free to adopt comparable fee structures subject to the SEC rule filing process.

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

This proposed rule change establishes dues, fees or other charges among its members and, as such, may take effect upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act³⁷ and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.³⁸ Accordingly, the proposed rule change would take effect upon filing with the Commission.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the

³² For its Last Sale feed, MEMX charges \$500 for internal distributors and \$2,000 for external distributors.

³³ The Exchange believes it is equitable and appropriate to provide the Last Sale data for free.

³⁴ The Exchange believes it is not unfairly discriminatory to provide the Last Sale data for free.

³⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

³⁶ See *supra*, footnote 28 referencing MEMX Exchange.

³⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

³⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

Commission summarily may temporarily suspend the rule change if it appears to the Commission that the action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or would otherwise further 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-LTSE-2025-20 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-LTSE-2025-20. 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-LTSE-2025-20 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17109 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35737; File No. 812-15806]

Gladstone Alternative Income Fund, et al.

September 4, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC").

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") and rule 17d-1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d-1 under the Act.

Summary of Application: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies ("BDCs") and closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

Applicants: Gladstone Alternative Income Fund, Gladstone Capital Corporation, Gladstone Investment Corporation, Gladstone Business Loan, LLC, Gladstone Business Investment, LLC, and Gladstone Management Corporation.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on May 20, 2025, and amended on August 12, 2025, and August 13, 2025.

Hearing or Notification of Hearing: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at Secretaries-Office@sec.gov and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on September 29, 2025, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0-5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary at Secretaries-Office@sec.gov.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: Secretaries-Office@sec.gov. Applicants: David Gladstone, Chief Executive Officer, Gladstone Management Corporation, at david.gladstone@gladstone.com; the following email address: Michael.LiCalsi@gladstone.com; and William J. Tuttle, P.C. and Erin M. Lett, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, at william.tuttle@kirkland.com and erin.lett@kirkland.com, respectively.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Large, Senior Special Counsel, Kieran G. Brown, Senior Counsel, or Daniele Marchesani, Assistant Chief Counsel, at (202) 551-6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' first amended application, filed August 13, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC's EDGAR system.

The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.html>. You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551-8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17212 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103846; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2025-065]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Application of the Minimum Bid Price Rule in Situations Where a Security Does Not Maintain a Closing Bid Price of Greater Than \$0.10 for Ten Consecutive Trading Days

September 3, 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 22, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq" or "Exchange") filed with the

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “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 modify the application of the minimum bid price rule in situations where a security does not maintain a closing bid price of greater than \$0.10 for ten consecutive trading days.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings>, and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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

Nasdaq is proposing to amend Listing Rules 5810 and 5815 to provide that a company will be issued a delisting letter and its security suspended from trading on Nasdaq if the security has a closing bid price of \$0.10 or less for ten consecutive trading days.

Nasdaq listing standards require a company’s equity securities listed on the Nasdaq Global Select, Global and Capital Markets to maintain a closing bid price that is no less than one dollar per share (the “Bid Price Requirement”).³ Upon a company’s

failure to satisfy the applicable Bid Price Requirement, Rule 5810(c)(3)(A) provides for an automatic compliance period of 180 calendar days for the company to achieve compliance with the Bid Price Requirement.⁴ Subject to certain requirements,⁵ a company listed on, or that transfers to, the Nasdaq Capital Market may be provided with a second 180 day compliance period. If a company is not eligible for the second compliance period, or the company is eligible but does not resolve the bid price concern during the second compliance period, the company is issued a Delisting Determination under Rule 5810 with respect to that security, which can be appealed to a Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Hearings Panel. The Panel can allow a company up to an additional 180 days from the date of the Delisting Determination for the company to regain compliance, although trading on Nasdaq would be suspended during the Hearing Panel review process if the company received the second 180 day compliance period.⁶

The bid price rules provide that these compliance periods may be truncated or foregone under certain circumstances. For example, pursuant to Rule 5810(c)(3)(A)(iii), if a company’s security is already non-compliant with the Bid Price Requirement and thereafter has a closing bid price of \$0.10 or less for 10 consecutive trading days (the “Low Price Requirement”),

Secondary Classes of Common Stock listed on the Nasdaq Global or Global Select Markets). The \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement does not apply to Other Securities listed pursuant to the Rule 5700 Series, rights, warrants, convertible debt, and subscription receipts.

⁴ A failure to meet this requirement occurs when a security’s closing bid price is below \$1.00 for a period of 30 consecutive trading days. Compliance is achieved by meeting the applicable standard for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days during the applicable compliance period, unless Staff exercises its discretion to extend this 10-day period as discussed in Rule 5810(c)(3)(H). See Rule 5810(c)(3)(A).

⁵ Listing Rule 5810(c)(3)(A)(ii) states that if a Company listed on the Capital Market is not deemed in compliance before the expiration of the 180 day compliance period, it will be afforded an additional 180 day compliance period, provided that on the 180th day of the first compliance period it meets the applicable market value of publicly held shares requirement for continued listing and all other applicable standards for initial listing on the Capital Market (except the bid price requirement) based on the Company’s most recent public filings and market information and notifies Nasdaq of its intent to cure this deficiency. If a Company does not indicate its intent to cure the deficiency, or if it does not appear to Nasdaq that it is possible for the Company to cure the deficiency, the Company will not be eligible for the second grace period. If the Company has publicly announced information (e.g., in an earnings release) indicating that it no longer satisfies the applicable listing criteria, it shall not be eligible for the additional compliance period under this rule.

⁶ See Rule 5815(c) and Rule 5815(a)(1)(B)(ii)d.

Nasdaq must issue a Delisting Determination with respect to that security, notwithstanding any otherwise available compliance period, including the aforementioned 180 day compliance periods pursuant to Rule 5810(c)(3)(A).

Based on Nasdaq’s experience with the rules, Nasdaq is proposing modifications to the Low Price Requirement to better protect investors.

Immediate Delist Determination

First, Nasdaq proposes to modify the Low Price Requirement such that once a company’s security has a closing bid price below \$0.10 for ten consecutive days, Nasdaq will issue a Staff Delisting Determination under Rule 5810 and the company will be ineligible for any compliance periods otherwise permitted by the rules. This differs from the current rule, which requires a company to first be non-compliant with the Bid Price Requirement (*i.e.*, having had a closing bid price below \$1.00 for 30 consecutive days) before the additional provisions of the Low Price Requirement take effect to truncate any remaining compliance period. As such, the proposed change will accelerate the time when a Delisting Determination is sent in instances where a security’s price quickly declines from above \$1.00 to below \$0.10.

Nasdaq believes that such situations are indicative of deep financial or operational distress within such company, and that the challenges facing such companies, generally, are not temporary and may be so severe that the company is not likely to regain compliance. As such, Nasdaq believes for investor protection reasons that it is appropriate to accelerate the time when the delisting letter is sent in these cases.

Suspension From Trading

Furthermore, Nasdaq believes that it is not appropriate for these very low-priced securities to continue trading on Nasdaq during the pendency of the Hearings Panel review process following receipt of a Staff Delisting Determination. Instead, Nasdaq proposes to amend Rule 5815 to establish that in these situations the stay provisions are not applicable and that the company’s securities will be suspended from trading on Nasdaq during the pendency of any Hearing Panel’s review.

Specifically, Nasdaq proposes to adopt Listing Rule 5815(a)(1)(B)(ii)e. to provide that notwithstanding the general rule that a timely request for a hearing shall ordinarily stay the suspension and delisting action pending the issuance of a written panel decision, a request for a hearing shall not stay the

³ Each tier of Nasdaq includes a requirement that specified securities maintain a \$1.00 minimum bid price. See Rule 5550(a)(2) (Primary Equity Security listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market), Rule 5555(a)(1) (Preferred Stock and Secondary Classes of Common Stock listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market), Rule 5450(a)(1) (Primary Equity Security listed on the Nasdaq Global or Global Select Markets), Rule 5460(a)(3) (Preferred Stock and

suspension of the securities from trading where the matter relates to a request made by a company that has failed to comply with the Low Price Requirement (as revised by the other change in this filing). Nasdaq proposes to further clarify that compliance with the Low Price Requirement can be achieved by meeting the applicable standard (*i.e.*, \$1.00) for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days, unless Staff exercises its discretion to extend the 10 business day period pursuant to its authority to do so under Rule 5810(c)(3)(H).

A company that is suspended under the proposed rule could appeal the Delisting Determination to a Hearings Panel, but its securities would trade in the over-the-counter market while that appeal is pending. Pursuant to Listing Rule 5815(c)(1)(A) the Hearings Panel will continue to have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to provide an exception for up to 180 days from the date of the Delisting Determination for the company to regain compliance with the Low Price Requirement. Pursuant to Listing Rule 5815(c)(1)(E) the Hearings Panel will also continue to have the authority to find the company in compliance with all applicable listing standards and reinstate the trading of the company's securities on Nasdaq.

Nasdaq proposes to make the proposed rule change operative 45 days after Commission approval. As described in Rule 5810(c)(3)(A)(iii), a company will be considered non-compliant with the Low Price Requirement if it has a closing bid price of \$0.10 or less for ten consecutive trading days after the operative date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the rule change will not apply to any company that has received a Delisting Determination for failure to satisfy the bid price requirements under Rule 5810(c)(3)(A) and has appeared before a Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Hearings Panel on or before the operative date, in which case any such company is not subject to the rule change for the duration of the Panel's jurisdiction.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,⁷ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁸ in particular, in that it is designed 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, in general to protect

investors and the public interest, by enhancing Nasdaq's listing requirements and immediately issuing a Delisting Determination and suspending from trading any securities that are non-compliant with the Low Price Requirement. In that regard, Nasdaq has observed that the challenges facing such companies generally are not temporary and may be so severe that the company is not likely to regain compliance with the Bid Price Requirement. Moreover, the price concerns with these companies can be a leading indicator of other listing compliance concerns, and these companies often become subject to delisting for other reasons during the compliance periods.

While listed, these securities are exempt from the "Penny Stock Rules,"⁹ which provide enhanced investor protections to prevent fraud and safeguard against potential market manipulation. In particular, the Penny Stock Rules generally require that broker-dealers provide a disclosure document to their customers describing the risk of investing in Penny Stocks and approve customer accounts for transactions in Penny Stocks. Nasdaq believes that an exemption from these Penny Stock requirements may not be appropriate for consistently low-priced stocks because these securities may have similar characteristics to Penny Stocks. Nasdaq therefore believes it is appropriate to subject these securities to heightened scrutiny given the availability of the exemption to securities listed on Nasdaq.

Nasdaq also believes that the proposal to amend Listing Rule 5815(a)(1)(B)(ii) to provide that a hearing request shall not stay the suspension of the securities from trading when the matter relates to a request made by a company that has failed to maintain compliance with the Low Price Requirement is designed to protect investors and the public interest. In particular, this change will prevent continued trading on Nasdaq in such company's securities until an independent Hearings Panel reviews the Delisting Determination and determines whether trading on Nasdaq is appropriate.

Finally, Nasdaq believes the proposed rule changes further the objectives of Section 6(b)(7) of the Act in that it continues to provide a fair procedure for companies subject to these enhanced listing requirements. These companies can seek review of a Delisting Determination from a Hearings Panel, which can find that the company is in

compliance with Nasdaq's rules or can afford the company additional time to regain compliance, and a company can appeal the Hearings Panel decision to the Nasdaq Listing and Hearing Review Council.¹⁰ Allowing a 45-day operative delay before the new rule becomes effective allows companies at various stages of the process to prepare for the new rule once it is approved, including by seeking to effect a reverse stock split, if necessary. As a result, Nasdaq believes that the proposed rule appropriately balances the need for appropriate listing standards with the statutory requirement to protect investors and the public interest.

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. While Nasdaq does not believe there will be any impact on competition from the proposed change, any impact on competition that does arise will be necessary to better protect investors, in furtherance of investor protections, which is a central purpose of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission shall: (a) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or (b) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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:

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹ See Exchange Act Rules 3a51-1, 17 CFR 240.3a51-1, and 15g-1 to 15g-100, 17 CFR 240.5g-1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ See Listing Rules 5815 and 5820, respectively.

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–NASDAQ–2025–065 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–NASDAQ–2025–065. 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–NASDAQ–2025–065 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17106 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103845; File No. 4–631]

Joint Industry Plan; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Amendment to the Plan To Address Extraordinary Market Volatility To Add 24X National Exchange LLC as a Participant

September 3, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 11A(a)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 608 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 12, 2025, 24X National Exchange LLC (“24X National Exchange” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities

and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) an amendment to the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (“LULD Plan” or “Plan”) as a Participant.³ The amendment adds 24X National Exchange as a Participant⁴ to the LULD Plan. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the amendment from interested persons.

I. Description and Purpose of the Amendment

On November 27, 2024, the Commission issued an order approving issued an order granting the Exchange's application for registration as a national securities exchange.⁵ As noted above, the proposed amendment adds 24X National Exchange as a Participant to the LULD Plan.

Under Section II(C) of the LULD Plan, any entity registered as a national securities exchange or national securities association under the Exchange Act may become a Participant by: (1) becoming a participant in the applicable Market Data Plans, as defined in Section I(F) of the Plan; (2) executing a copy of the Plan, as then in effect; (3) providing each then-current Participant with a copy of such executed Plan; and (4) effecting an amendment to the Plan as specified in Section III (B) of the Plan. Section III(B) of the LULD Plan sets forth the process for a prospective new Participant to effect an amendment of the Plan. Specifically, the LULD Plan provides that such an amendment to the Plan may be effected by the new national securities exchange or national securities association by executing a copy of the Plan as then in effect (with the only changes being the addition of the new Participant's name in Section II(A) of the Plan); and submitting such executed Plan to the Commission. The amendment will be effective when it is approved by the Commission in accordance with Rule 608 of Regulation NMS, or otherwise becomes effective pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS.

24X National Exchange has become a participant in the applicable Market

³ See Letter from David Sassoon, General Counsel, dated August 12, 2025 to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission. On May 6, 2012, the Commission issued an order approving the Plan on a pilot basis (the “Approval Order”). See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67091 (May 31, 2012), 77 FR 33498 (June 6, 2012). The Commission approved the LULD Plan on a permanent basis on April 11, 2019. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85623, 84 FR 16086 (April 17, 2019).

⁴ Defined in Section I(K) of the Plan as follows: “Participant” means a Party to the Plan.

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101777 (Nov. 27, 2024), 89 FR 97092 (Dec. 6, 2024) (“Approval Order”).

Data Plans,⁶ executed a copy of the Plan currently in effect, with the only change being the addition of its name in Section II(A) of the Plan, and has provided a copy of the Plan executed by 24X National Exchange to each of the other Participants. 24X National Exchange has also submitted the executed Plan to the Commission. Accordingly, all of the Plan requirements for effecting an amendment to the Plan to add 24X National Exchange as a Participant have been satisfied.

II. Effectiveness of the Proposed Amendment

The foregoing Plan amendment has become effective pursuant to Rule 608(b)(3)(iii)⁷ because it involves solely technical or ministerial matters. At any time within sixty days of the filing of this amendment, the Commission may summarily abrogate the amendment and require that it be refiled pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of Rule 608,⁸ if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanisms of, a national market system or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

III. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the amendment is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number 4–631 on the subject line.

⁶ See Letters from Jeff Kimsey, Chairman, Operating Committee, CTA/CQ Plans, to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission, dated July 21, 2025 to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, SEC (relating to Twenty-Ninth Substantive Amendment to the Second Restatement of the CTA Plan and Thirtieth Substantive Amendment to the Restated CQ Plan adding 24X National Exchange as a participant) and Jeff Kimsey, Chairman, Operating Committee, UTP Plan, to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission, dated July 21, 2025 (relating to Fifty-Fourth Amendment to the UTP Plan adding 24X National Exchange as a participant). These amendments were all filed as ministerial amendments and were effective on filing pursuant to the respective plans and Rule 608(b)(3)(iii) of Regulation NMS.

⁷ 17 CFR 242.608(b)(3)(iii).

⁸ 17 CFR 242.608(a)(1).

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78k–1(a)(3).

² 17 CFR 242.608.

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 4–631. 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 (<http://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 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 4–631 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17105 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 11, 2025.

PLACE: The meeting will be held via remote means and at the Commission's headquarters, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Commissioners, Counsel to the Commissioners, the Secretary to the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meeting. Certain staff members who have an interest in the matters also may be present.

In the event that the time, date, or location of this meeting changes, an announcement of the change, along with the new time, date, and/or place of the meeting will be posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov>.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has

certified that, in his opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), 9(B) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402(a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9)(ii) and (a)(10), permit consideration of the scheduled matters at the closed meeting.

The subject matter of the closed meeting will consist of the following topics:

Institution and settlement of injunctive actions;

Institution and settlement of administrative proceedings;

Resolution of litigation claims; and

Other matters relating to examinations and enforcement proceedings.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting agenda items that may consist of adjudicatory, examination, litigation, or regulatory matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For further information, please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551–5400.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: September 4, 2025.

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17214 Filed 9–4–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103837; File No. 4–861]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; 24X National Exchange LLC; Order Declaring Effective a Minor Rule Violation Plan

September 3, 2025.

On July 8, 2025, 24X National Exchange LLC (“24X” or the “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a proposed minor rule violation plan (“MRVP” or “Plan”) pursuant to Section 19(d)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19d–1(c)(2) thereunder.² The proposed MRVP was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 2025.³ The Commission received no comments on the proposal. This order declares the Exchange's proposed MRVP effective.

The Exchange's MRVP specifies the rule violations that will be included in the Plan and will have sanctions not

exceeding \$2,500. Any violations resolved under the MRVP would not be subject to the provisions of Rule 19d–1(c)(1) of the Act,⁴ which requires that a self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) promptly file notice with the Commission of any final disciplinary action taken with respect to any person or organization.⁵ In accordance with Rule 19d–1(c)(2) under the Act,⁶ the Exchange proposed to designate certain specified rule violations as minor rule violations and requested that it be relieved of the prompt reporting requirements regarding such violations, provided it gives notice of such violations to the Commission on a quarterly basis.

The Exchange proposed to include in its MRVP the procedures included in Exchange Rule 8.15 (“Imposition of Fines for Minor Violation(s) of Rules”) and the violations included in Rule 8.15.01 (“List of Exchange Rule Violations and Recommended Fine Schedule Pursuant to Rule 8.15”).⁷ According to the Exchange's proposed MRVP, under Rule 8.15(a), the Exchange may impose a fine (not to exceed \$2,500) on any Member, associated person of a Member, or registered or non-registered employee of a Member, for any violation of a Rule of the Exchange which violation the Exchange

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19d–1(c)(1).

⁵ The Commission adopted amendments to paragraph (c) of Rule 19d–1 to allow SROs to submit for Commission approval plans for the abbreviated reporting of minor disciplinary infractions. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 21013 (June 1, 1984), 49 FR 23828 (June 8, 1984). Any disciplinary action taken by an SRO against any person for violation of a rule of the SRO which has been designated as a minor rule violation pursuant to such a plan filed with and declared effective by the Commission is not considered “final” for purposes of Section 19(d)(1) of the Act if the sanction imposed consists of a fine not exceeding \$2,500 and the sanctioned person has not sought an adjudication, including a hearing, or otherwise exhausted his administrative remedies.

⁶ 17 CFR 240.19d–1(c)(2).

⁷ The Exchange received its grant of registration on November 27, 2024, which included approving the rules that govern the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101777 (November 27, 2024), 89 FR 97092 (December 6, 2024). Under the proposed MRVP, violations of the following rules would be appropriate for disposition under the MRVP: Rule 4.2 and Interpretations thereunder (requiring the submission of responses to Exchange requests for trading data within specified time period); Rule 11.9(a)(5) (requirement to identify short sale orders as such); Rule 11.9(f) (requirement to comply with locked and crossed market rules); Rule 3.5 (Advertising Practices); Rule 12.11 Interpretations and Policy .01 and Exchange Act Rule 604 (failure to properly display limit orders); Rule 4.2 and Interpretations thereunder (related to the requirement to furnish Exchange-related order, market and transaction data, as well as financial or regulatory records and information); Rule 11.20(a)(1) (requirement for Market Makers to maintain continuous two-sided quotations); and Rules 4.5 through 4.16 (Consolidated Audit Trail Compliance Rules).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(d)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19d–1(c)(2).

³ *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103477 (July 16, 2025), 90 FR 34324 (“Notice”).

⁹ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(85).

shall have determined is minor in nature, as set forth in Rule 8.15.01. The Exchange may aggregate similar violations generally if the conduct was unintentional, there was no injury to public investors, or the violations resulted from a single systemic problem or cause that has been corrected. In any action taken by the Exchange pursuant to Rule 8.15, the person against whom a fine is imposed shall be served with a written statement, signed by an authorized officer of the Exchange, setting forth (i) the Rule or Rules alleged to have been violated; (ii) the act or omission constituting each such violation; (iii) the fine imposed for each such violation; and (iv) the date by which such determination becomes final and such fine becomes due and payable to the Exchange. Pursuant to paragraph (c) of Rule 8.15, if the person against whom a fine is imposed pursuant to Rule 8.15 pays such fine, that payment shall be deemed to be a waiver by such person of such person's right to a disciplinary proceeding under Rules 8.1 through 8.13 and any review of the matter by the Appeals Committee or by the Board. Any person against whom a fine is imposed pursuant to Rule 8.15 may contest such a finding pursuant to paragraph (d) of Rule 8.15 by filing with the Exchange not later than the date by which such determination must be contested (such date to be not less than 15 business days after the date of service of the written statement by the Exchange) a written response meeting the requirements provided in Rule 8.5 at which point the matter shall become a disciplinary proceeding subject to the provisions of Rules 8.1 through 8.13.⁸

According to the Exchange, upon the Commission's declaration of effectiveness of the MRVP, the Exchange will provide to the Commission a quarterly report for any actions taken on minor rule violations under the MRVP.⁹ The quarterly report will include: the Exchange's internal file number for the case, the name of the individual and/or organization, the nature of the violation, the specific rule provision violated, the fine imposed, the number of times the rule violation occurred, and the date of the disposition.¹⁰

The Exchange requested that the Commission deem any changes to the rules applicable to the Exchange's MRVP to be deemed modifications to the Exchange's MRVP.¹¹

The Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with the public interest, the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as required by Rule 19d-1(c)(2) under the Act,¹² because the MRVP will permit the Exchange to carry out its oversight and enforcement responsibilities as an SRO more efficiently in cases where formal disciplinary proceedings are not necessary due to the minor nature of the particular violation.

In declaring the Exchange's MRVP effective, the Commission does not minimize the importance of compliance with Exchange rules and all other rules subject to the imposition of sanctions under Exchange Rule 8.15. Violation of an SRO's rules, as well as Commission rules, is a serious matter. However, Exchange Rule 8.15 provides a reasonable means of addressing violations that do not rise to the level of requiring formal disciplinary proceedings, while providing greater flexibility in handling certain violations. The Commission expects the Exchange to continue to conduct surveillance and make determinations based on its findings, on a case-by-case basis, regarding whether a violation requires formal disciplinary action or whether a sanction under the MRVP is appropriate.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Rule 19d-1(c)(2) under the Act,¹³ that the proposed MRVP for 24X, File No. 4-861 be, and hereby is, declared effective.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁴

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17110 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103835; File No. SR-LTSE-2025-19]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Fee Schedule To Adopt Certain Connectivity Fees for Cross-Connects at the Primary, Disaster Recovery, and Test Environment Facilities

September 3, 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 21, 2025, Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. (“LTSE” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III 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 is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a proposed rule change to amend the LTSE Fee Schedule (the “Fee Schedule”) to establish Section C and adopt Connectivity Fees for Cross-Connects at the Primary, Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities. The Exchange also proposes to adopt Connectivity Fees for Logical Connectivity (all environments), effective August 21, 2025.³

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at <https://longtermstockexchange.com/> and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-103465 (July 15, 2025) 90 FR 34044 (July 18, 2025) (SR-LTSE-2025-14), which was filed on July 3, 2025, and replaced SR-LTSE-2025-07. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-103074 (May 20, 2025) 90 FR 22345 (May 27, 2025) (SR-LTSE-2025-07), which was filed on May 12, 2025, and replaced SR-LTSE-2025-04. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-102732 (March 26, 2025) 90 FR 14400 (April 1, 2025) (SR-LTSE-2025-04), which was filed on March 14, 2025, and replaced SR-LTSE-2025-01. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-102322 (February 3, 2025), 90 FR 9175 (February 7, 2025) (SR-LTSE-2025-01). SR-LTSE-2025-01 replaced SR-LTSE-2024-09 which was filed on November 27, 2024, and replaced SR-LTSE-2024-07. See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 34-101851 (December 9, 2024), 89 FR 101057 (December 13, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-09) and 34-101320 (October 11, 2024), 89 FR 83731 (October 17, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-07). The fees were initially adopted in SR-LTSE-2024-06, see Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-101226 (October 1, 2024), 89 FR 81587 (October 8, 2024) (SR-LTSE-2024-06). The Exchange is now withdrawing and replacing this filing with SR-LTSE-2025-19.

⁸ See Notice, *supra* note 3, at 34324.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² 17 CFR 240.19d-1(c)(2).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(44).

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 Exchange is proposing to establish a new section (C. Connectivity Fees) in the Long-Term Stock Exchange Fee Schedule. Prior to the launch of the new trading system on September 23, 2024, the Exchange offered connectivity (both physical and logical) at no cost to all market participants. With the launch of the new trading system and the significant costs detailed below, the Exchange determined it was reasonable and appropriate to begin to charge market participants for their connectivity to the Exchange. The Exchange notes that the transition between trading systems required all market participants to set up new connectivity to the new trading system, and after the successful launch the Exchange decommissioned all the historical connections within the old trading system. The Exchange also notes that market participants were not charged simultaneously for both their old connections and new connections during the transition as the Exchange never charged for connectivity to the old trading system.

Cross-Connect Fees

The Exchange proposes to offer to both Members⁴ and non-Members the option to utilize a 10 Gigabit ("Gb") ultra-low latency ("ULL") fiber cross-connection to the Exchange's Primary and Disaster Recovery facilities, as well as a 10Gb ULL fiber cross-connection to the Test Environment. The Exchange proposes to establish a Cross-Connect fee of \$5,500 per 10Gb physical interface per month that will be assessed to Members and non-Members for connecting to the Primary facility. The Exchange proposes to establish a Cross-Connect fee of \$2,750 per 10Gb physical interface per month that will be assessed to Members and non-Members for connecting to either the Disaster Recovery facility or the Test Environment.

Monthly network connectivity fees for Members and non-Members for

connectivity will be assessed in any month the Member or non-Member is credentialed to use any of the LTSE Application Programming Interfaces ("APIs") in the Primary facility, Disaster Recovery facility or Test Environment.⁵

Port Fees

The Exchange proposes to establish a \$450 fee for all Logical Connectivity sessions. These application sessions, commonly known as ports, are utilized to perform a particular function on the Exchange, such as order entry or order cancellation, receipt of drop copies, proprietary market data dissemination, or requesting data to be backfilled (*i.e.*, "gap ports"). All market participants (Members and non-Members) will be charged per session per month. The Exchange will waive the fees for three sessions per month per market participant which the Exchange believes will encourage Members to connect to the Exchange's backup trading systems and to conduct appropriate testing of their use of the Exchange.

In proposing to charge fees for connectivity to LTSE, the Exchange has sought to be especially diligent in assessing those fees in a transparent way against its own aggregate costs of providing the related services, and also carefully and transparently assessing the impact on market participants—both generally and in relation to other market participants, *i.e.*, to assure the fee will not create a financial burden on any participant and will not have an undue impact in particular on smaller market participants and competition among market participants in general. The Exchange believes that this level of diligence and transparency is called for by the requirements of Section 19(b)(1) under the Act,⁶ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,⁷ with respect to the types of information self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") should provide when filing fee changes, and Section 6(b) of the Act,⁸ which requires, among other things, that exchange fees be reasonable and equitably allocated,⁹ not designed to permit unfair discrimination,¹⁰ and that they not impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance

⁵ As proposed, fees for connectivity services would be assessed based on each active connectivity service product at the close of business on the first day of each month. If a product is canceled prior to such fee being assessed, then the Member will not be obligated to pay the applicable product fee.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

of the purposes of the Act.¹¹ This rule change proposal addresses those requirements, and the analysis and data in each of the sections that follow are designed to clearly and comprehensively show how they are met.¹²

Cost Analysis

The Exchange notes it operates a unique model where the LTSE trading system and certain associated services are provided on an outsourced basis by MEMX Technologies LLC ("MEMX Technologies").¹³ As such, a large portion of the Exchange's technology costs, including those related to connectivity, are incorporated into the overall fees that the Exchange pays MEMX Technologies as part of its multi-year arrangement to provide a trading system and associated services.¹⁴ Because of this arrangement, the Exchange does not possess the same level of specificity for cost drivers related to connectivity as other exchanges have detailed within their own similar filings. However, the Exchange recognizes that the fees it pays MEMX Technologies are for the services MEMX Technologies provides to the Exchange and the associated costs incurred by MEMX Technologies. These services and costs include maintaining a team of highly skilled network engineers, fees charged to MEMX Technologies by the third-party data center operator for the servers and equipment LTSE utilizes, costs associated with projects and initiatives designed to improve overall network performance and stability, and costs associated with fully supporting advances in infrastructure and expansion of network level services, including customer monitoring, alerting

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

¹² In 2019, Commission staff published guidance suggesting the types of information that SROs may use to demonstrate that their fee filings comply with the standards of the Act ("Fee Guidance"). While LTSE understands that the Fee Guidance does not create new legal obligations on SROs, the Fee Guidance is consistent with LTSE's view about the type and level of transparency that exchanges should meet to demonstrate compliance with their existing obligations when they seek to charge new fees. See Staff Guidance on SRO Rule Filings Relating to Fees (May 21, 2019), available at <https://www.sec.gov/about/staff-guidance-sro-rule-filings-fees>.

¹³ The Exchange and MEMX Technologies executed a Development, License and Services Agreement on January 23, 2024, with accompanying Schedules (collectively, the "DLSA"). MEMX Technologies, an affiliate of the MEMX Exchange, is in the business of developing technology systems for use in the financial industry. See SR-LTSE-2024-03, *supra* note 3 [sic].

¹⁴ The DLSA with MEMX Technologies entails both fixed and variable costs. The Exchange used both types of costs when determining aggregated monthly costs detailed below.

⁴ The term "Member" shall mean any registered broker or dealer that has been admitted to membership in the Exchange. See LTSE Rule 1.160.

and reporting. There are also significant technology expenses related to establishing and maintaining information security services, enhanced network monitoring and customer reporting, as well as Regulation SCI mandated processes, associated with the MEMX Technologies network technology that are borne by the Exchange. Most of the specific expenses for connectivity services and the Exchange’s DSLA with MEMX Technologies are combined, and therefore the Exchange discusses these expenses, and the portion allocated to connectivity as part of the “Third-Party Expenses” Cost Driver below.

Further, while the Exchange has been operating since September 2020, it only entered the DLSA with MEMX Technologies in January of 2024 and launched the new trading system in September 2024. Therefore, the Exchange’s most recent publicly available financial statement (2023 Audited Unconsolidated Financial Statement) does not reflect LTSE’s actual current costs associated with the development and operation of connectivity on LTSE, as the costs associated with the MEMX system began in 2024. Accordingly, the Exchange believes it is more appropriate to justify its fees utilizing a recent monthly billing cycle and extrapolated

annualized costs on a going-forward basis.

LTSE recently calculated its aggregate monthly costs for providing connectivity services to the Exchange at approximately \$596,840 for 2025.¹⁵ Because LTSE offered all connectivity free of charge from its launch in September 2020 until October of 2024, LTSE has borne 100% of all connectivity costs. Now, in order to cover some of the aggregate costs of providing connectivity to market participants (both Members and non-Members),¹⁶ the Exchange is proposing to modify its Fee Schedule and charge the fees for connectivity detailed herein.

In order to determine the Exchange’s costs for providing the services associated with connectivity, the Exchange conducted an extensive review in which the Exchange analyzed every expense item in the Exchange’s general expense ledger to determine whether each such expense relates to the services associated with the connectivity and, if such expense did so relate, what portion (or percentage) of such expense actually supports those services. The sum of all such portions of expenses represents the total cost of the Exchange to provide the services associated with connectivity. For the avoidance of doubt, no expense amount was allocated twice. The Exchange is also providing detailed information regarding the Exchange’s cost allocation

methodology—namely, information that explains the Exchange’s rationale for determining that it was reasonable to allocate certain expenses described in this filing towards the total cost to the Exchange to provide connectivity.

The Exchange believes that the Connectivity Fees are fair and reasonable because they will only cover a portion of the total annual expense that the Exchange projects to incur with providing the services associated with connectivity versus the total annual revenue the Exchange projects to collect in connection with providing those services. Based on connectivity services usage as of May 1st, 2025, as well as projected use through the remainder of the year, the Exchange would generate monthly revenues for 2025 of approximately \$475,000, which will result in a loss for the Exchange.

Costs Related To Offering Connectivity

The following chart details the individual line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering connectivity as well as the percentage of the Exchange’s overall costs per year that such costs represent for such area (e.g., as set forth below, the Exchange allocated approximately 8% of its overall Human Resources cost to offering connectivity for a total of \$490,213 per year of costs related to providing connectivity).

Cost drivers	Allocated monthly costs	Allocated yearly costs	% of all
Third-Party Expenses	\$539,276	\$6,471,312	60
Human Resources	40,851	490,213	8
Data Center	15,713	188,552	31
Total	595,840	7,150,076	

Below are additional details regarding each of the line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering connectivity.

Third-Party Expenses

As discussed above, LTSE has undertaken a unique model where it has outsourced its trading system and related technology to a third-party technology provider, MEMX Technologies. With this arrangement LTSE receives, among other things, (1) access to technology used to complete connections to the Exchange and to connect to external markets, (2) physical

connectivity in the data centers where MEMX Technologies maintains equipment for LTSE use—such as dedicated space, security services, cooling and power, (3) use of physical ports and logical ports, and (4) use of physical assets and software, which also includes assets used for testing and monitoring of infrastructure. MEMX Technologies provides personnel to support the use and operation of the LTSE trading platform including but not limited to, monitoring the network, managing system development and testing, facilitating connection changes and access changes, as well as

performing normal maintenance operations. The Exchange has an additional third-party vendor which assists the Exchange with services related to member gateways. Together these two third-parties account for all the Third-Party expenses detailed above.

The Exchange’s Third-Party expenses for providing connectivity include both fixed and variable costs. For the fixed costs, the Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two third-party providers to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to providing connectivity and thus bears a

¹⁵ The aggregate monthly costs were determined by taking the individual cost drivers detailed below and their yearly costs and dividing by twelve months.

¹⁶ Types of market participants that obtain connectivity services from the Exchange but are not Members include service bureaus and extranets. Service bureaus offer technology-based services to other companies for a fee, including order entry

services to Members, and thus, may access application sessions on behalf of one or more Members. Extranets offer physical connectivity services to Members and non-Members.

relationship that is, “in nature and closeness,” directly related to offering connectivity. There are four major core technology cost buckets associated with operating the Exchange: (1) the Member Gateways which include physical and logical connectivity, (2) connectivity to the Securities Information Processor (“SIP”), (3) the Trading Engine, and (4) any downstream services which include system reporting, etc. The Exchange then reviewed each of these technology cost buckets in great detail and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the third-party expense, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for both third-party providers, the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs that was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that most of the allocation for the cost of the Gateways (25%) should be associated with the cost of offering connectivity, as well as 5% (of the overall 10%) for the cost of downstream services. Blended together, the Exchange allocated 29% of its fixed Third-Party costs to offering connectivity.

All variable Third-Party costs are directly related to offering connectivity, and are therefore 100% allocated to connectivity within the overall Third-Party costs.¹⁷ Including the variable costs with the fixed costs, the Exchange allocated 60% of its Third-Party costs to offering connectivity.

Human Resources

In addition to the cost of personnel of outsourced third-party providers that are allocated in the Third-Party Expense section above, LTSE then calculated an allocation of LTSE employee time for employees whose functions include providing and maintaining connectivity and performance thereof (technical operations personnel, market operations personnel, and software engineering personnel). The Exchange notes that while MEMX Technologies maintains its own network support services, due to the Exchange’s independent regulatory oversight obligations, the Exchange and its staff provide certain direct network support services to Members and non-Members, including network

monitoring, reporting and support services.

The Exchange also allocated Human Resources costs to provide connectivity to a limited subset of LTSE personnel with ancillary functions related to establishing and maintaining such connectivity (such as information security and finance personnel), for which the Exchange allocated cost on an employee-by-employee basis (*i.e.*, only including those personnel who do support functions related to providing connectivity) and then applied a smaller allocation to such employees. Blended together, Human Resources costs to provide connectivity accounted for 8% of all Human Resource costs. The Exchange notes that it has fewer than fifty (50) employees, and each department leader has direct knowledge of the time spent by each employee with respect to the various tasks necessary to operate the Exchange. The estimates of Human Resources cost were therefore determined by consulting with such department leaders, determining which employees are involved in tasks related to providing connectivity, and confirming that the proposed allocations were reasonable based on an understanding of the percentage of their time such employees devote to tasks related to providing connectivity. The Exchange notes that senior level executives were only allocated Human Resources costs to the extent the Exchange believed they are involved in overseeing tasks related to providing connectivity. The Human Resources cost was calculated using a blended rate of compensation reflecting salary, equity and bonus compensation, benefits, payroll taxes, and 401(k) matching contributions.

Data Center

In addition to the data center costs incurred by MEMX Technologies which are allocated in the Third-Party Expenses above, the Exchange also maintains its own footprint in a third-party data center.¹⁸ Data center costs include an allocation of the costs the Exchange incurs to monitor its trading platform (including the Primary facility, Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment facility) as well as the costs to maintain its equipment in the data center. The Exchange does not own the data center facilities but, instead, leases space in a data center operated by a third-party.

The Exchange has two third-party vendors that account for the Data Center expenses. Consistent with the exercise

above, the Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two Data Center vendors to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to offering connectivity and thus bears a relationship that is, “in nature and closeness,” directly related to connectivity. Costs that are allocated to connectivity include services such as network packet capture for performance monitoring, security information and event management, network connectivity and security monitoring. The Exchange then reviewed each of the technology cost buckets detailed above and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the Data Center expenses, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for all Data Center vendors the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that a 15% allocation for the cost of the Member Gateway (of the overall 30%) should be associated with the cost of providing connectivity. Additionally, the Exchange determined an allocation of 12% (of the overall 30%) for the cost of the Trading Engine was appropriate to associate with the cost of providing connectivity, as well as 4% (of the overall 10%) for the cost to provide downstream services. Blended together that is 31% of the overall data center expenses.

Physical Connectivity Fees

With the launch of the new trading platform, LTSE required Members and non-Members to establish all new connections (both physical and logical) to the Exchange in order to transmit orders to and receive information through the new trading platform. Members and non-Members can also choose to connect to LTSE indirectly through physical connectivity maintained by a third-party extranet.¹⁹ Extranet physical connections may provide access to one or multiple Members and non-Members on a single connection. Users of LTSE physical connectivity services (both Members and non-Members) seeking to establish one or more connections with the Exchange submit a request directly to Exchange personnel. Upon receipt of the

¹⁷ The Exchange has estimated the variable costs through 20205 for this analysis, based on usage projections.

¹⁸ LTSE has a presence in the Secaucus NY4 data center that is operated by Equinix.

¹⁹ The Exchange notes that these third-party extranet providers were also required to establish new connections to LTSE as all of the old connections were deemed obsolete with the launch of the new trading platform.

completed instructions, LTSE establishes the physical connections requested by the market participant. The number of physical connections assigned to each firm as of May 1st, 2025, ranges from one to three, depending on the scope and scale of the firm's trading activity on the Exchange as determined by the firm, including the firm's determination of the need for redundant connectivity. The Exchange notes that 58% of its Members do not maintain a physical connection directly with the Exchange in the Primary facilities (though many such Members have connectivity through a third-party provider) and another 42% have one or more physical connections to the Exchange in the Primary facilities.

As described above, to cover a portion the aggregate costs of providing physical connectivity to Members and non-Members, as described below, the Exchange is proposing to charge a fee of \$5,500 per month for each physical connection in the Primary facility and a fee of \$2,750 per month for each physical connection in the Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities. There is no requirement that any Member or non-Member maintain a specific number of physical connections and a Member or non-Member may choose to maintain as many or as few of such connections as each Member or non-Member deems appropriate. The Exchange notes, however, that pursuant to Rule 2.250 (Mandatory Participation in Testing of Backup Systems), the Exchange does require a small number of Members to connect and participate in functional and performance testing as announced by the Exchange, which occurs at least once every 12 months. Specifically, Members that have been determined by the Exchange to contribute a meaningful percentage of the Exchange's overall volume must participate in mandatory testing of the Exchange's backup systems (*i.e.*, such Members must connect to the Disaster Recovery facility). The Exchange notes that Members that have been designated are still able to use third-party providers of connectivity to access the Exchange at its Disaster Recovery facility in that these Members do not each have to purchase a separate connection to the Disaster Recovery facility. Four of the designated Members use a third-party provider instead of connecting directly to the Disaster Recovery facility through connectivity provided by the Exchange. Nonetheless, because some Members are required to connect to the Disaster Recovery facility pursuant to Rule 2.250 and to encourage Members and non-Members to connect to the Disaster

Recovery facility generally, the Exchange has proposed to charge one-half of the fee for a physical connection in the Primary facility. Further, other exchanges also provide lower connectivity fees for connections to their respective disaster recovery facilities.²⁰

While Members are required to connect to the Test Environment for initial protocol certification and may be required to connect to the Test Environment at other times throughout the year (*i.e.*, if the Exchange adopts a new order type that requires testing), they do not have to connect directly and can use an extranet provider to connect or access the LTSE Test Environment directly.

The proposed fee will not apply differently based upon the size or type of the market participant but rather based upon the number of physical connections a Member or non-Member requests, which number is based upon factors deemed relevant by each firm (either a Member, service bureau or extranet). The Exchange believes these factors include the costs to maintain connectivity, business model and choices Members and non-Members make in how to participate on the Exchange, as further described below. The proposed connectivity fees are designed to permit the Exchange to cover a portion of costs allocated to providing connectivity services. The Exchange also reiterates that the Exchange did not charge any fees for connectivity services prior to October 2024, and its allocation of costs to physical connections was part of a holistic allocation that also allocated costs to other core services without double-counting any expenses. As noted above, the Exchange proposes a lower rate of \$2,750 per month for physical connections at its Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment. The Exchange has proposed this lower rate for Disaster Recovery and Test Environment connectivity in order to encourage Members and non-Members to establish and maintain such connections. Also, as noted above, a small number of Members are required pursuant to Rule 2.4 to connect and participate in testing of the Exchange's backup systems, and the Exchange believes it is appropriate to provide a lower rate for physical connections at the Disaster Recovery facility given this requirement. The Exchange notes that this rate is well below the cost of providing such services and the

Exchange will offer connectivity to the Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment without recouping the full amount of such cost through connectivity services.

Logical Connectivity Fees

Similar to other exchanges, LTSE offers its Members application sessions, also known as logical ports, for order entry and receipt of trade execution reports and order messages. Members can also choose to connect to LTSE indirectly through a session maintained by a third-party service bureau. Service bureau sessions may provide access to one or multiple Members on a single session. Users of LTSE connectivity services (both Members and non-Members) seeking to establish one or more application sessions with the Exchange shall submit a request to the Exchange. Upon receipt of the completed instructions, LTSE assigns the Member or non-Member the number of sessions requested. The number of sessions assigned to each Member as of September 30, 2024, ranges from one (1) to more than 58 depending on the scope and scale of the Member's trading activity on the Exchange (either through a direct connection or through a service bureau) as determined by the Member. For example, by using multiple sessions, Members can segregate order flow from different internal desks, business lines, or customers. The Exchange does not impose any minimum or maximum requirements for how many application sessions a Member or service bureau can maintain, and it is not proposing to impose any minimum or maximum session requirements for its Members or their service bureaus.

As described above, to cover a portion of the aggregate costs of providing application sessions to Members and non-Members, as described below, the Exchange is proposing to charge a fee of \$450 per session per month. The Exchange notes that it is proposing to waive the fees for Members and non-Members for their first three sessions, so that market participants can have no cost to initiate order entry in all three environments (Primary, Disaster Recovery and Test Environments). Further, the Exchange believes that providing three free sessions will encourage Members to connect to the Exchange's backup trading systems and to conduct appropriate testing of their use of the Exchange.

The proposed fee of \$450 per month for each Logical Connectivity session is designed to permit the Exchange to cover some of the costs allocated to providing application sessions.

²⁰ See, e.g., the CBOE BZX equities fee schedule, available at https://markets.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/bzx/.

The proposed fee is also designed to encourage Members and non-Members to be efficient with their application session usage, thereby resulting in a corresponding increase in the efficiency that the Exchange would be able to realize in managing its aggregate costs for providing connectivity services. There is no requirement that any Member maintain a specific number of application sessions and a Member may choose to maintain as many or as few of such ports as each Member deems appropriate. The platform has been designed such that each logical connectivity session can handle a significant amount of message traffic (*i.e.*, over 50,000 orders per second), and has no application flow control or order throttling.

The proposed fee will not apply differently based upon the size or type of the market participant but rather based upon the number of application sessions a Member or non-Member requests, which number is based upon factors deemed relevant by each firm (either a Member or service bureau on behalf of a Member). The Exchange believes these factors include the costs to maintain connectivity and choices Members make in how to segment or allocate their order flow.²¹

Proposed Fees—Additional Discussion

As discussed above, the proposed fees for connectivity services do not by design apply differently to different types or sizes of Members or non-Members. As discussed in more detail in the Statutory Basis section, the Exchange believes that the likelihood of higher fees for certain Members or non-Members subscribing to connectivity services usage than others is not unfairly discriminatory because it is based on objective differences in usage of connectivity services among different Members and non-Members. The Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher

message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services. For these reasons, LTSE believes it is not unfairly discriminatory for the Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections to pay a higher share of the total connectivity services fees. While Members and non-Members with a business model that results in higher relative inbound message activity or more complicated connections are projected to pay higher fees, the level of such fees is based solely on the number of physical connections and/or application sessions deemed necessary by the Member and non-Members and not on the business model or type of firm. The Exchange notes that the correlation between message traffic and usage of connectivity services is not completely aligned because Members and non-Members individually determine how many physical connections and application sessions to request, and Members and non-Members may make different decisions on the appropriate ways based on facts unique to their individual businesses. The Exchange believes that a Member, even with high message traffic, would be able to conduct business on the Exchange with a relatively small connectivity services footprint.

Finally, the fees for connectivity services will help to encourage connectivity services usage in a way that aligns with the Exchange's regulatory obligations. As a national securities exchange, the Exchange is subject to Regulation Systems Compliance and Integrity ("Reg SCI").²² Reg SCI Rule 1001(a) requires that the Exchange establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure (among other things) that its Reg SCI systems have levels of capacity adequate to maintain the Exchange's operational capability and promote the maintenance of fair and orderly markets.²³ By encouraging market participants to be efficient with their usage of connectivity

services, the fees will support the Exchange's Reg SCI obligations in this regard by ensuring that unused application sessions are available to be allocated based on individual Member or non-Member needs and as the Exchange's overall order and trade volumes increase. This will encourage market participants to purchase only what they need. Additionally, because the Exchange will charge a lower rate for a physical connection to the Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities and will waive the first three logical connectivity sessions each month, the proposed fee structure will further support the Exchange's Reg SCI compliance by reducing the potential impact of a disruption should the Exchange be required to switch to its Disaster Recovery Facility and encouraging Members to engage in any necessary system testing with low or no cost imposed by the Exchange.²⁴

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6(b)²⁵ of the Act in general and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4)²⁶ of the Act in particular, in that it is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are consistent with the objectives of Section 6(b)(5)²⁷ of the Act in that they are designed 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 a free and open market and national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and, particularly, are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes that the proposed fees for connectivity services

²¹ The Exchange understands that some Members (or service bureaus) may also request more sessions to enable the ability to send a greater number of simultaneous order messages to the Exchange by spreading orders over more Order Entry Ports, thereby increasing throughput (*i.e.*, the potential for more orders to be processed in the same amount of time). The degree to which this usage of sessions provides any throughput advantage is based on how a particular market participant sends order messages to LTSE, however the Exchange notes that the architecture reduces the impact or necessity of such a strategy. All sessions on LTSE provide the same throughput, and as noted above, the throughput is likely adequate even for a market participant sending a significant amount of volume at a fast pace and is not artificially throttled or limited in any way by the Exchange.

²² 17 CFR 242.1000–1007.

²³ 17 CFR 242.1001(a).

²⁴ While some Members might directly connect to the Disaster Recovery or Test Environment Facilities and incur the proposed \$2,750 per month fee, there are other ways to connect to the Exchange, such as through a service bureau or extranet, and because the Exchange is waiving fees for the first three logical connectivity sessions, a Member connecting through another method would not incur any fees charged directly by the Exchange. However, the Exchange notes that a third-party service provider providing connectivity to the Exchange likely would charge a fee for providing such connectivity; such fees are not set by or shared in by the Exchange.

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

to LTSE are reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because, as described above, the proposed pricing for connectivity services is directly related to the relative costs to the Exchange to provide those respective services and does not impose a barrier to entry to smaller participants.

As detailed above, the Exchange recognizes that there are various business models and varying sizes of market participants conducting business on the Exchange. The Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services.

Accordingly, the Exchange believes the allocation of the proposed fees that increase based on the number of physical connections or application sessions is reasonable based on the resources consumed by the respective type of market participant (*i.e.*, lowest resource consuming Members and non-Members will pay the least, and highest resource consuming Members and non-Members will pay the most), particularly since higher resource consumption translates directly to higher costs to the Exchange.

With regard to reasonableness, the Exchange understands that when appropriate given the context of a proposal the Commission has taken a market-based approach to examine whether the SRO making the proposal was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the proposal. In looking at this question, the Commission considers whether the SRO has demonstrated in its filing that: (i) there are reasonable substitutes for the product or service; (ii) "platform" competition constrains the ability to set the fee; and/or (iii) revenue and cost analysis shows the fee would not result in the SRO taking supra-competitive profits. If the SRO demonstrates that the fee is subject to significant competitive forces, the Commission will next consider whether there is any substantial countervailing basis to suggest the fee's terms fail to meet one or more standards under the Exchange

Act. If the filing fails to demonstrate that the fee is constrained by competitive forces, the SRO must provide a substantial basis, other than competition, to show that it is consistent with the Exchange Act, which may include production of relevant revenue and cost data pertaining to the product or service.

LTSE believes the proposed fees for connectivity services are fair and reasonable as a form of cost recovery for the Exchange's aggregate costs of offering connectivity services to Members and non-Members. The proposed fees are expected to generate monthly revenue of approximately \$475,000²⁸ providing partial cost recovery to the Exchange for the aggregate costs of offering connectivity services, based on a methodology that narrowly limits the cost drivers that are allocated to those closely and directly related to the particular service. In addition, this revenue will allow the Exchange to continue to offer, to enhance, and to continually refresh its infrastructure as necessary to offer a state-of-the-art trading platform. The Exchange also believes the proposed fee is a reasonable means of encouraging firms to be efficient in the connectivity services they reserve for use, with the benefits to overall system efficiency to the extent Members and non-Members consolidate their usage of connectivity services or discontinue subscriptions to unused physical connectivity.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed fees, as they pertain to purchasers of each type of connectivity alternative, constitute an equitable allocation of reasonable fees charged to the Exchange's Members and non-Members and are allocated fairly amongst the types of market participants using the facilities of the Exchange.

As described above, the Exchange believes the proposed fees are equitably allocated because the Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including

network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services.

Commission staff previously noted that the generation of supra-competitive profits is one of several potential factors in considering whether an exchange's proposed fees are consistent with the Act.²⁹ As described in the Fee Guidance, the term "supra-competitive profits" refers to profits that exceed the profits that can be obtained in a competitive market. The proposed fee structure would not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profits for the Exchange. As stated above, the proposed fee structure is merely designed to permit the Exchange to cover some of the costs allocated to providing connectivity services. Thus, the Exchange believes that its proposed pricing for Connectivity Fees is fair, reasonable, and equitable. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act because the proposed fees will permit recovery of the Exchange's costs and will not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profit.

The proposed fees for connectivity services will allow the Exchange to cover a portion of costs incurred by the Exchange for offering connectivity to Members and non-Members. As detailed above, the Exchange has numerous internal and third-party expenses associated with providing connectivity, including maintaining necessary hardware and other network infrastructure as well as network monitoring and support services; without such hardware, infrastructure, monitoring and support the Exchange would be unable to offer the connectivity services. Further, the Exchange routinely works with MEMX Technologies to improve the performance of the network's hardware and software. The costs associated with maintaining and enhancing a state-of-the-art exchange network is a significant portion of the overall expense of the technology provider's services, and thus the Exchange believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to help offset those costs by adopting fees for connectivity services. The Exchange's Cost Analysis estimates the monthly costs to provide connectivity services at approximately \$600,000. Based on connectivity services usage as of May 1st, 2025, as well as projected use through the remainder of the year, the Exchange would generate monthly revenues for 2025 of approximately \$475,000, which will result in a loss for

²⁸ As stated above, the Exchange launched its new trading platform on September 23, 2024. This expected revenue is based on connectivity services usage as of May 1st, 2025, as well as projected use through the remainder of the year.

²⁹ See Fee Guidance, supra note 13 [sic].

the Exchange. Even if the Exchange earns that amount or incrementally more, the Exchange believes the proposed fees for connectivity services are fair and reasonable because they will not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profit, when comparing the total expense of LTSE associated with providing connectivity services versus the total projected revenue of the Exchange associated with network connectivity services.

The Exchange notes that another exchange offers similar connectivity options to market participants and that the Exchange's proposed connectivity fees are lower.³⁰ The Exchange further notes that this exchange charges for all logical connectivity sessions and does not offer the three free sessions per month the Exchange is proposing to offer.³¹

In conclusion, the Exchange submits that its proposed fee structure satisfies the requirements of Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act³² for the reasons discussed above in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities, does not permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers, and is designed 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 in general to protect investors and the public interest, particularly as the proposal neither targets nor will it have a disparate impact on any particular category of market participant.

The Exchange notes that the Cost Analysis was based on the Exchange's first year of outsourcing the LTSE trading system and certain associated services and projections. As such, the Exchange believes that its costs will remain relatively similar in future years. It is possible however that such costs will either decrease or increase. To the extent the Exchange sees growth in use of connectivity services it will receive additional revenue to offset future cost increases. However, if use of connectivity services is static or decreases, the Exchange might not realize the revenue that it anticipates or needs in order to cover applicable costs. Accordingly, the Exchange is committing to conduct a one-year review after implementation of these

fees. The Exchange expects that it may propose to adjust fees at that time, to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover costs and a reasonable mark-up of such costs. Similarly, the Exchange would propose to decrease fees in the event that revenue materially exceeds our current projections. In addition, the Exchange will periodically conduct a review to inform its decision making on whether a fee change is appropriate (e.g., to monitor for costs increasing/decreasing or subscribers increasing/decreasing, etc. in ways that suggest the then-current fees are becoming dislocated from the prior cost-based analysis) and would propose to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover its costs and a reasonable mark-up, or decrease fees in the event that revenue or the mark-up materially exceeds our current projections. In the event that the Exchange determines to propose a fee change, the results of a timely review, including an updated cost estimate, will be included in the rule filing proposing the fee change. More generally, we believe that it is appropriate for an exchange to refresh and update information about its relevant costs and revenues in seeking any future changes to fees, and the Exchange commits to do so.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act,³³ the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change to establish connectivity fees would place certain market participants at the Exchange at a relative disadvantage compared to other market participants because the proposed connectivity pricing is associated with relative usage of the Exchange by each market participant and does not impose a barrier to entry to smaller participants. The Exchange believes its proposed pricing is reasonable and lower than what another exchange charges and, when coupled with the availability of third-party providers that also offer connectivity solutions, that participation on the Exchange is affordable for all market participants, including smaller trading firms. As described above, the connectivity services purchased by market participants typically increase based on their additional message traffic

and/or the complexity of their operations. The market participants that utilize more connectivity services typically utilize the most bandwidth, and those are the participants that consume the most resources from the network. Accordingly, the proposed fees for connectivity services do not favor certain categories of market participants in a manner that would impose a burden on competition; rather, the allocation of the proposed fees for connectivity reflects the network resources consumed by the various size of market participants and the costs to the Exchange of providing such connectivity services.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed fees for connectivity to LTSE place an undue burden on competition on other SROs that is not necessary or appropriate. Additionally, another exchange has similar connectivity alternatives for their participants, but with higher rates to connect.³⁴ The Exchange is also unaware of any assertion that the proposed fees for connectivity services would somehow unduly impair its competition with other exchanges. In sum, LTSE's proposed fees for connectivity for Members and non-Members are comparable to and generally lower than fees charged by another exchange for the same or similar services.

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

This proposed rule change establishes dues, fees or other charges among its members and, as such, may take effect upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act³⁵ and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.³⁶ Accordingly, the proposed rule change would take effect upon filing with the Commission.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend the rule change if it appears to the Commission that the action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of

³⁰ See, e.g., the MEMX Connectivity fee schedule, available at <https://info.memxtrading.com/connectivity-fees/>.

³¹ See *id.*

³² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

³⁴ See *supra* note 31.

³⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

³⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

investors, or would otherwise further 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-LTSE-2025-19 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-LTSE-2025-19. 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-LTSE-2025-19 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³⁷

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17108 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103843; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2025-069]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Fees for the All Cancels Report

September 3, 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 25, 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, II, and III 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

Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "EDGX Options") proposes to adopt fees for its new offering of a 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 its fee schedule to adopt fees for the All Cancels Report, effective August 25, 2025. The Exchange recently adopted a new data product known as the All Cancels Report as part of the Cboe Timestamping Service.³ The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for quotes, orders 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 Report⁴—covers cancel messages. Lastly, the recent addition of the All Cancels Report supplements the existing Missed Cancels Report⁵ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report includes all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders or 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 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

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103721 (August 15, 2025), 90 FR 40674 (August 20, 2025) (SR-CboeEDGX-2025-067).

⁴ 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.

⁵ *Id.*

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

order missed being canceled instead of executing.⁶

In contrast, the All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the subscriber is the originator of the cancel-related message.⁷ 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;⁸ (2) Date; (3) Recipient Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;⁹ (6) Cboe Order ID;¹⁰ (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹¹ (9) Matching Unit number;¹² (10) Queued;¹³ and (11) Port Type.¹⁴

The Exchange now proposes to assess the following monthly fees for Members that wish to purchase the All Cancels

Report. The Exchange proposes a monthly flat fee of \$1,500 for the All Cancels Report for a Member. For a mid-month subscription, the monthly fee shall be prorated based on the initial date of the subscription.

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.¹⁵ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁶ 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)¹⁷ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁸ which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities.

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.”¹⁹

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. The All Cancels Report provides investors with new options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²⁰

The All Cancels Report is designed for Members 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, information and insight into their trading activity on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the fee proposals for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as the Exchange is offering any Member access to subscribe to this report in the subscribing firm’s sole discretion based on their unique business needs. The report is optional for Members to subscribe to if they believe it to be helpful and is not required for Members to purchase in order to access the Exchange. Additionally, a subscribing firm may

⁶ 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.

⁷ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

⁸ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

⁹ The unique CIOID or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

¹⁰ The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹¹ 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).

¹² Represents the matching unit number.

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

²⁰ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

cancel their usage of this report at any time.

The Exchange believes its proposed fee for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as it's a modest, flat fee of \$1,500/month, the same as the existing Missed Cancels Report.²¹

The proposal would also not permit unfair discrimination as the All Cancels Report will be available to all Members, who may opt to subscribe to the report, and will help to protect a free and open market by continuing to provide additional non-core data (offered on an optional basis for a fee) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices.²² As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are reasonable.

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 believes the reports will contribute to robust competition among national securities exchanges. The All Cancels Report further enhances competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its product offerings to include an additional report similar to reports that are currently offered by other exchanges.²³

²¹ See EDGX Options Fee Schedule.

²² See Sec. Indus. Fin. Mkts. Ass'n (SIFMA), Initial Decision Release No. 1015, 2016 SEC LEXIS 2278 (ALJ June 1, 2016) (finding the existence of vigorous competition with respect to non-core market data). See also the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 2010) ("NetCoalition I") (upholding the Commission's reliance upon competitive markets to set reasonable and equitably allocated fees for market data).

²³ MIAX Emerald offers a Liquidity Taker Event Report, analogous to the Exchange's Missed Liquidity Report under its Choe 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

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fee would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the reports. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's reports, which as discussed, Members are under no obligation to utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different Members that may purchase the reports. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level that would allow any interested Member to purchase such data based on their business needs.

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 foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁴ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²⁵ thereunder. 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

understand the efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

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-CboeEDGX-2025-069 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-2025-069. 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-2025-069 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17103 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

²⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103841; File No. SR-CBOE-2025-062]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Fees for the All Cancels Report

September 3, 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 25, 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, II, and III 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

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) proposes to adopt fees for its new offering of a 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 amend its fee schedule to adopt fees for the All Cancels Report, effective August 25, 2025. The Exchange recently adopted a new data product known as the All Cancels Report as part of the Cboe Timestamping Service.³ The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for quotes, orders⁴ and cancels for Trading Permit Holders (“TPHs”). 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. Lastly, the recent addition of the All Cancels Report supplements 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 includes all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders or 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.⁷

In contrast, the 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) Recipient 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

The Exchange now proposes to assess the following monthly fees for TPHs

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 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.

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 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).

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.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103722 (August 15, 2025), 90 FR 40681 (August 20, 2025) (SR-CBOE-2025-054).

⁴ Orders includes both complex and simple orders.

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.

⁶ *Id.*

that wish to purchase the All Cancels Report. The Exchange proposes a monthly flat fee of \$1,500 for the All Cancels Report for a TPH. For a mid-month subscription, the monthly fee shall be prorated based on the initial date of the subscription.

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.¹⁶ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁷ 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)¹⁸ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁹ which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its TPHs and other persons using its facilities.

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.”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. The All Cancels Report provides investors with new options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²¹

The All Cancels Report is designed for TPHs 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. information and insight into their trading activity on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the fee proposals for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as the Exchange is offering any TPH access to subscribe to this report in the subscribing firm’s sole discretion based on their unique business needs. The report is optional for TPHs to subscribe to if they believe it to be helpful and is not required for TPHs to purchase in order to access the Exchange. Additionally, a subscribing

firm may cancel their usage of this report at any time.

The Exchange believes its proposed fee for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as it’s a modest, flat fee of \$1,500/month, the same as the existing Missed Cancels Report.²²

The proposal would also not permit unfair discrimination as the All Cancels Report will be available to all TPHs, who may opt to subscribe to the report, and will help to protect a free and open market by continuing to provide additional non-core data (offered on an optional basis for a fee) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices.²³ As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are reasonable.

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 believes the reports will contribute to robust competition among national securities exchanges. The All Cancels Report further enhances competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its product offerings to include an additional report similar to reports that are currently offered by other exchanges.²⁴

²² See Cboe Options Fee Schedule.

²³ See Sec. Indus. Fin. Mkts. Ass’n (SIFMA), Initial Decision Release No. 1015, 2016 SEC LEXIS 2278 (ALJ June 1, 2016) (finding the existence of vigorous competition with respect to non-core market data). See also the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (“NetCoalition I”) (upholding the Commission’s reliance upon competitive markets to set reasonable and equitably allocated fees for market data).

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: 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 TPHs additional information to better understand the

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

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.

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fee would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the reports. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's reports, which as discussed, TPHs are under no obligation to utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different TPHs that may purchase the reports. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level that would allow any interested TPH to purchase such data based on their business needs.

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 foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁵ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²⁶ thereunder. 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-CBOE-2025-062 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-2025-062. 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-2025-062 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁷

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17111 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103842; File No. SR-C2-2025-024]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Fees for the All Cancels Report

September 3, 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 25, 2025, Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "C2") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III 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

Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "C2") proposes to adopt fees for its new offering of a 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/ctwo/) 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 its fee schedule to adopt fees for the All

efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

²⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

Cancels Report, effective August 25, 2025. The Exchange recently adopted a new data product known as the All Cancels Report as part of the Cboe Timestamping Service.³ The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for quotes, orders and cancels for Trading Permit Holders (“TPHs”). 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 Report⁴—covers cancel messages. Lastly, the recent addition of the All Cancels Report supplements the existing Missed Cancels Report⁵ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report includes all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders or 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.⁶

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103706 (August 14, 2025), 90 FR 40402 (August 19, 2025) (SR-C2–2025–021).

⁴ 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.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ 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

In contrast, the All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the subscriber is the originator of the cancel-related message.⁷ 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;⁸ (2) Date; (3) Recipient Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;⁹ (6) Cboe Order ID;¹⁰ (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹¹ (9) Matching Unit number;¹² (10) Queued;¹³ and (11) Port Type.¹⁴

The Exchange now proposes to assess the following monthly fees for TPHs that wish to purchase the All Cancels Report. The Exchange proposes a monthly flat fee of \$1,500 for the All Cancels Report for a TPH. For a mid-month subscription, the monthly fee shall be prorated based on the initial date of the subscription.

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.

⁷ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

⁸ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

⁹ The unique ClOrdID or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

¹⁰ The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹¹ 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).

¹² Represents the matching unit number.

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

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.¹⁵ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁶ 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)¹⁷ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁸ which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its TPHs and other persons using its facilities.

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

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

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.”¹⁹

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. The All Cancels Report provides investors with new options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²⁰

The All Cancels Report is designed for TPHs 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, information and insight into their trading activity on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the fee proposals for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as the Exchange is offering any TPH access to subscribe to this report in the subscribing firm’s sole discretion based on their unique business needs. The report is optional for TPHs to subscribe to if they believe it to be helpful and is not required for TPHs to purchase in order to access the Exchange. Additionally, a subscribing firm may cancel their usage of this report at any time.

The Exchange believes its proposed fee for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as it’s a modest, flat fee of \$1,500/month, the same as the existing Missed Cancels Report.²¹

The proposal would also not permit unfair discrimination as the All Cancels

Report will be available to all TPHs, who may opt to subscribe to the report, and will help to protect a free and open market by continuing to provide additional non-core data (offered on an optional basis for a fee) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices.²² As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are reasonable.

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 believes the reports will contribute to robust competition among national securities exchanges. The All Cancels Report further enhances competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its product offerings to include an additional report similar to reports that are currently offered by other exchanges.²³

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fee would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange’s offerings. The Exchange

operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange’s market data via the reports. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Exchange’s reports, which as discussed, TPHs are under no obligation to utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different TPHs that may purchase the reports. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level that would allow any interested TPH to purchase such data based on their business needs.

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 foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁴ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²⁵ thereunder. 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.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

²⁰ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, supra, at 37503.

²¹ See C2 Options Fee Schedule.

²² See Sec. Indus. Fin. Mkts. Ass’n (SIFMA), Initial Decision Release No. 1015, 2016 SEC LEXIS 2278 (AL) June 1, 2016 (finding the existence of vigorous competition with respect to non-core market data). See also the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525 (DC Cir. 2010) (“NetCoalition I”) (upholding the Commission’s reliance upon competitive markets to set reasonable and equitably allocated fees for market data).

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 TPHs additional information to better understand the efficacy of their incoming orders and cancel messages.

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-C2-2025-024 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-C2-2025-024. 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-C2-2025-024 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17102 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103844; File No. SR-CboeBZX-2025-119]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Fees for the All Cancels Report

September 3, 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 25, 2025, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "BZX") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III 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

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "BZX Options") proposes to adopt fees for its new offering of a 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/equities/regulation/rule_filings/BZX/) 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 its fee schedule to adopt fees for the All Cancels Report, effective August 25, 2025. The Exchange recently adopted a new data product known as the All Cancels Report as part of the Cboe Timestamping Service.³ The Cboe Timestamping Service reports provide timestamp information for quotes, orders 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 Report⁴—covers cancel messages. Lastly, the recent addition of the All Cancels Report supplements the existing Missed Cancels Report⁵ by offering a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity. In comparison to the existing Missed Cancels Report, the All Cancels Report includes all cancel-related messages sent by the subscriber, irrespective of whether the cancel attempt was successful or associated with a trade event.

The current Missed Cancels Report provides liquidity response time details for orders or 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 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

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103705 (August 14, 2025), 90 FR 40444 (August 19, 2025) (SR-CboeBZX-2025-113).

⁴ 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.

⁵ *Id.*

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

²⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

order missed being canceled instead of executing.⁶

In contrast, the All Cancels Report provides a comprehensive view of cancel behavior and messaging activity when the subscriber is the originator of the cancel-related message.⁷ 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;⁸ (2) Date; (3) Recipient Firm ID; (4) Session Sub ID; (5) Client Identifier;⁹ (6) Cboe Order ID;¹⁰ (7) Symbol; (8) Exchange System Timestamps;¹¹ (9) Matching Unit

⁶ 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.

⁷ The report shall not include any trade records or aggressor information.

⁸ Represents if it was a cancel, mass cancel or purge, a cancel rejected, or a quote update cancel.

⁹ The unique CIOrid or MassCancelID assigned by the client.

¹⁰ The Cboe Order ID is a unique reference number assigned by the Exchange.

¹¹ 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 3 convenience or BOE 2 order handler server NIC observed the message and may not be available for certain reject cases); Boe3u NIC Timestamp (which is a hardware timestamp that represents when a BOE 3 unitized 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, BOE 3 convenience, or BOE 2 order handler has begun processing the order after the socket read and may not be available for certain reject cases); Boe3u Received Timestamp (which is a software timestamp that represents when the BOE 3 unitized 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, BOE 3 convenience, or BOE 2 order handler has finished processing the order and begun sending to the matching engine or BOE 3 unitized order handler and may not be available for certain reject cases); Boe3u Send Timestamp (which represents when the BOE 3 unitized 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

number;¹² (10) Queued;¹³ and (11) Port Type.¹⁴

The Exchange now proposes to assess the following monthly fees for Members that wish to purchase the All Cancels Report. The Exchange proposes a monthly flat fee of \$1,500 for the All Cancels Report for a Member. For a mid-month subscription, the monthly fee shall be prorated based on the initial date of the subscription.

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.¹⁵ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁶ 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)¹⁷ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁸ which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities.

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

timestamp that represents when the matching engine has started processing an event).

¹² Represents the matching unit number.

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ Refers to the port type used by the session to send the applicable message.

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

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."¹⁹

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. The All Cancels Report provides investors with new options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.²⁰

The All Cancels Report is designed for Members 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. information and insight into their trading activity on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the fee proposals for the All Cancels Report is

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) ("Regulation NMS Adopting Release").

²⁰ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

reasonable as the Exchange is offering any Member access to subscribe to this report in the subscribing firm's sole discretion based on their unique business needs. The report is optional for Members to subscribe to if they believe it to be helpful and is not required for Members to purchase in order to access the Exchange. Additionally, a subscribing firm may cancel their usage of this report at any time.

The Exchange believes its proposed fee for the All Cancels Report is reasonable as it's a modest, flat fee of \$1,500/month, the same as the existing Missed Cancels Report.²¹

The proposal would also not permit unfair discrimination as the All Cancels Report will be available to all Members, who may opt to subscribe to the report, and will help to protect a free and open market by continuing to provide additional non-core data (offered on an optional basis for a fee) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices.²² As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are reasonable.

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 believes the reports will contribute to robust competition among national securities exchanges. The All Cancels Report further enhances competition between exchanges by allowing the Exchange to expand its product offerings to include an additional report similar to reports that are currently offered by other exchanges.²³

²¹ See BZX Options Fee Schedule.

²² See Sec. Indus. Fin. Mkts. Ass'n (SIFMA), Initial Decision Release No. 1015, 2016 SEC LEXIS 2278 (ALJ June 1, 2016) (finding the existence of vigorous competition with respect to non-core market data). See also the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 2010) ("NetCoalition I") (upholding the Commission's reliance upon competitive markets to set reasonable and equitably allocated fees for market data).

²³ MIAX Emerald offers a Liquidity Taker Event Report, analogous to the Exchange's Missed Liquidity Report under its Choe 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

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fee would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the reports. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's reports, which as discussed, Members are under no obligation to utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different Members that may purchase the reports. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level that would allow any interested Member to purchase such data based on their business needs.

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 foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)

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.

of the Act²⁴ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²⁵ thereunder. 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-ChoeBZX-2025-119 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-ChoeBZX-2025-119. 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-ChoeBZX-2025-119 and should be submitted on or before September 29, 2025.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17104 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0469]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 17Ad–17

Upon Written Request, Copies Available

From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or “Commission”) is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) this request for an extension of the proposed collection of information.

Rule 17Ad–17, 17 CFR 240.17Ad–17, requires certain transfer agents and broker-dealers to make two searches for the correct address of lost securityholders using an information database without charge to the lost securityholders. In addition, paying agents are required to attempt to notify lost payees at least once. In addition, the entities also are required to maintain records relating to the searches and notifications. The Commission staff estimates that the rule applies to approximately 489 broker dealers and transfer agents, and 3,106 paying agent entities, including carrying firms, transfer agents, indenture trustees, custodians, and approximately 10% of issuers. The Commission staff estimates that the total annual burden for searches is approximately 183,813 hours and the total annual burden for paying agent notifications is approximately 38,913 hours. In addition, approximately 5,968 burden hours are associated with recordkeeping, representing an annual burden of 4,411 hours for the broker-dealers and transfer agents, and 1,557 for paying agents. The Commission staff estimates that the aggregate annual burden is therefore approximately 228,694 hours (183,813 + 38,913 + 5,968).

In addition, the Commission staff estimates that covered entities will incur costs of approximately \$6,617,298

annually, primarily as payment to third party data base providers that will search for the missing securityholders.

The retention period for the recordkeeping requirement under Rule 17Ad–17 is not less than three years. The recordkeeping requirement under this rule is mandatory to assist the Commission in monitoring compliance with the rule. This rule does not involve the collection of confidential information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC’s estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the 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, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202506-3235-007 or email comment to MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice, by October 9, 2025.

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17113 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0083; OMB Control No. 3235–0087; OMB Control No. 3235–0088; and OMB Control No. 3235–0089]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–1 and Form MSD; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Bc3–1 and Form MSDW; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–5; and Reinstatement With Change: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–4

Upon Written Request, Copies Available
From: Securities and Exchange

Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (“PRA”), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) this request related to the mandatory collections of information provided for in the following rules and forms under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*) (“Exchange Act”): (1) Rule 15Ba2–1 (17 CFR 240.15Ba2–1) and Form MSD¹ (17 CFR 249.1100) (OMB Control No. 3235–0083); (2) Rule 15Bc3–1 (17 CFR 240.15Bc3–1) and Form MSDW² (17 CFR 249.1110) (OMB Control No. 3235–0087); (3) Rule 15Ba2–5 (17 CFR 240.15Ba2–5) (OMB Control No. 3235–0088); and (4) Rule 15Ba2–4 (17 CFR 240.15Ba2–4) (OMB Control No. 3235–0089).

Because each information collection relates to the registration of municipal securities dealers, the Commission believes that it would promote efficiency to consolidate these information collections into a single control number—revised OMB Control No. 3235–0083—and discontinue the other three control numbers upon OMB approval. The Commission is therefore submitting the existing information collections (OMB Control Nos. 3235–0083, 3235–0087, and 3235–0088) to OMB for revision, extension, and approval, and seeking OMB approval to temporarily reinstate, with change, inactive OMB Control No. 3235–0089 prior to its discontinuation. The Commission is also requesting approval to designate revised OMB Control No. 3235–0083 as a “common form” for purposes of PRA submissions³ because

¹ Form MSD and the General Instructions of Form MSD are available at <https://www.sec.gov/about/forms/formmsd.pdf>.

² Form MSDW and the General Instructions of Form MSDW are available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/formmsdw.pdf>.

³ See ROCIS PRA Module User Guide v. 8.2, at 110–111 (Mar. 2024), available at <https://www.rocis.gov/rocis/viewResources.do> (“A ‘common form’ is an information collection that can be used by two or more agencies, or government-wide, for the same purpose. The Common Forms Module [in ROCIS] allows a ‘host’ agency to obtain [OMB] approval of an information collection for use by one or more ‘using’ agencies. After OMB grants approval, any prospective using agency that seeks to collect identical information for the same purpose can obtain approval to use the ‘common form’ by providing its agency-specific information to OMB (e.g., burden estimates and number of respondents). . . . The host agency will indicate in the Federal Register notices that it is requesting approval of a common form and, if known, identify other agencies that may use the information”).

Continued

²⁶ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve Board”), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”) each use Form MSD and Form MSDW in addition to the Commission.⁴

Finally, in the process of conducting the PRA analysis reflected below: (1) the Commission determined that the information collection does not constitute a system of record for purposes of the Privacy Act, and Commission staff has therefore revised the General Instructions of Form MSD to strike Item M, “Privacy Act Statement,” in its entirety;⁵ (2) Commission staff has revised the General Instructions of Form MSD and the General Instructions of Form MSDW to correct certain minor typographical errors;⁶ and (3) as described further below, Commission staff has determined that it would be prudent to recommend that the Commission adopt certain technical and/or administrative revisions to the General Instructions of Form MSD, the General Instructions of Form MSDW, and the Code of Federal Regulations sections associated with Form MSD (17 CFR 249.1100) and Form MSDW (17 CFR 249.1110).

Rule 15Ba2–1, Rule 15Ba2–4, and Form MSD

The Exchange Act regulates the nation’s securities markets and the securities professionals who participate in those markets. The Securities Acts Amendments of 1975 (the “1975

Amendments”) amended the Exchange Act to establish a framework for the regulation of the activities of municipal securities brokers and dealers.⁷

Under Section 15B(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–4(a)), as added by the 1975 Amendments, municipal securities dealers which are banks,⁸ or separately identifiable departments or divisions of banks⁹ (collectively, “bank municipal securities dealers”) are required to be registered with the Commission in accordance with such rules as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

In October 1975, the Commission adopted Rule 15Ba2–1 and Form MSD.¹⁰ Rule 15Ba2–1 implements Section 15B(a)(1) and (2) of the Exchange Act by providing that an application for registration by a bank municipal securities dealer must be filed on Form MSD. Rule 15Ba2–1 further provides that if the information contained in any application for registration on Form MSD, or in any amendment to such application, is or becomes inaccurate for any reason, the applicant must promptly file an amendment on Form MSD correcting such information.

In July 1976, the Commission adopted Rule 15Ba2–4.¹¹ Rule 15Ba2–4 implements Section 15B(a)(1) and (2) of the Exchange Act by permitting the successor to a registered municipal securities dealer to assume immediate responsibility for the operation of the predecessor’s business.¹² Without the

rule, the successor would not be able to assume operation until it registered as a municipal securities dealer. Under the rule, as amended,¹³ the registration of the predecessor is deemed to remain effective as the registration of the successor, provided that that the successor, within 30 days after such succession, files an application for registration on Form MSD, and the predecessor files a notice of withdrawal from registration on Form MSDW; however, the registration of the predecessor will cease to be effective as the registration of the successor 45 days after the application for registration on Form MSD filed by such successor. As amended, the rule also provides that, if the succession is based solely on a change in the predecessor’s date or state of incorporation, form of organization, or composition of a partnership, the successor may, within 30 days after the succession, amend the registration of the predecessor dealer on Form MSD to reflect these changes. Such amendment is deemed to be an application for registration filed by the predecessor and adopted by the successor.

In August 1980, the Commission adopted amendments to Form MSD¹⁴ that: (1) amend Form MSD’s definition of the phrase “municipal securities dealer activities” in the instructions to Form MSD to conform to the definition of that term in MSRB Rule G–1; (2) allow, under certain circumstances, bank municipal securities dealers to substitute Schedule A of Form MSD with Form MSD–4 filed with the bank regulatory agencies;¹⁵ and (3) make

collection. Both the **Federal Register** notices and the ICR should account only for the burden imposed by the host agency’s use of the common form. Once the host agency has received approval from OMB, any agency will be able to request OMB approval for its use of the common form in ROCIS by providing its agency specific information to OMB (e.g., burden estimates and number of respondents). Additional public notice by those agencies will not be required.”)

⁴ See the General Instructions of Form MSD at Item K, and the General Instructions of Form MSDW at Item 2.

⁵ The General Instructions of Form MSDW do not include a Privacy Act Statement.

⁶ With respect to the General Instructions of Form MSD, Commission staff made the following typographical revisions: (1) in the fourth sentence of Item L(d), replaced “fact” with “facts;” and (2) added a space following certain words or punctuation marks throughout (e.g., in the final sentence of Item E, added a space after the comma following the word “so,” and in the final sentence of Item K, in the clause related to the FDIC, added a space after the comma following “NW”). With respect to the General Instructions of Form MSDW, Commission staff made the following typographical revisions: (1) at the end of the introductory sentence of Item 1, replaced the semicolon with a colon; (2) in Item 3, added the word “the” so the phrase “if registrant is” now reads “if the registrant is;” (3) in Item 7(a), replaced “Securitie” with “Securities;” and (4) added a space following certain words or punctuation marks throughout.

⁷ See Public Law 94–29, 89 Stat. 97, available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-89/pdf/STATUTE-89-Pg97.pdf>.

⁸ See Section 3(a)(30) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(30)] (defining the term “municipal securities dealer”); Section 3(a)(6) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(6)] (defining the term “bank”).

⁹ See MSRB Rule G–1 (defining the term “separately identifiable department or division of a bank” and setting forth activities of the bank which constitute municipal securities dealer activities); see also Section 15B(b)(2)(H) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78o–4(b)(2)(H)] (requiring MSRB Rules to define the term “separately identifiable department or division,” as that term is used in Section 3(a)(30) of the Exchange Act).

¹⁰ See *Registration of Municipal Securities Brokers and Dealers*, Exchange Act Release No. 11742 (Oct. 15, 1975), 40 FR 49772 (Oct. 24, 1975) and 40 FR 54425 (Nov. 24, 1975) (correction), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/rules/final/1977/34-11742.pdf>.

¹¹ See *Municipal Securities Dealer Registration and Withdrawal*, Exchange Act Release No. 12602 (July 7, 1976), 41 FR 28947 (July 14, 1976), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1976/7/14/28945-28950.pdf#page=3.

¹² Certain provisions of Rule 15Ba2–4 apply to non-bank municipal securities dealers which make registration filings on the standard forms for brokers and dealers (Form BD instead of Form MSD, and Form BDW instead of Form MSDW). Burden

estimates for such non-bank municipal securities dealers are accounted for in the Supporting Statements for Form BD (OMB Control No. 3235–0012) and Form BDW (OMB Control No. 3235–0018) and are not included herein.

¹³ See *Registration of Successors to Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers*, Exchange Act Release No. 31661 (Dec. 28, 1992), 58 FR 7, 7–8 (Jan. 4, 1993), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1993/1/4/6-11.pdf#page=2 (“The Commission is adopting several technical amendments to the broker-dealer successor rules under the Exchange Act in order to address certain ambiguities in the rules. . . . [R]ules 15Ba2–4 and 15Ba2–6, which govern the registration of successors to municipal securities dealers, also have been revised to be consistent with amended rule 15b1–3.”); *id.*, 58 FR at 8, note 10 (“Rule 15Ba2–6 also has been redesignated as rule 15Ba2–4(b).”).

¹⁴ See *Registration of Municipal Securities Dealers*, Exchange Act Release No. 17100 (Aug. 28, 1980), 45 FR 58831 (Sept. 5, 1980), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1980/9/5/58831-58835.pdf.

¹⁵ In order to satisfy the requirements in MSRB Rule G–7 with respect to information concerning associated persons, the federal bank regulatory agencies have uniformly adopted Form MSD–4, which every bank municipal securities dealer is required to submit to its appropriate regulatory agency on behalf of each municipal securities principal or municipal securities representative

certain technical changes in Form MSD, including a change that facilitates the processing of registration forms filed by successor applicants (applicants which intend to succeed to and continue the business of another registered municipal securities dealer) by requiring that such applicants check a box on the form indicating their successor status.

The Commission has also adopted amendments that: (1) in July 1985, added a Privacy Act Statement to the General Instructions of Form MSD;¹⁶ (2) in June 1997, removed language in the General Instructions of Form MSD that permitted the voluntary provision of social security numbers;¹⁷ (3) in January 2008, revised the General Instructions of Form MSD to update the current list of agencies with which the forms must be filed to include the OTS, and to update the addresses of the agencies listed on the forms;¹⁸ and (4) in April 2018, revised Schedule A of Form MSD to remove certain Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”), namely references to date of birth and place of birth.¹⁹

The Commission uses the information obtained from Form MSD filings to, among other things, determine whether bank municipal securities dealers meet the standards for registration set forth in the Exchange Act, make information about particular bank municipal securities dealers available to customers and members of the public, and develop risk assessment information about bank

municipal securities dealers. The information is also made available for inspection by any interested person because it is important to give investors and the public an independent means of obtaining or verifying information that they may deem relevant regarding, among other things, the municipal securities dealer’s operations, management, and disciplinary history, and the qualifications and disciplinary history of management, supervisory, and certain other persons associated with the municipal securities dealer, with whom they may be entrusting a substantial portion of their assets. Certain identifying information for Form MSD filings (e.g., entity name, filing date, and document control number to facilitate inspection) is also routinely made available to the public on the Commission’s Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (“EDGAR”) website. No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Form MSD.

Form MSD is a one-time registration form that is used for new applications (Rule 15Ba2–1(a)) and successor applications (Rule 15Ba2–4(a)). Form MSD must be amended only if information contained in the form is, or becomes, inaccurate (Rule 15Ba2–1(b)), or to update any inaccurate information prior to filing a notice of withdrawal on Form MSDW (Rule 15Bc3–1(a)). Form MSD may also be amended to reflect changes where a succession is based solely on a change in the predecessor’s date or state of incorporation, form of organization, or composition of a partnership (Rule 15Ba2–4(b)).

Based upon past submissions of 0 new applications, 16 amendments, and 0 successor applications in 2022, 1 new application, 10 amendments, and 0 successor applications in 2023, and 0 new applications, 12 amendments, and 0 successor applications in 2024, the Commission estimates that on an annual basis approximately 1 respondent will use Form MSD for a new application,²⁰ approximately 13 respondents will use Form MSD for an amendment,²¹ and approximately 1 respondent will use Form MSD for a successor application,²²

for a total of approximately 15 respondents per year.²³

The time required to complete Form MSD varies with the size and complexity of the bank municipal securities dealer’s operations (or proposed operations). Commission staff understands that it can take up to 15 hours for a bank with a large operation and many employees to complete the form, but that smaller banks with fewer personnel can complete the form in 1 to 2 hours. Most recent new applications have come from smaller banks. Also, amendments to Form MSD are likely to require significantly less time to complete. Accordingly, Commission staff estimates that the total annual burden is currently approximately 23 hours at an average of 1.5 hours per respondent. (15 respondents/year × 1.5 hours/respondent = 22.5 hours/year, rounded up to 23 hours/year).

The staff estimates that the average internal compliance cost per hour is approximately \$457.²⁴ Therefore, the estimated total annual internal cost of compliance is approximately \$10,511 per year (23 hours/year × \$457/hour = \$10,511/year). The Commission does not believe that respondents will incur any costs in filing a Form MSD other than the internal compliance cost identified above.

Rule 15Bc3–1 and Form MSDW

Under Section 15B(c) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–4(c)), as added by the 1975 Amendments, any registered municipal securities dealer may, upon such terms and conditions as the Commission may deem necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors, withdraw from registration by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the Commission.

In July 1976, the Commission adopted Rule 15Bc3–1 and Form MSDW.²⁵ Rule 15Bc3–1 implements Section 15B(c)(3) of the Exchange Act by providing that bank municipal securities dealers that wish to withdraw from registration must file a notice of withdrawal from

associated with such bank dealer. See Form MSD–4, “Uniform Application for Municipal Securities Principal or Municipal Securities Representative Associated with a Bank Municipal Securities Dealer,” available at https://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/forms/Form_MSD-420190731_f.pdf (OMB Control No. 7100–0100 (Federal Reserve Board); OMB Control No. 3064–0022 (FDIC); OMB Control No. 1557–0184 (OCC)). MSRB Rule G–7 is available at <https://www.msrb.org/Rules-and-Interpretations/MSRB-Rules/General/Rule-G-7>.

¹⁶ See *Technical Revision of Form MSD*, Exchange Act Release No. 22208 (July 2, 1985), 50 FR 29948 (July 23, 1985), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1985/7/23/29935-29955.pdf#page=12.

¹⁷ See *Amendments to Forms and Schedules to Remove Voluntary Provision of Social Security Numbers*, Exchange Act Release No. 38771 (June 25, 1997), 62 FR 35338 (July 1, 1997), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1997-07-01/pdf/97-17104.pdf>.

¹⁸ See *Technical Amendments to Forms MSD, MSDW, BD–N, BD, BDW, ADV, and ADV–W and to Exchange Act Rules 15b1–1, 15b3–1, 15b6–1, 15Ba2–2, 15Bc3–1, 15Ca1–1, 15Ca2–1, 15Cc1–1, and 17a–3, and Advisers Act Rules 203–1, 203–3, and 204–1*, Exchange Act Release No. 57166 (Jan. 17, 2008), 73 FR 4690 (Jan. 28, 2008), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2008-01-28/pdf/E8-1171.pdf>.

¹⁹ See *Amendments to Forms and Schedules to Remove Provision of Certain Personally Identifiable Information*, Exchange Act Release No. 83097 (Apr. 24, 2018), 83 FR 22190 (May 14, 2018), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-05-14/pdf/2018-10227.pdf>.

²⁰ Average new applications on Form MSD per year over the last three years: (0 (2022) + 1 (2023) + 0 (2024) = 1) ÷ 3 years = 0.33, rounded up to 1.

²¹ Average amendments on Form MSD per year over the last three years: (16 (2022) + 10 (2023) + 12 (2024) = 38) ÷ 3 years = 12.67, rounded up to 13.

²² Average successor applications on Form MSD per year over the last three years: (0 (2022) + 0 (2023) + 0 (2024) = 0) ÷ 3 years = 0, but estimated at 1 to account for potential burden.

²³ Total estimated Form MSD filings per year: 1 estimated new application + 13 estimated amendments + 1 estimated successor application = 15 Form MSD filings.

²⁴ The estimate of \$457 per hour is for a compliance attorney, based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association’s Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2013, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1800-hour work-year and inflation, and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits and overhead.

²⁵ See *Municipal Securities Dealer Registration and Withdrawal*, Exchange Act Release No. 12602 (July 7, 1976), 41 FR 28947 (July 14, 1976), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1976/7/14/28945-28950.pdf#page=3.

registration on Form MSDW.²⁶ Rule 15Bc3-1 further provides that, prior to filing a notice of withdrawal from registration on Form MSDW, a bank municipal securities dealer must amend Form MSD in accordance with Rule 15Ba2-1(b) to update any inaccurate information.

In April 1999, the Commission adopted amendments that revised Rule 15Bc3-1 to provide municipal securities dealers adequate flexibility to bring their business operations to an orderly close in circumstances in which the 60-day period previously provided under Rule 15Bc3-1 would not be sufficient, and to provide the Commission greater flexibility in concluding investigations of municipal securities dealers before they complete the withdrawal process.²⁷

In January 2008, the Commission adopted amendments that revised the General Instructions of Form MSDW to update the current list of agencies with which the forms must be filed to include the OTS, and to update the addresses of the agencies listed on the forms.²⁸

The Commission uses information obtained from Form MSDW filings to, among other things, determine whether it is in the public interest to permit a bank municipal securities dealer to withdraw its registration. The information is also made available for inspection by any interested person because it is important to give the municipal securities dealer's customers and the public an independent means of obtaining or verifying information that they may deem relevant, including whether the registrant owes money or securities to any customer in connection with its activities as a municipal

securities dealer, whether the registrant is involved in any legal action or proceeding, whether there are any unsatisfied judgments or liens against the registrant, and the name and address of the person who has or will have custody or possession of the registrant's books and records that are required to be preserved pursuant to Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78q), Rule 17a-4 thereunder (17 CFR 240.17a-4), and MSRB Rule G-9.²⁹ Certain identifying information for Form MSDW filings (e.g., entity name, filing date, and document control number to facilitate inspection) is also routinely made available to the public on the Commission's EDGAR website. No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Form MSDW.

The Commission estimates that the average amount of time necessary to complete Form MSDW is approximately 0.5 hours. Based upon past submissions of 1 filing in 2022, 1 filing in 2023, and 1 filing in 2024, the Commission estimates that approximately 1 respondent will use Form MSDW annually,³⁰ with a total hour burden for all respondents of approximately 1 hour per year (0.5 hours rounded up to 1). This estimate is based on the Commission staff's experience in administering the form.

The staff estimates that the average internal compliance cost per hour is approximately \$457.³¹ Therefore, the estimated total annual internal cost of compliance is approximately \$229 per year (0.5 hours/year × \$457/hour = \$228.5/year, rounded up to \$229/year). The Commission does not believe that respondents will incur any costs in filing a Form MSDW other than the internal compliance cost identified above.

Rule 15Ba2-5 and Rule 15Ba2-5 Statements

In July 1976, the Commission adopted Rule 15Ba2-5.³² Rule 15Ba2-5 implements Section 15B(a) of the

Exchange Act by permitting a duly appointed (or duly qualified) fiduciary to assume immediate responsibility for the operation of a registered municipal securities dealer's business. Without the rule, the fiduciary would not be able to assume operation until it registered as a municipal securities dealer. Under the rule, the registration of a municipal securities dealer is deemed to be the registration of any executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, assignee for the benefit of creditors, receiver, trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy, or other fiduciary, appointed or qualified by order, judgment, or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction to continue the business of such municipal securities dealer, provided that such fiduciary files with the Commission, within 30 days after entering upon the performance of his duties, a statement setting forth as to such fiduciary substantially the same information required by Form MSD or Form BD ("Rule 15Ba2-5 Statement"). The Rule 15Ba2-5 Statement is necessary to ensure that the Commission and the public have adequate information about the fiduciary.

The Commission uses the information obtained from Rule 15Ba2-5 Statements to, among other things, determine whether the fiduciary meets the standards for registration set forth in the Exchange Act and develop risk assessment information about bank municipal securities dealers. No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Rule 15Ba2-5 Statements.

The burden of information collection is estimated to involve approximately 1 respondent making 1 response per year for both bank and non-bank municipal securities dealers. The response is estimated to require an average of 4 hours. Thus, the total compliance burden is estimated to be 4 hours per year. This burden is a one-time reporting burden.

A Rule 15Ba2-5 statement must set forth as to the fiduciary substantially the same information required by Form MSD or Form BD. Accordingly, Commission staff estimates that the approximate internal cost of compliance per hour is the same as Form MSD above (\$457), resulting in a total annual internal compliance cost of approximately \$1,828 (4 hours/year × \$457/hour).

The Commission does not believe that respondents will incur any costs in filing a Rule 15Ba2-5 Statement other than the internal compliance cost identified above.

²⁶ Certain provisions of Rule 15Bc3-1 apply to non-bank municipal securities dealers which make registration filings on the standard forms for brokers and dealers (Form BD instead of Form MSD, and Form BDW instead of Form MSDW). Burden estimates for such non-bank municipal securities dealers are accounted for in the Supporting Statements for Form BD (OMB Control No. 3235-0012) and Form BDW (OMB Control No. 3235-0018) and are not included herein.

²⁷ See *Broker-Dealer Registration and Reporting*, Exchange Act Release No. 41356 (Apr. 30, 1999), 64 FR 25144 (May 10, 1999), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1999-05-10/pdf/99-11359.pdf>; see also *Broker-Dealer Registration and Reporting*, Exchange Act Release No. 41672 (July 30, 1999), 64 FR 42594 (Aug. 5, 1999), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1999-08-05/pdf/99-20099.pdf> (amendment to Rule 15Bc3-1 applicable only to Form BDW filers).

²⁸ See *Technical Amendments to Forms MSD, MSDW, BD-N, BD, BDW, ADV, and ADV-W and to Exchange Act Rules 15b1-1, 15b3-1, 15b6-1, 15Ba2-2, 15Bc3-1, 15Ca1-1, 15Ca2-1, 15Cc1-1, and 17a-3, and Advisers Act Rules 203-1, 203-3, and 204-1*, Exchange Act Release No. 57166 (Jan. 17, 2008), 73 FR 4690 (Jan. 28, 2008), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2008-01-28/pdf/E8-1171.pdf>.

²⁹ MSRB Rule G-9 is available at <https://www.msrb.org/Rules-and-Interpretations/MSRB-Rules/General/Rule-G-9>.

³⁰ Average Form MSDW filings per year over the last three years: (1 (2022) + 1 (2023) + 1 (2024)) ÷ 3 years = 1.

³¹ The estimate of \$457 per hour is for a compliance attorney, based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association's Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2013, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1800-hour work-year and inflation, and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits and overhead.

³² *Municipal Securities Dealer Registration and Withdrawal*, Exchange Act Release No. 12602 (July 7, 1976), 41 FR 28947 (July 14, 1976), available at https://archives.federalregister.gov/issue_slice/1976/7/14/28945-28950.pdf#page=3.

Recommendation To Adopt Additional Technical and/or Administrative Amendments

In the process of conducting the present PRA analysis, Commission staff has determined that it would be prudent to recommend that the Commission adopt certain technical and/or administrative revisions to the General Instructions of Form MSD, the General Instructions of Form MSDW, and the Code of Federal Regulations sections associated with Form MSD (17 CFR 249.1100) and Form MSDW (17 CFR 249.1110). If adopted, these potential revisions would, among other things: (1) require only one copy of Form MSD and Form MSDW to be filed with the Commission (rather than three copies of Form MSD and two copies of Form MSDW); (2) provide online locations where Forms MSD, MSDW, and BD are available (rather than physical locations); (3) update certain citations to MSRB Rule G–1 (including updating the definition of “municipal securities dealer activities” in Form MSDW to cite to MSRB Rule G–1); (4) update certain language to reflect amended versions of the rules; (5) update the OCC’s mailing address; (6) strike references to the former OTS and its jurisdiction; and (7) update the OCC’s jurisdiction as the appropriate regulatory agency for federal savings associations and departments or divisions of such savings associations.

Consultations Outside the Agency

The required **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published.³³ Although not required by the Administrative Procedure Act, this comment solicitation also invited comments on the potential technical and/or administrative revisions amendments described above.³⁴ The Commission

received one comment letter in response to this comment solicitation.³⁵ Although Commission staff appreciates the information received from this commenter, it is the view of staff that the estimates contained in the **Federal Register** notice remain valid and the staff has not made any changes to the Commission’s burden estimates based on these comments. As discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement,³⁶ it is the view of Commission staff that most of the comments received either: (i) supported the anticipated technical and administrative revisions identified in the 60-Day Notice; (ii) addressed the information collection burden generally but did not provide any specific supporting data related to the burden; or (iii) recommended changes to rules and forms that would likely need to be effected pursuant to a Commission rulemaking and are therefore beyond the scope of the PRA analysis.

Nonetheless, as discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement,³⁷ Commission staff has determined to take under advisement nearly all comments received and will further study whether they should be applied in future PRA analyses and/or merit potential rulemaking activities related to the municipal securities dealer registration rules.³⁸ Among other things, staff will take under advisement comments suggesting that the Commission should: (i) continuously review Forms MSD and MSDW, and other forms related to the municipal securities markets, for accuracy, relevance, and potential modernization; (ii) make copies of Form MSD and Form MSDW filings electronically available on EDGAR; (iii) convert Form MSD and Form MSDW submissions from paper filing to electronic filing in EDGAR; (iv) separately estimate the hours burden for Form MSD filers to complete new applications versus the estimated time it

takes Form MSD filers to complete amendments; and (v) coordinate with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the MSRB, and the Federal Reserve Board, FDIC, and OCC to: (a) identify potential sources of regulatory duplication and redundancy via forms calling for similar information from market participants in the municipal securities markets, including bank municipal securities dealers; (b) potentially harmonize such forms and streamline filing requirements across regulators, including for bank municipal securities dealers; and (c) potentially provide market participants with a single set of statistics and data consolidated across such forms.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC’s estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the 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, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-013 (OMB Control No. 3235–0083), https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-014 (OMB Control No. 3235–0087), https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-015 (OMB Control No. 3235–0088), and https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-016 (OMB Control No. 3235–0089) or email comment to MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice, by October 9, 2025.

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–17112 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

³³ See *Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–1 and Form MSD; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Bc3–1 and Form MSDW; Revision: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–5; and Reinstatement With Change: Exchange Act Rule 15Ba2–4*, 90 FR 24835 (June 12, 2025), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-12/pdf/2025-10646.pdf>.

³⁴ See *id.*, 90 FR at 24835–24836 (“Finally, in the process of conducting the PRA analysis reflected in section I below, the Commission has identified certain technical and/or administrative revisions that it anticipates making to the General Instructions of Form MSD, the General Instructions of Form MSDW, and the Code of Federal Regulations sections associated with Form MSD (17 CFR 249.1100) and Form MSDW (17 CFR 249.1110). These anticipated revisions are outlined in section II below. . . . Although the Commission preliminarily finds that these revisions would not require publication for notice and comment under

the Administrative Procedure Act because they relate solely to agency procedures or practice and do not substantially alter the rights and obligations of non-agency parties (or, alternatively, because notice and comment would be ‘unnecessary’), the Commission nonetheless invites comments on the anticipated revisions.”) (citing 5 U.S.C. 553(b)).

³⁵ Letter from Leslie M. Norwood, Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, and Gerald O’Hara, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (“SIFMA Letter”), August 11, 2025, available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-013.

³⁶ See PRA Supporting Statement for Registration of Municipal Securities Dealers, Section 8, available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202505-3235-013.

³⁷ See *id.*

³⁸ Commission staff does not commit to take any course of action following further study of these comments.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21174 and #21175;
TEXAS Disaster Number TX-20057]

**Presidential Declaration Amendment of
a Major Disaster for the State of Texas**

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business
Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 4.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Texas (FEMA-4879-DR), dated July 6, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 03, 2025.

Incident Period: July 2, 2025 through July 18, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: September 28, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: April 6, 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 Texas, dated July 6, 2025, is hereby amended to extend the deadline for filing applications for physical damages as a result of this disaster to September 28, 2025.

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. 2025-17116 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Maritime Administration**

[Docket No. MARAD-2025-0598]

**Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built
Small Passenger Vessel in United
States Coastwise Trade, M/V SHADES
OF BLUE**

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD-2025-0598 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR-620,

Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366-5400. Email: smallvessels@dot.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.¹

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation*How do I submit comments?*

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at <https://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to SmallVessels@dot.gov. Include in the email subject heading “Contains Confidential Commercial Information” or “Contains CCI” and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department’s FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT’s compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administration.
T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,
Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–17126 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0597]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V FRIKKI TIKI

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make

determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor’s vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0597 by any one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- **Mail or Hand Delivery:** Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: smallvessels@dot.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of

documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.¹

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester’s vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter’s interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at <https://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to SmallVessels@dot.gov. Include in the email subject heading “Contains Confidential Commercial Information” or “Contains CCI” and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department’s FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT’s compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administration.
T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,
Secretary, Maritime Administration.
 [FR Doc. 2025–17127 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Bureau of Transportation Statistics**

[Docket Number DOT–OST–2025–1062]

Agency Information Collection Activity; Notice of Request for Approval To Collect New Information: Crash Causal Factors Program Heavy-Duty Truck Study Interview Data Collection; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology (OST-R), U.S. Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Transportation is correcting a notice published in the September 2, 2025, issue of the **Federal Register** entitled “Notice of Request for Approval to Collect New Information: Crash Causal Factors Program Heavy-Duty Truck Study Interview Data Collection.” This correction amends the docket number of the notice from OST–2025–* * * * to

read DOT–OST–2025–1062 and modifies the billing code to 4910–9X–P.

DATES: The correction takes effect on September 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allison Fischman, allison.fischman@dot.gov, 202–366–3282.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Correction**

In the **Federal Register** of September 2, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–16734, appearing on page 42507, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 42507, in the second column, in the document heading, the docket number “Docket Number OST–2025–* * * *” is corrected to read, “Docket Number DOT–OST–2025–1062”.
2. On page 42507, in the third column, in the **ADDRESSES** section, the docket number “Docket Number: OST–2025–* * * *” is corrected to read, “Docket Number: DOT–OST–2025–1062”.
3. On page 42508, in the second column, the billing code “BILLING CODE P” is corrected to read, “BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P”.

Dated: September 3, 2025.

Allison Fischman,
Director, Office of Safety Data & Analysis.
 [FR Doc. 2025–17107 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Monday,

No. 171

September 8, 2025

Part II

Federal Communications Commission

47 CFR Part 1

Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025; Final Rule

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 1**

[MD Docket Nos. 25–190, 24–85; FCC 25–52; FR ID 311170]

Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) adopts its regulatory fee schedule to assess and collect regulatory fees for Fiscal Year 2025 (FY 25).

DATES: Effective September 8, 2025. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 25, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Brogan, Office of Economics and Analytics, Patrick.Brogan@fcc.gov or 202–418–7378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order (*FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*) in MD Docket Nos. 25–190, 24–85, FCC 25–52, adopted on August 28, 2025, and released on August 29, 2025. The full text of this document is available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-25-52A1.pdf>.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that “the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, the Commission has prepared a final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy changes contained in the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*. The FRFA is set forth below.

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 the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis. This document does not

contain any proposed new or substantively modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. 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, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

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Synopsis

Each fiscal year (FY), the Commission must adopt a schedule of regulatory fees to be assessed and collected by the end of September in an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. Pursuant to the Commission's statutory obligation in Section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (Act or Communications Act) and the Commission's FY 2025 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2025, to assess and collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees.

In June, the Commission proposed a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2025. Consistent with the Commission's long-standing regulatory fee methodology and the record gathered, the Commission adopts the proposal in the *FY 2025 NPRM*, 90 FR 25432, June 16, 2025, to reallocate the time of 61 indirect full time equivalents (FTEs) as direct for regulatory fee purposes. This determination rests on the Commission's conclusion that certain FTE work in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be considered in applying the Commission's regulatory fee methodology.

The Commission also implements the targeted amendments it adopted in June 2025 to the methodology it uses to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations. Additionally, the Commission adopts its proposal in the *FY 2025 NPRM* for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees, as adjusted. The Commission implements these determinations and adopts a

schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in Tables 3 and 4.

Finally, the Commission declines to adopt various proposals to modify its regulatory fee methodology or to add new regulatory fee categories in FY 2025. The arguments supporting such proposals have been fully considered by the Commission in prior proceedings. Commenters have provided no basis for the Commission to change its prior determinations, and therefore the Commission reaffirms the prior conclusions that the methodology changes and new regulatory fee categories that have been proposed are unworkable and logistically infeasible at this time.

Background. FY 2025 started on October 1, 2024, and ends on September 30, 2025. The regulatory fee collection is guided by both the statutory authority in sections 6 and 9 of the Act and the explicit language of each fiscal year's S&E appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection. Section 9 of the Act and the FY 2025 S&E appropriation require the Commission to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees in FY 2025. The Act requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in Appropriations Acts. Regulatory fees cover the Commission's non-auctions direct, indirect, and support costs, including costs to cover statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular fee payor, but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole. Direct costs are those such as salaries and expenses, indirect costs are those such as overhead functions, and support costs include those such as rent, utilities, and equipment. Since regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the Commission's S&E appropriation for the fiscal year, they also must cover the costs incurred in oversight and regulation of: (1) entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees; (2) entities whose total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold; and (3) entities whose regulatory fees are waived. Entities that are exempt from paying regulatory fees include governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations. The Commission has previously observed that it is consistent with the Act to include those costs that are attributable to the fee paying and exempt regulatees in the revenue requirement because all of the

regulatees in that fee category, whether they pay regulatory fees or not, benefit from the oversight and regulation of that bureau. The Commission's annual de minimis threshold is \$1,000. The Commission takes into consideration the relatively small amount of waivers, exemptions, and non-payors in our calculations each year so that we can recover the full amount of our S&E appropriation.

Regulatory Fees Calculation Methodology

Congress has prescribed a method for the Commission to collect the full S&E appropriation by keying its regulatory fee assessment to its FTE burden. One FTE, a "Full Time Equivalent" or "Full Time Employee," is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full-time person (working a 40-hour workweek for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In this proceeding, if the Commission states 1.5 FTEs work on a particular subject matter, that might mean three individuals spend 50% of their time on that area. Moreover, in the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*, when the Commission discusses FTEs and any change in allocation, it is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect proposals for the change of personnel in the various organizational work units. The methodology for assessing regulatory fees must "reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities." Thus, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus (*i.e.*, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, most of the Wireline Competition Bureau, part of the Office of International Affairs (OIA), and most of the Space Bureau). The Commission has previously concluded that allocating the work of FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs as indirect FTEs is consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission. Moreover, in the non-high-cost universal service fund programs, the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs tie funding

eligibility based on the beneficiary, *i.e.*, a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a rural healthcare provider and not to Commission regulatory fee payors. Thus, the burden of FTE time devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs is properly categorized as indirect. As part of this determination, the Commission has also excluded broadcasters from the fee burden associated with these indirect FTEs because broadcasters do not directly participate in the universal service program. The burden of this indirect FTE work is analyzed by staff annually and is deducted from the calculation of the direct FTEs allocated to the Wireline Competition Bureau and, after it excludes broadcasters, the Commission apportions these indirect FTEs among all other fee payors. The Commission has also explained that most of the work of OIA, including the work of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division, does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as a whole, and is therefore appropriately categorized as indirect. However, the Commission continues to categorize as direct the FTE work of OIA concerning international bearer circuit issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, determining that there were eight FTEs within OIA whose work was direct on that basis.

The total amount of the offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year. Therefore, the regulatory fees due from payors also typically change as a mathematical consequence of the total amount that needs to be collected, the number of FTEs, and the projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category. For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increase, the amount due per unit may decrease, depending on other factors. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. Insofar as the Communications Act's explicit language requires that fees must reflect FTEs, the Commission has consistently concluded that FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations, and the Commission's regulatory fees are based on the direct FTEs in core bureaus. Thus, when considering changes, additions, or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule, the Commission focused on the direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each of the core licensing bureaus.

FTEs are not assigned within a bureau to specific fee categories "by rote or at

random, but rather in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on a regulatory fee category, which is in itself a reflection of 'benefit' to the fee category." The Commission has stated that Section 9 of the Act is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees. The Commission apportions regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payors' benefits. Any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees paid by other categories of regulatory fee payors, which means the collection of the Commission's regulatory fees is a zero-sum exercise.

The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the work performed by its different organizational units. If FTE work directly relates to the oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee category in one of the five core licensing bureaus then it is considered to be direct. Work that cannot be allocated to one of those regulatory fee categories is counted as indirect FTE time.

Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors. Indirect FTE work also includes matters that are not specific to any regulatory fee category, and many Commission attorneys, economists, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year, which benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, and the public. Historically, the Commission has categorized FTE work conducted in the Enforcement, Consumer and Governmental Affairs, and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus along with some of the work in the Wireline Competition and the former International Bureau as well as the work of those in the Office of the Chair and the Commissioners' Offices and in the Offices of the Managing Director, General Counsel, Inspector General, Communications Business Opportunities, Engineering and Technology, Legislative Affairs, Workplace Diversity, Media Relations, Economics and Analytics, and Administrative Law Judges as indirect for regulatory fee purposes. Following this framework, the Commission assesses the allocation of FTEs by first determining the number of direct non-auctions FTEs in each of the Commission's core bureaus. Other

factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual S&E appropriation and the projected unit estimates. Early in each fiscal year, the Human Resources Management office identifies FTEs at the core bureau level. The Commission then validates that data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine the number of direct FTEs allocated to each of the five core bureaus. Those numbers are then used to calculate the corresponding percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year from the fee payors of each core bureau. The percentage for each core bureau is the number of direct non-auction FTEs within the core bureau divided by the total number of direct non-auction FTEs in the Commission.

This means fees are apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and are adjusted “to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” Specifically, the Commission allocates appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau. As a general matter, there is no additional calculation to attribute indirect costs. Instead, the proportional allocation of the whole S&E appropriation based on the number of direct FTEs effectively attributes all indirect costs among the core bureaus so that the Commission can recover its entire appropriation each year. Those proportions are then subdivided and apportioned within each core bureau into fee categories among those served based on the time spent on each fee category. Finally, within each regulatory fee category the amount to be collected is divided by a unit count that allocates the regulatory fee payor’s proportionate share based on an objective measure.

The FTE time devoted to developing and implementing the Commission’s spectrum auctions is not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and is not offset by the collection of regulatory fees. Thus, the Commission’s methodology excludes all spectrum auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations. To the extent that FTEs within the core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on other issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau’s direct FTE count.

Adjustments and Amendments to Regulatory Fees Schedule

In order to collect regulatory fees in the amount required by the Commission’s annual S&E appropriation, it conducts a rulemaking proceeding each year to consider any necessary increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees and to reflect any adjustments needed to the prior year’s fees schedule. For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increase, the amount due per unit may decrease. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule. As necessary, the Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule “if it determines that changes are necessary for the fees to reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” Pursuant to the Act, the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment. The Act also requires the Commission to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.

The Commission considers the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when it develops a sufficient basis for making the change, ensuring that its assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable. The Commission will adopt new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so based on the record, and under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent.

Commission FY 2025 Regulatory Fee Releases

On June 5, 2025, the Commission released the *FY 2025 NPRM*. There, the Commission proposed and sought comment on the regulatory fees and methodology to assess and collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2025. The Commission proposed to increase the number of FTEs that are allocated directly to the core licensing bureaus for this fiscal year based upon the determination that burden of the work

they are performing is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of certain regulatory fee payors. In particular, the Commission proposed reallocating 61 indirect FTEs as direct FTEs to the Commission’s core licensing bureaus. In addition, the Commission sought comment on proposed regulatory fees for space and earth station fee payors either under the existing fee methodology or under the various alternative or amended methodologies on which the Commission was seeking comment at the time. The Commission also proposed to continue the past practice of calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees using the methodology based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station’s contour. The *FY 2025 NPRM* did not propose any amendments that would require congressional notification 90 days before becoming effective.

On June 9, 2025, the Commission released the *FY 2024 Third Report and Order*. In that order, the Commission adopted changes to its regulatory fee methodology to (i) assess regulatory fees on space and earth stations once they are authorized, rather than when the stations are certified to be operational, and (ii) split existing regulatory fee categories for Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) into two new fee categories: small constellations (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations) and large constellations (1000 authorized space stations or more). The *FY 2024 Third Report and Order* was published in the **Federal Register**, 90 FR 29760, on July 7, 2025, and the amendments to the space and earth station regulatory fee methodologies become effective on September 14, 2025.

Discussion. The Commission received six comments and nine reply comments in response to the Commission’s *FY 2025 NPRM*. As generally supported by the record gathered, the Commission adopts its proposals in the *FY 2025 NPRM*. Accordingly, using the Commission’s historical methodology for allocating FTEs, along with targeted amendments to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2025 to collect \$390,192,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission’s annual S&E FY 2025 appropriation, as set forth in Tables 3 and 4.

Assessment of Regulatory Fees

Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees. Section 9 of the Communications Act requires the Commission to set

regulatory fees to “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”

As a general matter, to establish its regulatory fee schedule, first, the Commission identifies changes from the prior fiscal year regulatory fee proceeding, *e.g.*, changes in the (i) FY S&E appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. After that, the Commission identifies the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation. The remaining non-auction FTEs are considered indirect and are not part of the regulatory fee calculation. Once the Commission determines the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, it calculates the percentage of regulatory fees that it needs to collect for the given fiscal year from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all of the Commission’s non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories. For FY 2025, the Commission implements the same methodology it has used historically for allocating FTEs as well as the targeted amendments to the methodology it uses to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations that were adopted by the Commission in June 2025 in the *FY 2024 Third Report and Order*.

Adjustment of Reallocations of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs. The Commission’s decision to adopt its proposal to reallocate certain indirect FTEs as direct to one of its core bureaus reflects its conclusion that it can again determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTE time from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. As the Commission explained in 2023 and 2024, the Commission will continue to evaluate whether any FTEs should be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes each year when reviewing and validating the FTE data. The Commission, however, will exercise its discretion regarding where to focus its analytical efforts each year to best respond to changes in the Commission’s substantive work and organization, and changes in the telecommunications

industry itself. Thus, the Commission ensures it conducts its annual review in a manner that is fair, administrable, and sustainable. Moreover, commenters support the Commission’s efforts to ensure that regulatory fees reflect the work performed by Commission FTEs, which benefits fee payors.

To conduct its annual review for FY 2025, the Commission evaluated the work being performed by FTEs. According to information provided by the Commission’s Human Resources Management office, at the start of FY 2025, there were 384.5 direct non-auctions FTEs distributed among the core licensing bureaus. With respect to other bureaus and offices the Commission conducted a high-level, yet comprehensive, analysis of the work being performed by non-auctions FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, Office of General Counsel, and Office of Engineering and Technology as well as the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Enforcement Bureau and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (and other bureaus and offices) to determine if identifiable time of any of the FTEs in those organizational units is directly related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be considered in applying its fee methodology. In other words, staff examined and validated the data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine whether in applying the Commission’s regulatory fee methodology any FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices should be reallocated and be considered as direct FTE time to a core bureau.

Based on staff analysis, which the Commission concludes is reasonably accurate for FY 2025, it adopts its proposal to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct to a core bureaus. The Commission finds these reallocations are necessary because, as the Commission concluded in both FY 2024 and FY 2023, the nature of certain FTE work conducted in those organizations remains primarily related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors. Additionally, consistent with the Commission’s determination for the past two fiscal years, it also reallocates two FTEs from the Media Bureau to be considered as indirect FTEs because the nature of their work is similar to work performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which it considers to be indirect. The Commission determines that these conclusions are consistent with Section 9 of the Act,

which requires the Commission to base its methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.

These reallocations result in an overall increase of 61 indirect FTEs being reallocated as direct FTEs to core bureaus. Although NAB notes its continued belief that FTE work devoted to certain non-high-cost Universal Service Fund matters also should be reallocated as direct, the Commission concludes that NAB provides no new arguments to warrant it to revisit the Commission’s prior determinations that such work is appropriately categorized as indirect, and therefore the Commission declines to do so.

Reallocations, for Regulatory Fee Purposes, of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

As the Commission has previously explained, when it discusses FTEs, it is not referring to any particular employee at the Commission but rather an amount of work performed annually by a full time employee or employees. In analyzing the work of FTEs, the Commission applies conservative estimates so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the proposed reallocation. Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration for reallocation of an indirect FTE was half an FTE or less, the Commission rounds down and it only proposes its reallocations in full FTE increments.

In evaluating the nature of the work of its FTEs, the Commission generally categorizes the FTEs in its non-core bureaus and offices as indirect. For example, the Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering and technical expertise to the agency as a whole and supports each of the agency’s core bureaus. Likewise, the Enforcement Bureau FTE oversight is focused on the integrity of Commission’s rules and ensuring the implementation of the Communications Act, which is work that benefits the agency as a whole and the American public, and not one particular group of regulatory fee payors. Similarly, the work of FTEs in the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau is primarily devoted to developing and implementing consumer policies as required by the Communications Act, including disability rights, via rulemaking and declaratory ruling; consumer education; processing informal complaints; outreach to state, local, and Tribal governments; and oversight more generally of the telecommunications industry (*e.g.*, establishing and oversight of the Reassigned Numbers Database). In sum, the Commission has found it would not be equitable for any one

regulatory fee group of payors to shoulder the FTE burden of indirect work.

While the Commission concludes that much of the work of the FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau continues to be appropriately considered indirect, in validating the FTE count for this year, it affirms the Commission's conclusion of the past two years that certain work should again be reallocated as direct. The Commission explains that its consideration of the work of FTEs as direct or indirect may change over time based on its evaluation of the FTE burden associated with the Commission's work assignments, fluctuations within industry segments, the needs of specific regulatory fee payors, and the requests of commenters to continue its review of any necessary reallocations.

Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA). OEA is responsible for expanding and strengthening the use of economic analysis in Commission policy making, for enhancing the development and use of auctions, and for implementing consistent and effective agency-wide data practices and policies. Much of the work of the non-auctions FTEs in OEA therefore benefits the Commission and the telecommunications industry as a whole and does not specifically focus on a particular category of regulatory fee payors. Thus, as the Commission has previously concluded, such work is appropriately considered to be indirect.

As the Commission recognized in both FY 2023 and FY 2024, however, and as it has validated again for FY 2025, there continues to be measurable FTE work conducted in OEA that is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments. On that basis, in the *FY 2025 NPRM*, the Commission proposed targeted reallocations of OEA FTEs. No commenters disagreed with the Commission's proposal to reallocate 29 indirect FTEs from OEA as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Based on the Commission's staff analysis, it adopts that proposal and reallocates indirect FTEs from OEA as

follows: one to the Space Bureau, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 13 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau.

Office of General Counsel (OGC). The Commission, as it has in the past, concludes that much of the work of the OGC, as represented by FTE allocations, should be considered to be indirect. OGC serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission and its various bureaus and offices.

Yet, as the Commission recognized in FY 2023 and FY 2024, and has again validated for FY 2025, it finds that certain aspects of OGC's work are sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of individual regulatory fee categories that the associated FTEs should properly be considered direct FTEs for such regulatory fee categories. Specifically, based on the substance of the work that is done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments for FY 2025, the Commission adopts its proposal to reallocate four indirect FTEs as direct to a core bureau as follows: one to the Wireline Competition Bureau, one to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (instead of two as in FY 2024), one to the Space Bureau, and one to the Media Bureau.

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB). The Commission also concludes, as the Commission has previously, that much of PSHSB's work, as represented by FTE allocations, should be considered to be indirect. PSHSB advises and coordinates within the Commission on all matters pertaining to public safety, homeland security, national security, cybersecurity, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and related matters.

As the Commission concluded in FY 2024 and FY 2023, and as it has validated again for FY 2025, there remains substantive work done by PSHSB that is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of certain regulatory fee payors. For FY 2025, the Commission finds it is appropriate to reallocate 30 indirect FTEs from PSHSB as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: 14 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau,

nine to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau.

Conclusion of the Proposal to Reallocate Certain Indirect FTEs from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB as Direct FTEs to a Relevant Core Bureau. FTE time associated with these reallocations will be added to the direct FTE totals for a relevant core bureau. The reallocation of indirect FTEs will increase the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reduce the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Insofar as the Commission's underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged, the Commission concludes that its fee regulatory fee calculations continue to be consistent with Section 9 of the Communications Act.

The reallocation of 61 indirect FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes in FY 2025, results in a 15.9% increase in the Commission's overall direct FTE count for FY 2025, and a decrease of 4.25% in the overall direct FTE count from FY 2024.

The Result of the FTE Reallocations from the Office of Economic Analytics, Office of General Counsel, and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. Based on these reallocations and after adjustments are made to the direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, the Commission has a total of 445.5 non-auctions direct FTEs for FY 2025, and it will collect approximately \$7.039 million (1.80%) in fees from the Office of International Affairs regulatory fee payors; \$44.872 million (11.50%) in fees from the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$105.582 million (27.06%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$116.580 million (29.88%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and \$116.119 million (29.76%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors. These FTE reallocations, for regulatory fee purposes, will be proportionally distributed within the core bureaus. The Commission's underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged; its regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with Section 9 of the Act, which requires it to base its methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.

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TABLE 1

FY 2025 FTE Reallocations

Core bureau/office	Total FY 2025 direct FTEs <i>without</i> reallocations	FY 2025 reallocations	Total FY 2025 direct FTEs <i>with</i> reallocations	FY 2025 percent of direct FTEs, after reallocation	FY 2025 fee allocation by core bureau/office (\$ millions)
Office of International Affairs	8	+0 from OEA +0 from OGC Total additional FTEs +0	8	1.80%	\$7.039
Space Bureau	49	+1 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +2	51	11.50%	\$44.872
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	97	+8 from OEA +1 from OGC +14 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	120	27.06%	\$105.582
Wireline Competition Bureau	109.5	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	132.5	29.88%	\$116.580
Media Bureau	121	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +7 from PSHSB -2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect Total additional FTEs +13	134	29.76%	\$116.119
Total	384.5	+ 61	445.5	100%	\$390.192

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Although the Submarine Cable Coalition generally supports the Commission's efforts to reallocate FTEs that are working on the oversight and regulation of fee payors as direct FTEs, it nonetheless "asserts that further Commission review should be conducted to determine if it is possible to lower the number of direct FTEs attributed to international bearer circuits within OIA, or to convert some or all these direct FTEs into indirect

FTEs." In support of this position, it argues that it "should not be the burden of submarine cable operators, nor any one type of international licensee under OIA, to subsidize holders of other license types." The Submarine Cable Coalition renews its claims that the "the benefits submarine cable licensees receive from the Commission's work pale significantly in comparison to the regulatory oversight required of other Commission licensees." CTIA, however, responds to this argument by advocating

that the Commission should decline to reclassify FTEs in OIA working on international bearer circuits as indirect, because doing so would disregard the requirements of Section 9 and the Commission's core principles underlying its regulatory fee framework. CTIA maintains that the Submarine Cable Coalition has provided no valid reason why the Commission should redo its FTE analysis and reclassify these FTEs based on something other than the work they undertake. The

Commission agrees with CTIA and finds based on its staff analysis for FY 2025 that 8 FTEs are appropriately considered direct in OIA and declines to reclassify some or all as indirect FTEs.

The Commission also disagrees with the comments of Telesat that repeat a suggestion previously offered by the Satellite Operators in 2023 contending that the Commission should propose regulatory fees at the outset of each non-application rulemaking proceeding in order to collect its attendant costs. The Commission rejected this proposal at that time, observing that there was no explanation of “how such an approach would facilitate recovery on an annual basis of the Commission’s entire FY S&E appropriation.” The Commission agrees with the Commission’s 2023 conclusion that this proposal “does not appear administrable because it would inject a potentially contentious issue—who bears the FTE burden of the proceeding—into each rulemaking and thereby only increase the possible points of disagreement in each respective rulemaking.” As the Commission previously observed, because there is no way to determine at the NPRM stage of a proceeding the entities or interested parties that might file comments and/or challenge a matter in any given rulemaking, any initial allocations regarding the FTE burden of work associated with any category of fee payors for a particular rulemaking would require frequent reassessment.

Moreover, the Commission further explains that as a general matter, rulemakings are not based on a fiscal year, and the work attendant with any particular year can extend, and often evolve, across multiple years. Additionally, the Commission reasons that if this proposed approach were to replace its current approach, it would fail to capture the FTE burden of work on issues that involve the day-to-day oversight of policies and rules that impact all categories of regulatory fee payors, issues that are often unrelated to any particular proceeding that is active during the fiscal year. Furthermore, the Commission explains it is entirely unclear how it could manage the administration of regulatory fees if a proceeding were to go dormant or close. Such fluctuations in the expectations associated with assessing regulatory fees would be difficult for both fee payors as well as the Commission. The Commission therefore agrees with prior Commission conclusions that such a proposal is “impractical and thereby unlikely to facilitate the statutorily required recovery, on an annual basis, of the Commission’s entire FY S&E appropriation.” The Commission

concludes that Telesat has provided no new basis on which to revisit these conclusions or to adopt a revised approach.

Space and Earth Stations

The Commission implements for FY 2025 the targeted amendments to the methodology it uses to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations that were adopted in the *FY 2024 Third Report and Order*. Specifically, for FY 2025, the Commission will (i) assess regulatory fees on space and earth stations once they are authorized, rather than when the stations are certified to be operational, and (ii) split existing regulatory fee categories for Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) into two new fee categories: small constellations (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations) and large constellations (1000 or more authorized space stations). The Commission specifically adopted the amendments in time for them to be effective for FY 2025. These changes to the fee categories are reflected within the schedule of regulatory fees for FY 2025 contained in § 1.1156(a) of the Commission’s rules and in the charts of space stations assessed regulatory fees for FY 2025 in Table 6.

The Commission declines to revisit the decision made in the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order* to adopt a change to the allocation of space station regulatory fees between GSO and NGSO space stations. Specifically, Kuiper urges the Commission to reexamine the prior decision to increase the share of space station regulatory fees assessed to NGSO space stations from 20% to 40%. Kuiper presents no new evidence regarding the amount of FTE burdens attributable to GSO and NGSO space stations, but instead relies on arguments previously made and rejected by the Commission. Likewise, the Commission declines to revisit decisions made in the recent *FY 2024 Third Report and Order*. Commenters urge the Commission to change the 60–40% allocation of NGSO space station FTEs between small and large NGSO constellations, either to assess a greater share of FTE burdens to small constellations, or a greater share of FTE burdens to large constellations. The Commission declines at this time to revisit a decision made a little less than three months ago. As the Commission does each year, however, it will continue to examine the appropriate allocation of FTE burdens as part of future annual regulatory fee assessment proceedings. Likewise, the Commission will continue to consider potential amendments to its regulatory fee methodologies in future regulatory fee

assessment proceedings, as urged by commenters, although the Commission declines to commence a rulemaking proceeding at this time specifically to address space station regulatory fees for FY 2026.

The Commission declines to interpret “authorized stations” solely as stations “that have received unconditional permission to provide service without the need for further agency action,” as requested by Kinéis. Kinéis argues that the placement of a condition on an authorization that must be satisfied at a later date leaves unclear the ultimate ability to commence service, and therefore a space station should not be deemed “authorized” until the Commission determines that the condition has been satisfied and grants an unconditional authorization. Kinéis’s request returns to a focus on the operational status of the space station as the basis for assessing regulatory fees, although the Commission just recently determined that the operational status of a space or earth station should no longer be the deciding factor of whether space and earth station regulatory fees should be assessed. In the *FY 2024 Third Report and Order*, the Commission’s decision to assess regulatory fees on authorized stations, rather than operational space stations, recognizes that significant FTE burdens are involved with the licensing of space and earth stations, even before a station becomes operational, and that if an authorized space station never becomes operational, then the FTE burdens associated with regulating such space stations would never be recovered and have to be borne by stations that are operational. These considerations equally apply to space stations that are authorized, but subject to a condition that needs to be fulfilled by the licensee or grantee prior to becoming operational, or prior to accessing the U.S. market (in the case of a non-U.S. licensed space station).

Furthermore, the Commission found that assessing regulatory fees on authorized stations broadens the base of regulatory fee payors, spreading the recovery of fees from all licensees and grantees that benefit from the Space Bureau’s licensing and regulatory activities, and potentially lowering the per unit regulatory fee burden by increasing the number of units on which fees are assessed. This rationale for adopting regulatory fees on authorized stations would be undermined by not assessing regulatory fees on space stations that are authorized, but are subject to conditions that need to be fulfilled prior to commencing operations. Not assessing regulatory fees

until all aspects of an application are fully resolved could effectively remove a significant number of current fee payors from regulatory fee assessments. It would also require Commission staff to determine whether the conditions placed on every space and earth station grant prevent the licensee from commencing operations, which risks being subjective and administratively burdensome.

Broadcast Television Stations

Having received no response to the Commission's FY 2025 NPRM proposals for assessing full-power broadcast stations, the Commission will continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour as the Commission has since 2020. The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. The Commission will also continue its use of 2020 U.S. Census data to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations, as it traditionally has over the last few years. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the Licensing and Management System (LMS) database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. However, consistent with the Commission's decision in FY 2024, the Commission explains that it will base assessments on limiting the population count of full-power television stations that rely on satellite television stations to reach terrain-limited areas in Puerto Rico. The Commission adopts a factor of \$.006674 per population served for the FY 2025 full-power broadcast television station fee. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by \$.006674 for each full-power broadcast television station) are listed in Table 7.

Proposed New Regulatory Fee Categories

In the FY 2025 NPRM, the Commission also sought comment on whether it should consider any new regulatory fee categories. In exercising the Commission's Congressional mandate to collect regulatory fees each fiscal year, the Commission proceeds with careful consideration and make changes in its process, including the adoption of new fee categories and the accompanying assessment methodologies, only after fully developing the record. This meticulous approach to making changes serves the goal of ensuring that the Commission's

actions in assessing regulatory fees are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

For FY 2025, the Commission rejects the proposals to add new regulatory fee categories because they fail to satisfy this standard. NAB and Telesat propose that the Commission should adopt five new regulatory fee categories to expand the base of fee payors. Specifically, they suggest that the Commission adopt fee categories for broadband service providers, large technology companies, equipment authorization holders, experimental license holders, and entities that provide database services to enable the provision of unlicensed services. Iridium and the State Broadcasters Associations support these proposals; however, CTIA, the Wi-Fi Alliance, Kinéis, NCTA, the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) and the Consumer Technology Association (CTA) strongly oppose them. The Commission does not adopt new fee categories at this time.

The Commission also declines NAB's proposal, supported by Iridium and the State Broadcasters Associations, to hold "roundtables" to discuss such matters in advance of the FY 2026 notice of proposed rulemaking. NAB claims that a lack of access to internal Commission FTE data constrains their and other commenters' ability to offer more detailed proposals and therefore the Commission should work with interested stakeholders to close these information gaps. Notably, some commenters do not agree. The Wi-Fi Alliance describes the proposal to as "unwarranted." CTIA also maintains that there is no need to hold roundtables to gather additional information on creating new fee categories. Specifically, CTIA explains that such roundtables would create a duplicative process for stakeholders to continue to raise issues that the Commission has already considered because its annual rulemaking process provides "ample" opportunity for it and relevant stakeholders to consider changes to the regulatory fee process. CTA too disagrees with NAB's proposals, explaining that access to Commission staffing data is not a real problem that prevents NAB from defining the new fee categories it wants the Commission to create.

The Commission agrees with commenters that contend that convening roundtables is unnecessary. The Commission has extensively explained its reasoning with respect to the work of its FTEs that is both direct and indirect, and concludes that nothing has changed herein. Moreover, parties already have the ability to present new arguments and evidence to

Commission staff in advance of the next fiscal year's regulatory fees rulemaking, thus rendering it inefficient for the Commission to host open-ended, presumably contentious stakeholder discussions that appear unlikely to yield a framework for the adoption of new fee categories that is fair, administrable, and sustainable. Hosting a forum for parties to rehash comments from prior years or to explore the granular details of the Commission's FTE work assignments and burdens is unlikely to persuade the Commission to adopt a new fee category.

Broadband internet Access Service Providers and Large Technology Companies. The Commission is not persuaded by NAB's arguments, which Iridium and the State Broadcasters Associations support, that it should create a new regulatory fee category for either broadband internet service providers or large technology companies to expand the base of fee payors beyond licensees to other entities that benefit from its activities. Many commenters strongly reject these proposals.

Although NAB concedes that some of these types of entities may already pay regulatory fees for certain services, it nonetheless claims that they "escape paying the full amount of fees associated with their operations (e.g., broadband services or equipment authorizations), even when those services directly benefit from FCC activity." NAB maintains that a larger array of entities other than those currently paying regulatory fees benefit from the Commission's work. Notably, however, NAB offers no specific examples of what it believes to be the unaccounted FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of these unnamed entities. Similarly, Iridium suggests that the Commission can "add new payors over time as it determines appropriate fees for the activities that benefit them," but also provides no concrete suggestions as to how to differentiate such activities from those that are already covered by the Commission's existing regulatory fee categories. In support of NAB's proposals, the State Broadcasters Associations generally contend that as a matter of fairness, the Commission must look for entities that benefit from the Commission's work but have escaped paying regulatory fees because their benefits do not include a physical license issued by one of the core bureaus. While the State Broadcasters Associations claim that broadcasters and other licensed entities "unfairly subsidize" much "larger entities in healthy and growing industries that are far more able to bear the operating costs

of the Commission,” it also fails to include any specificity as to which larger entities should fall into new fee categories.

The Commission will add a new fee category where it can determine that significant FTE resources of a core bureau are being spent on oversight and regulatory activities with respect to a specific service necessitating a new regulatory fee category. The Commission states such circumstances have not been presented here. As the Commission has previously explained, there is no specific bureau or office in the Commission with oversight of all broadband services because the work of Commission FTEs on broadband matters is spread out among most of its organizational units, including the core bureaus. Providers offering broadband internet access services are involved in many Commission initiatives and proceedings and are, in many cases, already responsible for regulatory fees. Broadband internet access services are offered through various technical means and by widely differing entities and to distinct user groups, *e.g.*, wireless service providers, wireline service providers (including VoIP), cable operators, and satellite operators, to consumers and businesses, on both a retail and wholesale basis. Thus, such service is offered by different types of providers and is delivered to end users in different ways. Accordingly, the Commission agrees with the Commission’s conclusion from just last year that “creating a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access services appears to be redundant with existing fee categories in the case of those broadband internet access service providers that otherwise already were subject to the existing fee categories, and thus a new fee category in this regard is not administrable at this time.” Additionally, the Commission recognizes that these same observations regarding the work being spread throughout the Commission could hold equally true for large technology companies, many of which may offer or rely upon broadband services.

As Wi-Fi Alliance points out, NAB’s proposal to create a new fee category for large technology companies is too vague in its description of entities that would fall into this category or how the Commission could make such determinations to be administrable. CTA also strongly urges the Commission to reject NAB’s proposal to adopt a new fee category for what it calls a “vaguely defined” group because NAB’s suggestion is unworkable and lacks clarity. CTA further points out the

NAB’s proposal reiterates prior flawed arguments.

The Commission agrees with commenters that NAB’s proposal for either of these new fee categories would be inconsistent with its policy goals of having regulatory fees that are fair, administrable, and sustainable. Commenters advocating for these new fee categories have failed to indicate how their adoption would fit within the Commission’s current regulatory fee methodology. For example, claims that large technology companies “benefit significantly” from the Commission’s work—presumably work promoting the deployment of broadband upon which they rely to reach consumers—are not sufficient. As CTA correctly observes, consumers likewise benefit immensely from having fast and reliable broadband available, but if any benefits—no matter how attenuated—were the criterion, they too would be subject to regulatory fees.

By merely reiterating the arguments that NAB acknowledges it has offered before, the Commission concludes NAB has failed to present any new basis or evidence to demonstrate that a broadband internet access service provider or large technology company regulatory fee category is necessary for this fiscal year. Likewise, the Commission reasons, Iridium’s support of adopting new fee payor categories, without explaining a foundational basis or framework to do so, does not offer a workable solution. NAB, and supporting commenters, have not offered any new reason to revisit the Commission’s prior determination that it would be administratively difficult to try to determine the FTEs that should be included in either of these proposed new regulatory fee categories. Likewise, convening roundtables to explore these proposals is not likely to solve such problems with administrable feasibility.

It is also worth noting, as the Commission has previously, that because the amount of regulatory fees collected from each core bureau is based on the number of non-auctions FTEs in each bureau, adding a new broadband internet access or large technology fee category would be unlikely to change the number of Media Bureau FTEs devoted to broadcast issues. Rather, as NCTA reasons, the Commission’s efforts to modernize its media rules should, over time, result in decreased regulatory fees for Media Bureau regulatees as the Commission’s deregulatory endeavors reduce the amount of time and effort Commission FTEs must devote to regulating the industry.

The Commission finds no basis to conclude that adopting either of these

fee categories would satisfy the factors that the Commission has previously relied on to create a new regulatory fee category. Accordingly, the Commission concludes, as the Commission has over the last several years, that Section 9 of the Act does not require the creation of either category.

Holders of Equipment Authorizations. The Commission also declines to adopt Telesat’s and NAB’s proposals to create a new regulatory fee category for manufacturers or others that hold equipment authorizations. Here too, the Commission finds that the record does not provide a sufficient basis, consistent with Section 9 of the Act, for the adoption of a new regulatory fee category. In the instances where the Commission has adopted a new fee category, it has done so based on a determination that significant FTE resources of a core bureau were being spent on oversight and regulatory activities with respect to a specific service. As the Commission has previously decided, the Commission again concludes that those circumstances with respect to equipment manufacturers are absent here.

Telesat generally maintains that because the Commission has broad authority to regulate services and equipment integral to the nation’s communications networks, that authority should extend to recovering the cost of regulating manufacturers of equipment and the Commission should be able to recoup a significant amount of FTE time devoted to equipment authorizations. NAB includes entities that hold equipment authorizations in its broad list of those who “often escape paying the full amount of fees associated with their operations” even though they benefit directly from Commission activity. Both Iridium and the State Broadcasters Associations support this proposal generally, but neither provides any specificity with respect to how the Commission should administer a new fee category for holders of equipment authorizations.

As with other proposed fee categories, several reply commenters strongly maintain that the Commission should reject this proposal as it has in years past. For instance, TIA contends that NAB is recycling its prior rejected arguments that these types of entities are not paying regulatory fees and points out that such entities are not “escaping fees” as NAB alleges because they are already subject to authorization fees to third-party test labs and the Commission’s authorized Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCBs). CTA agrees, explaining that the

proposal for such a fee category “ignores how the process actually works.” CTA, like TIA, explains that because the Commission has outsourced nearly all testing and certification work, “there is no free regulatory ride” for these entities, but rather “only a system that functions efficiently because the Commission wisely chose to privatize much of the burden.” The Wi-Fi Alliance asserts that because there are multiple categories of equipment authorization, this proposal presents challenges in determining a fair, administrable, or sustainable fee system. Finally, Kinéis calls the proposal for this class of regulatory fees “ill-defined” and explains that authorization holders have different and varied interactions with the Commission.

The Commission states that it is not persuaded to add a new fee category at this time. Nothing has changed from the Commission’s examination last year of the functions of the Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) and its FTE work dedicated to equipment authorizations. As the Commission has repeatedly explained, it classifies OET FTEs as indirect because their work benefits the Commission and the industry as a whole and is not specifically focused on the regulatory fee payors and licensees of a specific core bureau. Many devices, including those operating wholly or in part on an unlicensed basis, are exempt from equipment authorization requirements. Moreover, devices that are not exempt are tested by competent test labs, and if certification is required, applications are submitted to Telecommunications Certification Bodies. Other devices, generally those considered to have reduced potential to cause RF interference, are authorized pursuant to the Commission’s SDoC process, which provides for the equipment to be authorized based on the responsible party’s self-declaration that the equipment complies with the pertinent Commission requirements. As the Commission concluded last year, its “regulatory framework does not include an efficient way to identify equipment, specifically that which is exempt from authorization or authorized pursuant to SDoC procedures, that operate on an unlicensed (as opposed to licensed) basis.” As was the case last year, commenters have not provided suggestions for an efficient methodology to obtain this type of information. In other words, as the Commission referenced last year, any FTE time devoted to this is proportionately small, and it has no method currently to

segregate out the portion of direct FTE time devoted to such matters.

CTIA argues that, as in prior years, commenters advocating for this fee category have failed to provide any new reason or basis for the Commission to reverse course on its longstanding policy to exclude equipment authorizations from regulatory fees. Likewise, Wi-Fi Alliance maintains that commenters requesting this fee category have failed to demonstrate why the FTE burden of work conducted by OET for this category should not continue to be classified as indirect. The Commission agrees with these commenters and concludes, as it has previously found, that the work of OET FTEs concerning manufacturers and other holders of equipment authorizations benefits the Commission as a whole and industries in each of the core bureaus.

Furthermore, as the Commission has also previously opined, “equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis is diverse in nature, ubiquitous, and used for many purposes including non-communications purposes.” Thus, the Commission explains that focusing on the service provided would not create a clear and administrable regulatory fee category, and at this time it remains unclear how it could distill a specific group of users, service providers, or manufacturers to form the core of a regulatory fee category. As in past years, under the current Commission equipment authorization regime, it does not collect information from or communicate with all device manufacturers. Accordingly, the Commission finds that a new regulatory fee category for manufacturers and other holders of equipment authorizations, on the basis of the instant record, is not consistent with Section 9 of the Communications Act and is not practicable at this time. The Commission therefore declines to adopt such a regulatory fee category.

Experimental License Holders. The Commission also disagrees with Telesat that experimental license holders should comprise a category of regulatory fee payors. Telesat proposes that the Commission impose regulatory fees on experimental license holders because such entities have “chosen to invoke the Commission’s processes” and should therefore pay their fair share of regulatory expenses. Telesat argues that for-profit companies with experimental authority should be charged regulatory fees, just as they must pay application fees when seeking experimental licenses. Telesat further reasons that it is equitable to impose regulatory fees on experimental license holders because experimental authority confers

important benefits that allow commercial entities to develop new technologies, and these parties should reimburse the Commission for the associated regulatory costs, rather than burdening other fee payors with those costs.

Other commenters oppose this proposal and advocate that the Commission should reject it as the Commission has in the past. Kinéis asserts that unlike broadcast, wireless, or satellite licensees that hold their licenses for lengthy, defined terms of years, experimental license holders may obtain authority for periods as limited as a few days or weeks (*e.g.*, experimental STAs). CTIA maintains that the Commission should reject calls to create new regulatory fee categories for experimental license holders. CTIA points to the Commission’s previously stated reasoning for classifying OET FTEs as indirect, as well as its conclusions that experimental licensing affects multiple core bureaus and that fees for such users would be unworkable and logistically infeasible to collect. Wi-Fi Alliance agrees and states that the Commission has correctly rejected nearly identical proposals in each of the past few years, and commenters proposing these changes for FY 2025 have not identified any material change that warrants the Commission reaching a different decision now.

The Commission agrees with commenters opposing this proposal. Experimental licenses are granted subject to coordination and as secondary to all licensed services regulated by other bureaus. In the *FY 2022 Report and Order*, the Commission concluded that although “resources are expended on processing experimental applications, these licenses are approved for a proposed experiment or range of experiments, and not for an actual operational service under established service rules providing some level of interference protection.” The Commission finds that Telesat has not provided any new argument or evidence to convince it that an experimental license is the same as—or even sufficiently similar to—other Commission licenses such that it should be subject to a regulatory fee, even if it incurs an application fee. Nor has Telesat set forth any other persuasive reason why the Commission should revisit that decision. Accordingly, for all the reasons offered by the Commission over the last several years, which the Commission incorporates here, as well as the significant record opposing this proposal, the Commission declines to adopt a regulatory fee category for

experimental license holders at this time.

Entities that Provide Database Services to Unlicensed Spectrum Users. The Commission is equally unpersuaded to adopt a regulatory fee category for entities that provide database services to unlicensed spectrum users. Telesat proposes that the Commission adopt a new fee category for entities that provide database services to unlicensed spectrum users, claiming that such fees would be consistent with those the Commission assesses for Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that administer the Toll Free Numbers (TFN) database.

Notably, this is not the first time this exact suggestion has been raised before the Commission. Telesat offered this same analogy to “RespOrgs” in reply comments offered by the Satellite Operators (of which it was a party) in the Commission’s FY 2023 regulatory fees proceeding. The Commission was not persuaded by it then, nor is the Commission now. When the Commission last considered this proposal, it correctly explained: the suggestion that it create a regulatory fee category for only these database administrators ignores the fact that, under the Commission’s rules, there are a variety of database administrators and spectrum coordinators (e.g., television white space devices, 6 GHz devices, and fixed, personal/portable, and mobile devices). Thus, focusing solely on database administrators enabling the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, *i.e.*, selecting one type of database administrator, due to the connection with users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, appears to be a tactic to assess regulatory fees on certain users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis.

Furthermore, the Commission finds the record does not support this proposal. For instance, Wi-Fi Alliance objects, explaining that “relevant FTE activities related to these databases—*i.e.*, rulemakings to establish the databases and ensure the administrators have the requisite technical expertise—benefit a broad range of industries across the Commission, including both licensed and unlicensed entities and are thus consistent with the treatment of these FTEs as indirect.” The Commission agrees with this observation, which is also consistent with the Commission’s decision in FY 2023.

Telesat has failed to offer any evidence for the Commission to conclude that there are sufficient benefits (*i.e.*, FTE work in oversight or regulation) provided by the Commission

each fiscal year to these types of database operators that warrant creating a regulatory fee category at this time. The Commission acknowledges that in establishing any set of rules that allow database operators to support unlicensed spectrum users, FTE time may be devoted to adopting regulations for database operators to perform such functions. But as a general matter, particularly in the absence of specific, contradictory evidence, the Commission would expect such FTE time to be minimal and almost always a one-time effort which provides an insufficient basis upon which to assess regulatory fees each fiscal year. Accordingly, the Commission finds that a new regulatory fee category for entities that provide database management for unlicensed spectrum users is not consistent with Section 9 of the Communications Act. The Commission therefore declines to adopt such a regulatory fee category.

Procedural Matters

The Commission includes procedural items as well as current payments and collection methods. These payments and collection procedures are a useful way of reminding regulatory fee payers and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.

Commission’s Registration System. To increase efficiency, the Commission is using an all-electronic payment system for regulatory fees, which is contained within the Commission’s Registration System (CORES). Before using CORES for the first time, one must obtain an FCC Username through the FCC User Registration System, and subsequently use it to access CORES and either register an FCC Registration Number (FRN) or associate an existing FRN to the Username. If unable to register electronically, fax the application for a Registration Number (FCC Form 160) to the CORES Helpdesk at (202) 418–7869 for filing procedures.

Credit Card Transaction Levels. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7065.20a—*Credit Card Collections*, the total daily credit card transactions processed from a single customer can be no more than \$24,999.99 (hereinafter the “Maximum Daily Limit”) and the total monthly transactions processed from a single customer (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than \$100,000.00 (hereinafter the “Maximum Monthly Limit”). Transactions greater than the Maximum Limits will be rejected. If a customer initiates multiple transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the

Maximum Limits will also be rejected. This applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the Commission’s Registration System (CORES). Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2025 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

Payment Methods. During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through *Pay.gov*, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission’s website at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier’s checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159–E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418–2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.

De Minimis Regulatory Fees, Section 9(e)(2) Exemption. Under the de minimis rule, and pursuant to the Commission’s analysis under Section 9(e)(2) of the Act, a regulatee is exempt from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings, and it is not a permanent exemption. Each regulatee will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability

each fiscal year to determine whether it meets the de minimis exemption.

Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates. The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

- **Media Services:** Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2024 for AM/FM radio stations, full-power VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2024.

- **Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:** Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. In instances where an authorization is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in § 52.103 of the Commission's rules. The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2024.

- **Wireless Services:** Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2024 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- **Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:** The first eight regulatory fee categories in the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees (first seven in its Calculation of Fees Table) pay "small multi-year wireless regulatory fees." Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. The Commission includes these fee categories in its rulemaking to

publicize its estimates of the number of "small multi-year wireless" licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2025.

- **Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV):** Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2024. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2024. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- **Space Services:** Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2024. Regulatory fees must also be paid for geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories "Small Constellations" and "Large Constellations," that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2024. Licensees of small satellites and RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2024 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date.

- **International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services):** Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2024. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2024, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, "active circuits" include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2024.

Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments. The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on "assigned" telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports ("in" and "out"). The Commission has included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Table 2 and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Table 3. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on CORES along with the carrier's Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation. The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting explanation, if any, and either approve or disapprove the submission in CORES. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide supporting documentation. If the Commission receives no response from the provider, or the Commission does not reverse its initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in CORES. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in CORES.

Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (*i.e.*, compute their telephone number

counts as of December 31, 2024), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. If the Commission determines that a carrier paid CMRS or mobile services regulatory fees based on an incorrect number of telephone numbers, the Commission will bill the carrier for the

difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

Effective Date. Providing a 30-day period after **Federal Register** publication before this *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2025 fees before FY 2025 ends on September 30, 2025. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Commission finds there is good cause to waive the

requirements of section 553(d), and the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* will become effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

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TABLE 2

Calculation of FY 2025 Revenue Requirements and Pro-Rata Fees

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	FY 2025 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2024 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2025 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2025 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2025 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2025 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,280	10	287,500	320,000	25	25	320,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	26,000	10	2,330,000	2,600,000	10	10	2,600,000
Microwave	10,400	10	4,125,000	2,600,000	25	25	2,600,000
Marine (Ship)	7,200	10	1,050,000	1,080,000	15	15	1,080,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	5,900	10	580,000	590,000	10	10	590,000
Marine (Coast)	360	10	112,000	144,000	40	40	144,000
Aviation (Ground)	380	10	54,000	76,000	20	20	76,000
AM Class A ¹	58	1	266,800	266,294	4,591	4,590	266,220
AM Class B ¹	1,332	1	3,308,175	3,316,402	2,489	2,490	3,316,680
AM Class C ¹	752	1	1,183,840	1,185,006	1,575	1,575	1,184,400
AM Class D ¹	1,288	1	3,915,375	3,924,988	3,047	3,045	3,921,960
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,140	1	8,262,435	8,268,180	2,633	2,635	8,273,900
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,088	1	10,111,200	10,128,310	3,279	3,280	10,128,640
AM Construction Permits ²	1	1	1,170	570	570	570	570
FM Construction Permits ²	15	1	14,350	15,000	1,000	1000	15,000
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.508 billion population	1	23,363,518	23,413,373	0.006674	0.006674	23,412,392
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	8	1	26,000	41,600	5,200	5,200	41,600
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	5,500	1	1,522,675	1,518,473	276	275	1,512,500
CARS Stations	100	1	191,625	194,577	1,945	1,945	194,500
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	44,000,000	1	63,500,000	64,638,412	1.469	1.47	64,680,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$22,000,000,000	1	123,034,000	112,707,157	0.005125	0.005125	112,750,000
Toll Free Numbers	39,000,000	1	4,200,000	3,872,669	0.0993	0.10	3,900,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	614,700,000	1	92,192,000	96,926,419	0.1577	0.16	98,352,000
CMRS Messaging Services	560,000	1	48,000	44,800	0.08	0.08	44,800
BRS ³	1,210	1	870,000	919,378	759	760	919,600
LMDS	370	1	268,250	281,132	759	760	281,200

Fee Category	FY 2025 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2024 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2025 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2025 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2025 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2025 Revenue
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non- Common)	26,000	1	340,000	351,939	13.54	14	364,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Table 3) ⁴	75.88	1	6,375,638	6,686,843	88,129	88,130	6,686,863
Earth Stations	4,000	1	7,569,000	8,243,030	2,060	2,060	8,240,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	155	1	20,181,700	21,977,523	141,790	141,790	21,977,450
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Small Constellation)	23	1	N/A	8,628,164	375,137	375,140	8,628,220
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Large Constellation)	3	1	N/A	5,752,169	1,917,389	1,917,390	5,752,170
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Small Satellite)	22	1	195,440	271,260	12,330	12,330	271,260
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			392,795,910	390,191,911			391,734,169
***** Total Revenue Requirement			390,192,000	390,192,000			390,192,000
Difference			2,603,910	(89)			1,542,258

Notes on Table 2

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded FY 2025 Reg. Fee" are the result of dividing the revenue requirement by the payment units of each radio class category. The actual FY 2025 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Table 3.

² The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service based on the threshold 10,001-25,000, the traditional basis for identifying the lowest licensed fee. Reductions in the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for full-power television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size

and population served, respectively.

³ The MDS/MMDS category was renamed Broadband Radio Service (BRS). *See Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150-2162 and 2500-2690 MHz Bands*, Report & Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

⁴ The chart at the end of Table 2 lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009). The Submarine Cable fee in Table 2 is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Table 3.

⁵ The actual full-power television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Table 7.

TABLE 3

FY 2025 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	0.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	760
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	760
AM Radio Construction Permits	570
FM Radio Construction Permits	1000
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$0.006674 See Table 7 for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	275
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,945

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.47
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	0.005125
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.10
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,060
Space Stations (per authorized station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	141,790
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Small Constellation (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations)	375,140
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Large Constellation (1000 or more authorized space stations)	1,917,390
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,330
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	14
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2025 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	\$545	\$395	\$340	\$375	\$600	\$685
10,001 - 25,000	\$910	\$655	\$570	\$625	\$1,000	\$1,140
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,365	\$985	\$855	\$940	\$1,500	\$1,710
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,050	\$1,475	\$1,285	\$1,405	\$2,250	\$2,565
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,075	\$2,215	\$1,925	\$2,115	\$3,380	\$3,855
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,605	\$3,315	\$2,885	\$3,160	\$5,060	\$5,770
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$6,915	\$4,980	\$4,330	\$4,750	\$7,600	\$8,665
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$10,365	\$7,460	\$6,490	\$7,120	\$11,390	\$12,985
>6,000,000	\$15,550	\$11,195	\$9,740	\$10,680	\$17,090	\$19,485

FY 2025 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2024)	Fee Ratio	FY 2025 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$5,510
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$11,015
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$22,030
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$44,065
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$88,130
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$176,260

Table 4—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2025

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2025, we adjusted FY 2024 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2025 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee databases, actual prior year payment records, and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Licensing and Management System (LMS), and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau’s *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term “units” reflect licenses or permits that have

been issued, but for other fee categories, the term “units” reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data are received after the *NPRM* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the *NPRM* fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order*. This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2025 estimates with actual FY 2024 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2025 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates over time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2025 payment units are based on FY 2024 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2025 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2024. We have either rounded the FY 2025 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

FEE CATEGORY	SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2024 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2024 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS) LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2024 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2025, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on Space Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on Space Bureau data reports and actual FY 2024 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the Office of International Affairs, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on Office of International Affairs license information, and actual FY 2024 payment units.

Table 5—Factors, Measurements, and Calculations That Determine Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages

AM Stations

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in §§ 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission’s rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a

database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height

above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50–50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR 73.313 of the Commission’s rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

TABLE 6

Space Station Satellite Charts For FY 2025 Regulatory Fees

Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit): U.S.-Licensed Space Stations

	<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
1.	Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO
2.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO
3.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO
4.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO
5.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO
6.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO
7.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO
8.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO
9.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO
10.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO
11.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO
12.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO
13.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO
14.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
15.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO
16.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO
17.	EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO
18.	EchoStar BSS Corp	S3093	ECHOSTAR 23	GSO
19.	ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
20.	ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
21.	Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO
22.	Hughes Network Systems,	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO

	<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
	LLC			
23.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO
24.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S3017	ECHOSTAR 24 (JUPITER 3)	GSO
25.	Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc.	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
26.	Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO
27.	Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
28.	Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO
29.	Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
30.	Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
31.	Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
32.	Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13/ Horizons 1	GSO
33.	Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO
34.	Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
35.	Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
36.	Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO
37.	Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
38.	Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
39.	Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
40.	Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
41.	Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
42.	Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
43.	Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
44.	Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
45.	Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
46.	Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO
47.	Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
48.	Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
49.	Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO

	<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
50.	Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
51.	Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
52.	Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
53.	Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
54.	Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
55.	Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
56.	Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
57.	Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
58.	Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
59.	Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
60.	Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
61.	Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
62.	Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
63.	Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
64.	Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
65.	Intelsat License LLC	S3015	GALAXY 33	GSO
66.	Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO
67.	Intelsat License LLC	S3022	INTELSAT 15R	GSO
68.	Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
69.	Intelsat License LLC	S3058	HISPASAT 143W-1	GSO
70.	Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO
71.	Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO
72.	Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO
73.	Intelsat License LLC	S3083	GALAXY 34	GSO
74.	Intelsat License LLC	S3143	GALAXY 35	GSO
75.	Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO
76.	Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO
77.	Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
78.	Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
79.	Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO

	<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
80.	Open Plaza Corp.	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO
81.	Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
82.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
83.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
84.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
85.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
86.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES-2	GSO
87.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES-1	GSO
88.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES-3	GSO
89.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3097	SES-19	GSO
90.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3138	SES-22	GSO
91.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3096	SES-18	GSO
92.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3098	SES-20	GSO
93.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3099	SES-21	GSO
94.	Silkwave Africa, LLC	S2666	Afristar-2	GSO
95.	Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO
96.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM-5	GSO
97.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3033	SXM-7	GSO
98.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034	SXM-8	GSO
99.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3166	SXM-9	GSO
100.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3167	SXM-10	GSO
101.	Skynet Satellite Corp.	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
102.	Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
103.	Telesat Canada	S2433	ANIK F4 (AMC-11)	GSO
104.	Viasat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
105.	Viasat, Inc.	S2917	VIASAT-3	GSO
106.	Viasat, Inc.	S3050	VIASAT-89US	GSO
107.	XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM-5	GSO

Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit): Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations – Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling

	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
108	Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd.	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
109	DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
110	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S3142	Star One D2	GSO
111	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3192	Star One C4	GSO
112	Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
113	Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
114	Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
115	Eutelsat S.A.	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
116	Eutelsat S. A.	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
117	Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
118	Hisparmar Satélites, S.A.	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
119	Hisparmar Satélites, S.A.	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
120	Hisparmar Satélites, S.A.	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO
121	Hispasat, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
122	Horizons-4 Satellite LLC	S3180	Horizon-4	GSO
123	Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
124	Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
125	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
126	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2828	SES-4	GSO
127	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2870	SES-6	GSO
128	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2950	SES-10	GSO
129	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
130	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO

	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
131	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
132	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
133	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
134	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2951	SES-15	GSO
135	SES Americom, Inc.	S2964	SES-11	GSO
136	SES Americom, Inc.	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
137	SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO
138	SES-17 S.a.r.l.	S3043	SES-17	GSO
139	Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
140	Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
141	Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
142	Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
143	Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
144	Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
145	Viasat, Inc.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit): Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations – Market Access Through Earth Station Licenses

	<u>ITU or Operator Name (if available)</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
146	APSTAR VI	M292090	APSTAR 6	GSO
147	AUSSAT B 152E	M221170	OPTUS D2	GSO
148	Ciel Satellite Group	E050029	Ciel-2	GSO
149	Ciel Satellite Group	E140100	Ciel-6i	GSO
150	QuetzSat, S.de R.L. de C.V.	E090020	Quetzsat-1	GSO
151	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	Eutelsat 65 West A	GSO
152	INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	INMARSAT 4F1	GSO
153	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	INMARSAT 5F2	GSO
154	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	INMARSAT 5F3	GSO

	<u>ITU or Operator Name (if available)</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
155	JCSAT-3A	E960207	JCSAT-3A	GSO
156	JCSAT-2B	M174163	JCSAT-2B	GSO
157	JCSAT-5A	E010016	JCSAT-5A	GSO
158	NIMIQ 5	E080107	NIMIQ 5	GSO
159	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	WILDBLUE-1	GSO

Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (Small Satellite)

	<u>LICENSEE/GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
1.	Aethero Space Inc.	S3189	Deimos	Small Satellite
2.	Capella Space Corp.	S3162	Acadia-1	Small Satellite
3.	Capella Space Corp.	S3137	Capella-9, Capella-10	Small Satellite
4.	ICEYE US, Inc.	S3082	ICEYE	Small Satellite
5.	ICEYE US, Inc.	S3165	ICEYE Second Tranche	Small Satellite
6.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	S3072	YAM-3	Small Satellite
7.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	S3147	YAM-5	Small Satellite
8.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3170	YAM-6	Small Satellite
9.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3184	YAM-7	Small Satellite
10.	Lynk Global, Inc.	S3087	Lynk Towers	Small Satellite
11.	Momentum Space, LLC	S3144	VIGORIDE-5	OTV
12.	Momentum Space, LLC	S3154	VIGORIDE-6	OTV
13.	Quantum Space LLC	S3179	Quantum Sentry	Small Satellite
14.	R2 Space, Inc.	S3067	XR-1	Small Satellite
15.	Space Logistics, LLC	S2990	Mission Extension Vehicle-1	RPO/OOS
16.	Space Logistics, LLC	S3059	Mission Extension Vehicle-2	RPO/OOS
17.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3153	GNOMES-4	Small Satellite
18.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3185	GNOMES-5	Small Satellite
19.	Turion Space Corp.	S3146	DROID.001	Small Satellite

	<u>LICENSEE/GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
20.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3095	Umbra SAR	Small Satellite
21.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3168	Umbra Block Two SAR Constellation	Small Satellite
22.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3186	Umbra Block 2.1 SAR Constellation	Small Satellite

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Small Constellations

	<u>LICENSEE/GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED STATIONS</u>
1.	AST & Science, LLC	S3065	Bluebird Block 1	5
2.	BlackSky Global, LLC	S3032	Global	16
3.	Capella Space Corp.	S3178	Acadia-3, Acadia-4, Acadia-5, Acadia-6	4
4.	Globalstar License LLC	S2115	GLOBALSTAR	96
5.	Hawkeye 360	S3042	HE360	174
6.	Iridium Constellation LLC	S2110	IRIDIUM	99
7.	Kepler Communications, Inc.	S2981	KEPLER	140
8.	Kineis	S3054	KINEIS	25
9.	Maxar License, Inc. DG Consents Sub, Inc.	S2129 / S2348	WorldView 1,2 & 3, GeoEye-1 Worldview Legion	15
10.	MethaneSAT, LLC	S3160	MethaneSat-1	1
11.	Muon Space, Inc.	S3173	MuSat-2, MuSat-3	2
12.	Myriota Pty. Ltd.	S3047	MYRIOTA	26
13.	O3b Limited	S2935	O3b	42
14.	ORBCOMM License Corp	S2103	ORBCOMM	72
15.	Orbital Sidekick, Inc.	S3139	GHOST	6
16.	Planet Labs PBC	S2912 / S3152	Flock/Skysats / Tanager	576
17.	Sidus Space, Inc.	S3175	LizzieSat-2, LizzieSat- 3, LizzieSat-4, LizzieSat-5	4
18.	Space Norway AS	S2978	ARCTIC SATELLITE BROADBAND MISSION	2

	<u>LICENSEE/GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED STATIONS</u>
19.	Spire Global, Inc.	S2946 / S3045/ S3182	LEMUR & MINAS & HUBBLE	636
20.	Swarm Technologies, Inc.	S3041	SWARM	150
21.	Telesat LEO Inc.	S2976	TELESAT Ku/Ka- Band	117
22.	The Tomorrow Companies, Inc.	S3156	Tomorrow.io Weather Constellation	4
23.	Viasat, Inc.	S2985	ViaSat - NGSO	20

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary) – Large Constellations

	<u>LICENSEE/GRANTEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED STATIONS</u>
1	Kuiper Systems LLC	S3051	KUIPER	3,232
2	Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	S2983 / S3018 / S2992 / S3069	SPACEX/Ku-/Ka-/V- band/Gen 2	11,908
3	WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	S2963 / S2994	ONEWEB Ku-/Ka-/V- BAND	2,000

TABLE 7

FY 2025 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations, By Call Sign

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
3246	KAAB-TV	1,018,897	939,246	\$6,269
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	\$3,875
11912	KAAS-TV	243,984	243,947	\$1,628
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	\$20,025
282	KABC-TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	\$117,933
1236	KACV-TV	383,228	383,071	\$2,557
33261	KADN-TV	889,583	889,583	\$5,937
8263	KAEP-TV	139,510	124,133	\$828
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	\$32,278
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	\$8,133
62442	KALD	864,547	857,276	\$5,721
4145	KALH-TV	203,698	179,435	\$1,198
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	\$13,756
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	\$3,896
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	\$2,625
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	\$5,451
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	\$2,638
148	KAKW-DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	\$21,638
51598	KALB-TV	933,915	932,500	\$6,224
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	\$6,485
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	\$2,749
8523	KAMR-TV	377,485	377,410	\$2,519
65301	KAMU-TV	395,784	392,044	\$2,617
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	\$1,990
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	\$4,530
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	\$28,261
33440	KARK-TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	\$8,211
37005	KARZ-TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	\$7,570
32311	KASA-TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	\$7,738
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	\$7,914
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	\$32,122
55049	KASY-TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	\$7,630
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	\$9,184
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	\$635
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	\$21,614
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	\$8,449
50182	KAUT-TV	1,810,654	1,809,428	\$12,076
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	\$2,646
6864	KAUZ-TV	366,943	365,162	\$2,437
73101	KAVU-TV	323,202	322,961	\$2,155

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	\$1,293
49578	KAWE	139,854	137,788	\$920
58684	KAYU-TV	925,282	861,276	\$5,748
29234	KAZA-TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	\$94,998
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	\$53,962
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	\$1,255
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	\$7,521
776268	KAZS	396,796	390,474	\$2,606
35811	KAZT-TV	495,353	409,112	\$2,730
4148	KBAK-TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	\$9,102
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	\$3,104
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	\$9,868
22685	KBDI-TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	\$28,933
65395	KBFD-DT	1,016,508	887,671	\$5,924
169030	KBGS-TV	176,271	173,911	\$1,161
61068	KBHE-TV	153,390	144,914	\$967
48556	KBIM-TV	226,233	226,194	\$1,510
29108	KBIN-TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	\$6,761
33658	KBJR-TV	278,564	274,572	\$1,832
83306	KBLN-TV	322,286	145,745	\$973
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	\$14,822
53324	KBME-TV	146,149	146,082	\$975
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	\$5,328
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	\$952
49760	KBOI-TV	872,030	863,497	\$5,763
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	\$1,030
66414	KBSD-DT	151,986	151,901	\$1,014
66415	KBSH-DT	97,884	95,916	\$640
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	\$4,861
66416	KBSL-DT	47,462	46,328	\$309
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	\$9,510
62469	KBTC-TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	\$28,223
61214	KBTB-TV	771,692	771,692	\$5,150
6669	KBTX-TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	\$35,713
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	\$11,240
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	\$813
6823	KBYU-TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	\$17,489
33756	KBZK	156,388	139,258	\$929
21422	KCAL-TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	\$117,374
11265	KCAU-TV	769,096	754,352	\$5,035
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	\$17,066
27507	KCBD	433,372	432,694	\$2,888
9628	KCBS-TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	\$115,858

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
49750	KCBY-TV	92,825	77,624	\$518
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	\$8,070
9640	KCCW-TV	294,831	287,246	\$1,917
63158	KCDO-TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	\$21,095
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	\$5,087
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	\$2,976
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	\$28,282
10245	KCEN-TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	\$14,511
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	\$108,857
18079	KCFW-TV	196,292	157,001	\$1,048
132606	KCGE	129,876	129,876	\$867
60793	KCHF	1,157,628	1,127,207	\$7,523
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	\$2,614
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	\$6,052
41969	KCLO-TV	150,949	145,392	\$970
47903	KCNC-TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	\$27,865
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$53,476
33742	KCOP-TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	\$115,584
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	\$7,293
63165	KCOY-TV	700,154	478,768	\$3,195
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	\$33,275
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	\$17,945
33875	KCRA-TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	\$47,745
9719	KCRG-TV	981,965	971,818	\$6,486
60728	KCSD-TV	323,237	323,093	\$2,156
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	\$1,474
33749	KCTS-TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	\$31,893
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	\$18,223
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	\$4,603
10036	KCWC-DT	42,872	38,501	\$257
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	\$17,629
51502	KCWI-TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	\$7,682
42008	KCWO-TV	55,411	55,383	\$370
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	\$1,406
24316	KCWX	4,947,756	4,941,660	\$32,981
68713	KCWY-DT	85,085	84,715	\$565
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	\$53,052
33764	KDBC-TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	\$7,322
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	\$287
166332	KDCU-DT	773,823	773,808	\$5,164
38375	KDEN-TV	3,973,266	3,942,210	\$26,310
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	\$53,321
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	\$53,124

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
29102	KDIN-TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	\$7,937
25454	KDKA-TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	\$22,880
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	\$441
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	\$1,767
41975	KDLO-TV	214,024	213,819	\$1,427
55379	KDLT-TV	700,230	689,305	\$4,600
55375	KDLV-TV	98,101	97,673	\$652
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	\$2,611
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	\$8,325
56524	KDNL-TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	\$20,084
24518	KDOC-TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	\$115,988
1005	KDOR-TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	\$7,861
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	\$3,134
61064	KDSD-TV	65,355	60,171	\$402
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	\$342
56527	KDSM-TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	\$8,021
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	\$52,717
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	\$158
33778	KDTV-DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	\$51,724
67910	KDTX-TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	\$53,283
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	\$27,659
18084	KECI-TV	228,161	210,560	\$1,405
51208	KECY-TV	407,175	403,848	\$2,695
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	\$3,519
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	\$1,077
41983	KELO-TV	767,130	715,437	\$4,775
34440	KEMO-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$53,476
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	\$366
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	\$3,849
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	\$20,541
63845	KENV-DT	52,294	45,932	\$307
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	\$572
50591	KEPB-TV	631,758	574,973	\$3,837
56029	KEPR-TV	529,602	519,486	\$3,467
49324	KERA-TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	\$53,268
40878	KERO-TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	\$8,394
61067	KESD-TV	172,302	165,214	\$1,103
25577	KESQ-TV	1,487,393	615,803	\$4,110
50205	KETA-TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	\$12,415
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	\$19,639
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	\$25,893
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	\$2,691
12895	KETH-TV	7,296,694	7,296,428	\$48,696

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
55643	KETK-TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	\$7,149
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	\$7,953
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	\$9,920
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	\$3,352
68853	KEYC-TV	553,554	539,853	\$3,603
33691	KEYE-TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	\$22,989
60637	KEYT-TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	\$8,511
83715	KEYU	366,142	366,071	\$2,443
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	\$7,788
73701	KFAA-TV	7,987,157	7,983,918	\$53,285
34412	KFBB-TV	96,782	95,488	\$637
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	\$6,408
51466	KFDA-TV	394,744	393,695	\$2,628
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	\$5,143
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	\$4,387
65370	KFDX-TV	367,320	366,583	\$2,447
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	\$30,934
12729	KFFX-TV	467,787	463,006	\$3,090
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	\$4,537
42122	KFMB-TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	\$26,123
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	\$2,948
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	\$561
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	\$350
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	\$63
66222	KFOR-TV	1,789,693	1,789,342	\$11,942
33716	KFOX-TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	\$7,323
41517	KFPH-DT	385,474	313,720	\$2,094
81509	KFPX-TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	\$7,156
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	\$1,158
59013	KFRE-TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	\$12,250
51429	KFSF-DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	\$46,980
66469	KFSM-TV	1,003,012	978,896	\$6,533
8620	KFSN-TV	1,973,837	1,957,017	\$13,061
29560	KFTA-TV	907,937	894,593	\$5,971
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	\$429
60537	KFTH-DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	\$48,637
60549	KFTR-DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	\$113,266
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	\$446
81441	KFTU-DT	109,271	105,476	\$704
34439	KFTV-DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	\$12,777
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	\$543
592	KFVS-TV	867,835	847,638	\$5,657
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	\$53,153

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	\$6,093
17625	KFXB-TV	377,548	370,365	\$2,472
70917	KFXK-TV	969,012	966,868	\$6,453
84453	KFXL-TV	977,327	976,428	\$6,517
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	\$8,914
41427	KFYR-TV	153,218	150,858	\$1,007
25685	KGAN	1,121,266	1,109,006	\$7,402
34457	KGBT-TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	\$9,010
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	\$6,246
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	\$8,174
34459	KGET-TV	982,744	940,071	\$6,274
53320	KGFE	120,164	120,164	\$802
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	\$1,560
83945	KGLA-DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	\$11,712
34445	KGMB	1,016,756	907,381	\$6,056
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	\$13,700
36914	KGMD-TV	101,247	100,762	\$672
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	\$1,174
10061	KGNS-TV	283,777	274,877	\$1,835
34470	KGO-TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	\$57,599
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	\$12,100
81694	KGPX-TV	792,059	724,592	\$4,836
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	\$1,031
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	\$26,109
36918	KGUN-TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	\$8,624
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	\$21,622
63177	KGWC-TV	84,597	84,117	\$561
63162	KGWL-TV	37,314	37,199	\$248
63166	KGWN-TV	558,685	528,237	\$3,525
63170	KGWR-TV	49,435	49,242	\$329
4146	KHAW-TV	102,381	101,946	\$680
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	\$3,926
27300	KHCE-TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	\$18,972
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	\$6,739
21160	KHGI-TV	245,331	244,515	\$1,632
36917	KHII-TV	1,017,217	907,842	\$6,059
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	\$7,581
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	\$1,296
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	\$1,259
47987	KHNE-TV	205,833	204,923	\$1,368
34867	KHNL	1,016,725	907,350	\$6,056
60354	KHOG-TV	862,177	797,810	\$5,325
4144	KHON-TV	1,016,508	944,271	\$6,302

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	\$48,640
4690	KHQA-TV	308,541	308,333	\$2,058
34537	KHQ-TV	938,773	887,184	\$5,921
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	\$8,288
34348	KHSD-TV	203,077	199,032	\$1,328
24508	KHSL-TV	634,956	615,388	\$4,107
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	\$15,641
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	\$667
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	\$48,766
34564	KICU-TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	\$52,306
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	\$2,328
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	\$841
53382	KIEM-TV	177,885	166,501	\$1,111
66258	KIFI-TV	360,684	357,711	\$2,387
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	\$15,551
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	\$3,855
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	\$9,183
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	\$6,146
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	\$109,978
56033	KIMA-TV	325,241	275,599	\$1,839
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	\$4,424
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	\$14,889
34847	KING-TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	\$31,279
51708	KINT-TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	\$7,296
26249	KION-TV	2,602,418	906,539	\$6,050
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	\$1,267
66781	KIRO-TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	\$31,270
62430	KISU-TV	358,145	353,319	\$2,358
12896	KITU-TV	749,934	749,934	\$5,005
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	\$5,941
59255	KIVI-TV	864,257	856,996	\$5,720
47285	KIXE-TV	484,629	444,405	\$2,966
13792	KJJC-TV	85,813	84,995	\$567
14000	KJLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	\$116,559
20015	KJNP-TV	96,266	96,001	\$641
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	\$103
59439	KJRH-TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	\$9,733
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	\$295
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	\$2,438
55031	KJTV-TV	426,315	426,302	\$2,845
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	\$207
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	\$17,490
776230	KKAC	128,739	128,719	\$859

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
776239	KKAD	55,004	54,083	\$361
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	\$6,646
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	\$6,459
24766	KKCO	252,558	223,619	\$1,492
776228	KKEL	8,625	8,430	\$56
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	\$5,174
22644	KKPX-TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	\$48,884
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	\$19,351
35042	KLAS-TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	\$15,058
52907	KLAX-TV	350,490	350,144	\$2,337
3660	KLBK-TV	409,551	409,512	\$2,733
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	\$199
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	\$108,857
77719	KLCW-TV	404,384	404,369	\$2,699
51479	KLDO-TV	267,717	267,717	\$1,787
37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	\$821
56032	KLEW-TV	173,816	158,086	\$1,055
35059	KLFY-TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	\$9,209
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	\$6,626
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	\$8,342
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	\$1,553
47975	KLNE-TV	124,206	124,134	\$828
38590	KLPA-TV	395,240	395,079	\$2,637
38588	KLPB-TV	749,224	749,224	\$5,000
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	\$18,976
11951	KLRT-TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	\$7,922
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	\$22,457
8322	KLSR-TV	617,791	555,511	\$3,707
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	\$1,180
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	\$48,314
38587	KLTL-TV	438,847	438,847	\$2,929
38589	KLTM-TV	670,083	665,283	\$4,440
38591	KLTS-TV	930,704	927,650	\$6,191
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	\$7,397
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	\$8,706
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	\$7,086
11683	KLVX	2,368,176	2,246,495	\$14,993
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	\$7,116
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	\$4,327
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	\$1,371
51499	KMAX-TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	\$52,245
65686	KMBC-TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	\$17,945
35183	KMCB	77,018	70,797	\$472

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41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	\$15,517
42636	KMCI-TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	\$17,420
38584	KMCT-TV	270,862	270,855	\$1,808
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	\$539
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	\$227
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	\$1,448
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	\$5,064
35123	KMEX-DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	\$113,163
40875	KMGH-TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	\$28,105
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	\$3,029
16749	KMIR-TV	3,014,399	805,795	\$5,378
63164	KMIZ	552,020	549,962	\$3,670
53541	KMLM-DT	358,819	358,819	\$2,395
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	\$4,549
47981	KMNE-TV	44,963	41,160	\$275
24753	KMOH-TV	217,161	202,513	\$1,352
4326	KMOS-TV	823,502	819,698	\$5,471
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	\$591
70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	\$20,379
51488	KMPH-TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	\$12,220
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	\$7,218
68883	KMSP-TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	\$28,033
12525	KMSS-TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	\$6,970
43095	KMTP-TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	\$32,375
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	\$4,924
35190	KMTV-TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	\$9,886
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	\$5,221
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	\$1,299
32958	KMVU-DT	333,344	255,430	\$1,705
86534	KMYA-DT	181,750	181,710	\$1,213
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	\$17,949
54420	KMYT-TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	\$9,123
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	\$1,139
993	KNAT-TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	\$7,769
24749	KNAZ-TV	370,644	251,297	\$1,677
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	\$109,896
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	\$998
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	\$14,245
82611	KNDB	140,899	140,846	\$940
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	\$545
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	\$1,948
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	\$3,435
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	\$612

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776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	\$2,794
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	\$1,886
125710	KNIC-DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	\$19,356
59363	KNIN-TV	861,563	857,065	\$5,720
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	\$20,070
84215	KNMD-TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	\$7,658
55528	KNME-TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	\$7,646
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	\$20,966
48975	KNOE-TV	706,833	703,468	\$4,695
49273	KNOP-TV	84,998	83,626	\$558
10228	KNPB	687,138	528,128	\$3,525
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	\$162
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	\$26,088
19191	KNSN-TV	703,800	557,463	\$3,721
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	\$12,968
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	\$58,351
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	\$21,929
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	\$3,139
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	\$9,075
29557	KNWA-TV	929,628	912,611	\$6,091
59440	KNXV-TV	4,836,838	4,826,028	\$32,209
59014	KOAA-TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	\$9,491
50588	KOAB-TV	254,424	250,749	\$1,673
50590	KOAC-TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	\$11,470
58552	KOAM-TV	822,738	789,385	\$5,268
53928	KOAT-TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	\$7,645
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	\$7,690
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	\$1,089
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	\$3,679
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	\$1,514
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	\$12,027
4328	KOCE-TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	\$114,405
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	\$10,778
12508	KOCO-TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	\$12,555
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	\$536
18283	KODE-TV	789,082	781,251	\$5,214
66195	KOED-TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	\$10,166
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	\$4,252
51189	KOFY-TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	\$32,375
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	\$1,155
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	\$1,630
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	\$21,608
35388	KOKH-TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	\$11,997

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11910	KOKI-TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	\$9,446
48663	KOLD-TV	1,278,430	932,536	\$6,224
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	\$9,781
63331	KOLO-TV	1,045,027	912,343	\$6,089
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	\$7,177
21656	KOMO-TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	\$31,692
65583	KOMU-TV	560,878	559,926	\$3,737
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	\$11,434
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	\$30,884
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	\$720
50589	KOPB-TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	\$21,567
2566	KOPX-TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	\$11,178
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	\$3,822
6865	KOSA-TV	412,004	408,993	\$2,730
34347	KOTA-TV	189,181	166,163	\$1,109
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	\$652
35434	KOTV-DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	\$9,773
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	\$52,440
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	\$2,866
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	\$5,790
3659	KOZL-TV	1,026,947	999,396	\$6,670
35455	KPAX-TV	224,598	210,969	\$1,408
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	\$32,230
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	\$24,962
50044	KPBT-TV	405,749	405,749	\$2,708
77452	KPCB-DT	30,087	30,010	\$200
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	\$21,329
12524	KPEJ-TV	439,758	439,752	\$2,935
41223	KPHO-TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	\$32,192
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	\$727
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	\$1,916
25452	KPIX-TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	\$53,467
58912	KPJK	8,580,033	7,562,337	\$50,471
166510	KPJR-TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	\$26,475
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	\$9,556
41964	KPLO-TV	55,567	52,690	\$352
35417	KPLR-TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	\$20,139
12144	KPMR	1,305,956	1,148,984	\$7,668
47973	KPNE-TV	89,112	84,360	\$563
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	\$32,231
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	\$17,488
73998	KPOB-TV	131,017	130,539	\$871
26655	KPPX-TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	\$32,203

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53117	KPRC-TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	\$48,760
48660	KPRY-TV	42,882	42,790	\$286
61071	KPSD-TV	19,034	17,986	\$120
53544	KPTB-DT	351,156	349,137	\$2,330
81445	KPTF-DT	83,380	83,378	\$556
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	\$4,712
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	\$10,296
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	\$5,644
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	\$21,313
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	\$575
1270	KPVI-DT	301,761	295,401	\$1,972
58835	KPXB-TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	\$48,510
68695	KPXC-TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	\$26,181
68834	KPXD-TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	\$52,388
33337	KPXE-TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	\$17,489
5801	KPXG-TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	\$21,626
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	\$7,418
61173	KPXL-TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	\$17,775
35907	KPXM-TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	\$25,837
58978	KPXN-TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	\$109,978
77483	KPXO-TV	1,016,659	977,430	\$6,523
21156	KPXR-TV	870,810	864,123	\$5,767
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	\$53,617
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	\$46,088
41430	KQCD-TV	46,118	43,974	\$293
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	\$25,827
78322	KQCW-DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	\$7,957
35525	KQDS-TV	309,526	305,800	\$2,041
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	\$52,956
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	\$52,956
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	\$14,911
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	\$3,905
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	\$1,324
61063	KQSD-TV	32,060	31,225	\$208
8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	\$973
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	\$9,968
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	\$4,171
306	KRBC-TV	237,068	236,992	\$1,582
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	\$6,686
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	\$117,933
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	\$61,711
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	\$4,970
8291	KRCR-TV	523,130	470,701	\$3,141

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10192	KRCW-TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	\$21,321
49134	KRDK-TV	396,418	396,379	\$2,645
52579	KRDO-TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	\$17,684
70578	KREG-TV	159,270	97,419	\$650
34868	KREM	935,162	865,664	\$5,777
51493	KREN-TV	890,359	755,865	\$5,045
70596	KREX-TV	154,968	154,745	\$1,033
70579	KREY-TV	77,765	69,062	\$461
48589	KREZ-TV	148,142	101,846	\$680
43328	KRGV-TV	1,359,834	1,359,671	\$9,074
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	\$865
29114	KRIN	989,283	975,977	\$6,514
25559	KRIS-TV	576,145	576,104	\$3,845
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	\$48,684
14040	KRMA-TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	\$27,944
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	\$1,132
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	\$22,385
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	\$471
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	\$232
47971	KRNE-TV	45,930	38,258	\$255
60307	KRNV-DT	1,043,407	879,554	\$5,870
65526	KRON-TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	\$58,263
53539	KRPV-DT	65,504	65,504	\$437
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	\$7,629
57431	KRSU-TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	\$7,184
82613	KRTN-TV	86,907	67,161	\$448
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	\$630
84157	KRWB-TV	118,050	117,368	\$783
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	\$549
55516	KRWG-TV	929,122	719,343	\$4,801
48360	KRXI-TV	802,294	612,918	\$4,091
307	KSAN-TV	142,667	142,664	\$952
11911	KSAS-TV	773,161	773,144	\$5,160
53118	KSAT-TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	\$20,204
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	\$2,542
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	\$32,244
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	\$11,678
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	\$32,292
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	\$3,511
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	\$3,569
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	\$7,271
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	\$114,405
26231	KSCN-TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	\$123,313

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
72348	KSCW-DT	927,681	922,979	\$6,160
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	\$20,071
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	\$12,510
29121	KSFL-TV	328,842	328,837	\$2,195
48658	KSFY-TV	731,978	677,603	\$4,522
17680	KSGW-TV	63,725	62,410	\$417
59444	KSHB-TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	\$17,449
73706	KSHV-TV	927,614	927,074	\$6,187
29096	KSIN-TV	349,020	347,636	\$2,320
34846	KSIX-TV	79,019	79,019	\$527
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	\$4,951
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	\$6,662
6359	KSL-TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	\$17,466
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	\$2,383
33336	KSMO-TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	\$17,246
28510	KSMQ-TV	540,217	524,751	\$3,502
35611	KSMS-TV	1,684,095	922,727	\$6,158
21161	KSNB-TV	748,097	747,971	\$4,992
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	\$1,108
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	\$4,252
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	\$955
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	\$292
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	\$4,203
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	\$14,851
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	\$5,405
61956	KSPS-TV	935,711	883,159	\$5,894
52953	KSPX-TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	\$39,022
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	\$2,557
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	\$561
35843	KSTC-TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	\$28,155
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	\$329
28010	KSTP-TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	\$28,178
60534	KSTR-DT	7,934,842	7,931,770	\$52,937
64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	\$52,743
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	\$17,385
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	\$32,369
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	\$1,279
58827	KSWB-TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	\$25,187
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	\$523
35645	KSWO-TV	461,432	437,725	\$2,921
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	\$3,176
59988	KTAB-TV	281,813	281,579	\$1,879
999	KTAJ-TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	\$16,877

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35648	KTAL-TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	\$7,144
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	\$3,281
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	\$32,114
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	\$25,745
67884	KTBN-TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	\$116,283
67999	KTBO-TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	\$11,725
35652	KTBS-TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	\$7,579
28324	KTBU	7,242,592	7,242,368	\$48,336
67950	KTBW-TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	\$31,794
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	\$2,394
68594	KTCA-TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	\$26,755
68597	KTCI-TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	\$26,086
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	\$621
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	\$7,272
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	\$2,770
83707	KTEL-TV	61,338	61,328	\$409
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	\$4,189
24514	KTFD-TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	\$24,877
35512	KTFF-DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	\$15,905
20871	KTFK-DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	\$38,184
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	\$7,288
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	\$7,707
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	\$1,025
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	\$8,519
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	\$1,827
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	\$5,341
49397	KTKA-TV	805,221	786,518	\$5,249
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	\$117,164
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	\$7,667
49153	KTLN-TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	\$34,850
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	\$48,746
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	\$1,218
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	\$16,977
21533	KTNC-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$53,476
47996	KTNE-TV	95,310	90,746	\$606
60519	KTNL-TV	8,275	8,274	\$55
74100	KTNV-TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	\$15,013
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	\$3,293
8651	KTOO-TV	32,198	32,017	\$214
7078	KTPX-TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	\$7,582
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	\$2,807
35675	KTRK-TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	\$48,833
28230	KTRV-TV	869,223	861,267	\$5,748

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69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	\$22,673
61066	KTSD-TV	84,807	83,980	\$560
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	\$51,724
67760	KTSM-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	\$7,279
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	\$4,995
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	\$503
11908	KTTU-TV	1,393,795	1,109,962	\$7,408
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	\$115,951
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	\$2,522
65355	KTTZ-TV	402,714	402,692	\$2,688
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	\$10,298
10173	KTUU-TV	397,237	395,237	\$2,638
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	\$12,283
49632	KTVA	353,795	353,563	\$2,360
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	\$5,753
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	\$696
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	\$27,891
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	\$4,051
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	\$641
5290	KTVH-DT	244,448	199,923	\$1,334
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	\$20,170
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	\$32,208
22570	KTVL	446,924	395,259	\$2,638
18066	KTVM-TV	205,391	134,661	\$899
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	\$5,912
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	\$1,470
35694	KTVQ	197,125	190,529	\$1,272
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	\$380
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	\$54,932
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	\$53,770
35705	KTVW-DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	\$32,101
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	\$17,367
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	\$1,642
18286	KTWO-TV	84,574	84,044	\$561
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	\$11,327
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	\$54,781
42359	KTXD-TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	\$53,461
51569	KTXH	7,302,378	7,301,602	\$48,731
10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	\$43,055
308	KTXS-TV	269,545	267,328	\$1,784
69315	KUAC-TV	96,544	96,043	\$641
51233	KUAM-TV	153,836	153,836	\$1,027
2722	KUAS-TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	\$6,952

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2731	KUAT-TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	\$9,086
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	\$91
70492	KUBE-TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	\$48,704
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	\$17,361
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	\$17,378
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	\$17,221
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	\$179
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	\$1,085
66611	KUFM-TV	203,395	180,333	\$1,204
169028	KUGF-TV	89,762	89,455	\$597
68717	KUHM-TV	166,592	156,454	\$1,044
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	\$48,641
62382	KUID-TV	482,761	308,950	\$2,062
169027	KUKL-TV	140,626	131,415	\$877
35724	KULR-TV	194,552	186,663	\$1,246
41429	KUMV-TV	70,878	70,314	\$469
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	\$300
4624	KUNS-TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	\$31,159
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	\$192
66589	KUON-TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	\$10,030
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	\$2,579
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	\$976
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	\$676
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	\$6,747
57884	KUPX-TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	\$17,343
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	\$28,000
61072	KUSD-TV	519,419	519,181	\$3,465
10238	KUSI-TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	\$24,744
43567	KUSM-TV	155,558	140,071	\$935
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	\$7,772
81451	KUTH-DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	\$16,128
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	\$32,191
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	\$17,360
63927	KUVE-DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	\$6,835
7700	KUVI-DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	\$7,182
35841	KUVN-DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	\$53,299
58609	KUVS-DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	\$29,756
49766	KVAL-TV	1,113,777	992,676	\$6,625
32621	KVAW	58,052	58,052	\$387
58795	KVCR-DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	\$122,194
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	\$1,936
10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	\$14,848
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	\$20,642

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19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	\$113,852
12523	KVEO-TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	\$9,057
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	\$3,499
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	\$5,163
49832	KVIA-TV	1,093,416	1,090,743	\$7,280
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	\$54,941
40450	KVIH-TV	139,435	119,247	\$796
40446	KVII-TV	392,629	391,979	\$2,616
61961	KVLY-TV	409,018	408,931	\$2,729
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	\$101,066
83825	KVME-TV	26,212	22,277	\$149
25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	\$7,139
35862	KVOS-TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	\$16,643
69733	KVPT	1,856,508	1,833,293	\$12,235
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	\$2,690
166331	KVSN-DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	\$18,008
608	KVTH-DT	319,985	318,374	\$2,125
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	\$9,741
607	KVTN-DT	970,045	963,130	\$6,428
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	\$22,659
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	\$1,865
35870	KVVU-TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	\$14,994
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	\$2,682
35095	KWBA-TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	\$7,583
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	\$4,516
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	\$5,960
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	\$7,659
66413	KWCH-DT	897,522	896,232	\$5,981
71549	KWCM-TV	253,609	245,441	\$1,638
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	\$31,890
42007	KWES-TV	506,963	506,675	\$3,382
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	\$733
35881	KWEX-DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	\$19,116
35883	KWGN-TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	\$27,731
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	\$7,049
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	\$5,907
56384	KWHY	18,512,098	18,476,669	\$123,313
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	\$7,718
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	\$253
12522	KWKT-TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	\$10,857
21162	KWNB-TV	87,130	85,538	\$571
67347	KWOG	634,387	615,024	\$4,105
56852	KWPX-TV	4,985,717	4,873,427	\$32,525

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6885	KWQC-TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	\$7,160
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	\$557
71024	KWSU-TV	824,342	528,984	\$3,530
25382	KWTV-DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	\$12,014
35903	KWTX-TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	\$16,142
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	\$7,450
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	\$2,395
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	\$487
10032	KWYP-DT	163,309	143,265	\$956
35920	KXAN-TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	\$22,747
49330	KXAS-TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	\$53,911
24287	KXGN-TV	14,265	13,906	\$93
37103	KXHI	105,022	101,614	\$678
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	\$18,991
55083	KXLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	\$116,559
35959	KXLF-TV	301,370	256,892	\$1,714
53847	KXLN-DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	\$48,677
35906	KXLT-TV	369,632	369,086	\$2,463
61978	KXLY-TV	884,722	852,475	\$5,689
55684	KXMA-TV	42,033	41,964	\$280
55686	KXMB-TV	164,736	160,794	\$1,073
55685	KXMC-TV	108,096	100,774	\$673
55683	KXMD-TV	66,215	66,107	\$441
47995	KXNE-TV	314,798	313,705	\$2,094
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	\$4,691
35991	KXRM-TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	\$11,812
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	\$1,049
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	\$54,813
35994	KXTX-TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	\$53,572
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	\$1,303
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	\$10,243
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	\$14,412
31870	KYAZ	7,248,533	7,248,341	\$48,375
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	\$3,968
60384	KYLE-TV	367,648	367,562	\$2,453
33639	KYMA-DT	403,372	400,541	\$2,673
47974	KYNE-TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	\$7,272
53820	KYOU-TV	679,167	668,722	\$4,463
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	\$7,458
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	\$6,375
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	\$2,637
5237	KYUS-TV	12,525	12,495	\$83
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	\$1,828

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55762	KYVV-TV	66,372	65,857	\$440
25453	KYW-TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	\$77,150
69531	KZJL	7,244,427	7,244,235	\$48,348
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	\$31,756
61062	KZSD-TV	40,148	34,607	\$231
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	\$3,841
57292	WAAY-TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	\$10,479
1328	WABC-TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	\$146,032
4190	WABE-TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	\$40,822
43203	WABG-TV	352,521	352,047	\$2,350
17005	WABI-TV	532,053	512,796	\$3,422
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	\$12,181
23917	WABW-TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	\$7,373
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	\$9,626
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	\$65,257
23930	WACS-TV	785,954	782,957	\$5,225
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	\$34,465
361	WACY-TV	992,148	991,650	\$6,618
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	\$31,498
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	\$12,867
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	\$10,506
70689	WAGA-TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	\$45,337
48305	WAGM-TV	60,320	59,087	\$394
37809	WAGV	1,267,813	1,122,725	\$7,493
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	\$4,153
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	\$5,273
4143	WALA-TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	\$9,534
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	\$5,293
60536	WAMI-DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	\$40,137
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	\$8,974
39270	WANE-TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	\$7,893
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	\$45,608
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	\$4,225
52073	WAPA-TV	3,310,492	2,963,089	\$19,776
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	\$5,232
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	\$14,160
13206	WATC-DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	\$43,736
71082	WATE-TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	\$11,511
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	\$44,629
20287	WATM-TV	868,640	735,080	\$4,906
11907	WATN-TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	\$11,942
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	\$13,276
71127	WAVY-TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	\$14,489

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	\$4,413
65247	WAWV-TV	684,558	679,421	\$4,534
12793	WAXN-TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	\$20,638
65696	WBAL-TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	\$68,253
74417	WBAY-TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	\$8,510
71085	WBBH-TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	\$15,806
65204	WBBJ-TV	654,842	651,262	\$4,347
9617	WBBM-TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	\$67,158
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	\$8,552
70138	WBDT	3,996,184	3,976,552	\$26,540
51349	WBEC-TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	\$39,908
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	\$61,059
12497	WBFS-TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	\$39,344
6568	WBGU-TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	\$8,849
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	\$2,109
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	\$4,786
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	\$10,824
46984	WBIR-TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	\$11,984
67048	WBKB-TV	131,202	123,916	\$827
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	\$14,710
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	\$6,363
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	\$364
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	\$3,973
73692	WBNA	1,955,499	1,904,525	\$12,711
23337	WBNG-TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	\$6,829
71217	WBNS-TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	\$20,167
72958	WBNX-TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	\$24,243
71218	WBOC-TV	880,031	880,031	\$5,873
71220	WBOY-TV	689,705	605,977	\$4,044
60850	WBPH-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$67,509
7692	WPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	\$48,608
5981	WBRA-TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	\$11,060
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	\$12,963
71225	WBRE-TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	\$15,107
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,299,439	2,298,465	\$15,340
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	\$12,091
30826	WBTW	4,973,067	4,828,412	\$32,225
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	\$13,645
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	\$6,434
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	\$742
60830	WBUY-TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	\$10,456
72971	WBXX-TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	\$14,002
25456	WBZ-TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	\$55,283

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63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	\$77,728
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	\$6,411
46728	WCAX-TV	793,321	675,201	\$4,506
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	\$6,356
10587	WCBD-TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	\$8,923
12477	WCBI-TV	675,135	673,011	\$4,492
9610	WCBS-TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	\$152,416
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	\$26,811
9629	WCCO-TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	\$28,220
14050	WCCT-TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	\$35,936
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	\$4,494
3001	WCCV-TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	\$14,603
23937	WCES-TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	\$7,589
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	\$21,585
46755	WCFE-TV	468,278	427,164	\$2,851
71280	WCHS-TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	\$8,002
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	\$5,402
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	\$21,652
71428	WCIU-TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	\$68,072
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	\$8,953
42116	WCIX	568,778	555,600	\$3,708
16993	WCJB-TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	\$7,208
11125	WCLF	5,072,243	5,072,204	\$33,852
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	\$16,939
3255	WCLO-TV	3,274,828	3,009,859	\$20,088
50781	WCMH-TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	\$19,668
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	\$1,475
9908	WCMU-TV	717,859	708,880	\$4,731
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	\$2,812
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	\$707
32326	WCNC-TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	\$28,448
53734	WCNY-TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	\$8,432
73642	WCOV-TV	916,080	911,398	\$6,083
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	\$4,091
59438	WCPO-TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	\$23,013
10981	WCPX-TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	\$66,108
71297	WCSC-TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	\$7,932
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	\$10,850
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	\$3,823
18334	WCTI-TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	\$11,578
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	\$7,233
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	\$49,744
65684	WCVB-TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	\$54,540

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9987	WCVE-TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	\$12,630
83304	WCVI-TV	41,004	40,978	\$273
34204	WCVN-TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	\$14,936
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	\$11,084
73042	WCWF	1,175,186	1,174,365	\$7,838
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	\$23,667
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	\$12,936
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	\$10,883
2455	WCYB-TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	\$9,658
11291	WDAF-TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	\$18,167
21250	WDAM-TV	507,937	495,331	\$3,306
22129	WDAY-TV	389,109	389,023	\$2,596
22124	WDAZ-TV	155,202	154,877	\$1,034
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	\$12,288
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	\$6,162
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	\$9,487
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	\$59,332
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	\$8,185
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	\$59,876
54385	WDEF-TV	1,887,280	1,668,579	\$11,136
32851	WDFX-TV	343,408	343,096	\$2,290
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	\$3,030
71338	WDIO-DT	345,803	332,242	\$2,217
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	\$4,175
53114	WDIV-TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	\$37,077
71427	WDJT-TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	\$22,068
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	\$4,273
64017	WDKY-TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	\$8,314
67893	WDLI-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	\$27,357
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	\$4,356
83740	WDPM-DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	\$9,955
1283	WDPN-TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	\$80,313
6476	WDPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	\$48,608
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	\$14,347
12171	WDSC-TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	\$27,573
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	\$2,137
71353	WDSI-TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	\$7,306
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	\$11,655
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	\$15,444
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	\$26,558
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	\$3,425
25045	WDVM-TV	3,360,750	2,931,025	\$19,562
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	\$14,631

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49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	\$26,269
71363	WEAR-TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	\$11,094
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	\$6,631
61003	WEBA-TV	652,051	645,245	\$4,306
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	\$15,327
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	\$8,570
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	\$31,986
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	\$17,717
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	\$42,410
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	\$42,410
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	\$143,685
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	\$31,986
24801	WEEK-TV	730,054	729,949	\$4,872
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	\$27,469
24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	\$5,599
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	\$7,593
18301	WEIU-TV	442,120	442,040	\$2,950
69271	WEKW-TV	1,306,163	800,635	\$5,343
60825	WELF-TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	\$9,712
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	\$12,331
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	\$7,803
69237	WENH-TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	\$31,234
71508	WENY-TV	636,768	501,692	\$3,348
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	\$4,024
81508	WEPX-TV	945,425	945,425	\$6,310
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	\$32,744
65670	WETA-TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	\$60,819
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	\$3,816
60653	WETM-TV	844,248	745,266	\$4,974
18252	WETP-TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	\$12,950
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	\$2,586
72041	WEVV-TV	751,428	750,047	\$5,006
59441	WEWS-TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	\$27,108
72052	WEYI-TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	\$24,925
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	\$54,907
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	\$6,129
69532	WFDC-DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	\$59,876
10132	WFFF-TV	644,230	566,681	\$3,782
25040	WFFT-TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	\$7,562
11123	WFGC	3,402,762	3,402,762	\$22,710
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	\$10,887
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	\$4,951
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	\$3,658

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64592	WFLA-TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	\$44,315
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	\$67,443
72060	WFLI-TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	\$8,356
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	\$42,044
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	\$25,376
72064	WFMY-TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	\$35,800
39884	WFMZ-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$67,509
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	\$10,077
47902	WFOR-TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	\$39,724
11909	WFOX-TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	\$12,559
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	\$40,525
21245	WFPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	\$19,867
25396	WFQX-TV	537,914	533,910	\$3,563
9635	WFRV-TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	\$8,682
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	\$29,483
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	\$2,691
21801	WFSU-TV	592,693	592,676	\$3,956
11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	\$27,658
64588	WFTS-TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	\$41,466
16788	WFTT-TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	\$35,314
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	\$31,421
70649	WFTX-TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	\$13,860
60553	WFTY-DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	\$38,207
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	\$1,565
60555	WFUT-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	\$143,012
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	\$7,153
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	\$9,662
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	\$7,443
70815	WFXL	748,116	748,087	\$4,993
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	\$3,625
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	\$8,564
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	\$53,068
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	\$1,506
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	\$3,922
25236	WFXW	217,631	217,631	\$1,452
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	\$17,445
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	\$39,051
2708	WGBA-TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	\$8,135
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	\$1,554
72099	WGBH-TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	\$54,401
12498	WGBO-DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	\$66,637
11113	WGBP-TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	\$13,059
72098	WGBX-TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	\$54,624

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72096	WGBY-TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	\$25,621
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	\$11,946
54275	WGEM-TV	325,716	325,430	\$2,172
27387	WGEN-TV	47,451	47,451	\$317
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	\$6,398
25682	WGGB-TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	\$20,641
11027	WGGN-TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	\$26,613
9064	WGGs-TV	2,978,169	2,919,596	\$19,485
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	\$31,121
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	\$2,450
12520	WGMB-TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	\$12,113
25683	WGME-TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	\$9,290
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	\$5,101
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	\$11,595
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	\$14,809
72115	WGN-TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	\$67,634
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	\$2,321
65074	WGPX-TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	\$20,382
64547	WGRZ	1,896,029	1,833,959	\$12,240
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	\$7,571
66285	WGTE-TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	\$15,021
59279	WGTQ	114,517	109,995	\$734
59280	WGTU	395,169	388,357	\$2,592
23948	WGTV	6,872,895	6,793,292	\$45,338
7623	WGTW-TV	830,912	830,818	\$5,545
24783	WGVK	2,565,756	2,563,031	\$17,106
24784	WGVU-TV	1,943,807	1,894,218	\$12,642
21536	WGWG	1,146,502	1,146,502	\$7,652
56642	WGWW	1,742,591	1,714,951	\$11,446
58262	WGXA	799,532	798,664	\$5,330
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	\$8,899
32327	WHAS-TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	\$13,580
6096	WHA-TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	\$11,406
13950	WHBF-TV	1,726,114	1,713,500	\$11,436
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,735,050	1,714,081	\$11,440
10894	WHBR	1,425,293	1,424,691	\$9,508
65128	WHDF	1,720,614	1,666,798	\$11,124
72145	WHDH	7,993,816	7,899,325	\$52,720
83929	WHDT	6,334,757	6,334,757	\$42,278
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	\$8,532
67971	WHFT-TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	\$39,889
41458	WHIO-TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	\$26,920
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	\$8,875

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61216	WHIZ-TV	962,141	885,771	\$5,912
18780	WHLA-TV	569,415	530,529	\$3,541
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	\$3,203
24582	WHLV-TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	\$31,634
37102	WHMB-TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	\$20,866
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	\$5,594
36117	WHME-TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	\$9,948
37106	WHNO	1,561,961	1,561,961	\$10,425
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	\$16,437
48693	WHNT-TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	\$10,731
66221	WHO-DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	\$8,071
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	\$4,778
72313	WHP-TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	\$24,664
51980	WHPX-TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	\$34,547
73036	WHRM-TV	537,971	535,112	\$3,571
25932	WHRO-TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	\$15,092
68058	WHSB-TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	\$44,572
4688	WHSV-TV	894,602	760,620	\$5,076
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	\$4,959
72326	WHTM-TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	\$19,510
11117	WHTN	2,282,597	2,269,471	\$15,146
27772	WHUT-TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	\$58,369
18793	WHWC-TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	\$7,692
72338	WHYY-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	\$70,680
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	\$12,825
63160	WIBW-TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	\$8,430
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	\$8,141
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	\$7,065
24970	WICU-TV	704,263	654,470	\$4,368
62210	WICZ-TV	1,208,124	932,840	\$6,226
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	\$13,500
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	\$11,078
720	WIIQ	325,293	321,753	\$2,147
68939	WILL-TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	\$7,513
6863	WILX-TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	\$22,166
22093	WINK-TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	\$14,250
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	\$6,707
41314	WINP-TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	\$19,161
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	\$13,999
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	\$5,669
53863	WIPM-TV	2,018,636	1,743,992	\$747
53859	WIPR-TV	3,164,369	2,988,035	\$19,942
10253	WIPX-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	\$16,939

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39887	WIRS	962,531	803,553	\$2,978
71336	WIRT-DT	125,282	123,221	\$822
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	\$18,819
65143	WISC-TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	\$11,880
13960	WISE-TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	\$7,378
39269	WISH-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	\$20,648
65680	WISN-TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	\$20,269
73083	WITF-TV	2,757,178	2,500,545	\$16,689
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	\$20,961
594	WITN-TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	\$12,866
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	\$6,690
7780	WIVB-TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	\$12,244
11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	\$4,087
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	\$22,496
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	\$4,475
73120	WJAC-TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	\$12,383
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	\$62,134
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	\$49,704
35576	WJAX-TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	\$12,743
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	\$11,031
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	\$38,737
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	\$6,887
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	\$12,630
29719	WJEB-TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	\$12,548
65749	WJET-TV	711,412	685,375	\$4,574
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	\$18,252
49699	WJFW-TV	281,148	271,274	\$1,810
73136	WJHG-TV	912,881	905,531	\$6,044
57826	WJHL-TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	\$9,768
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	\$4,306
1051	WJLA-TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	\$62,167
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	\$149,674
9630	WJMN-TV	158,494	151,938	\$1,014
61008	WJPM-TV	587,058	586,836	\$3,917
58340	WJPX	2,861,004	2,653,740	\$17,711
21735	WJRT-TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	\$17,241
23918	WJSP-TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	\$30,993
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	\$10,118
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	\$6,398
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	\$26,001
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	\$7,880
58342	WJWN-TV	1,830,695	1,568,858	\$2,978
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	\$12,675

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	\$12,601
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	\$65,544
25455	WJZ-TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	\$68,267
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	\$32,248
64983	WKAQ-TV	3,259,225	2,914,322	\$1,112
6104	WKAR-TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	\$11,406
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	\$3,312
51570	WKBD-TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	\$34,571
73153	WKBN-TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	\$30,185
13929	WKBS-TV	1,054,914	914,205	\$6,101
74424	WKBT-DT	973,803	920,961	\$6,146
54176	WKBW-TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	\$14,520
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	\$34,089
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	\$25,698
34177	WKGB-TV	444,266	442,639	\$2,954
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	\$2,483
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	\$6,082
34212	WKMA-TV	558,464	558,150	\$3,725
71293	WKMG-TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	\$30,992
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	\$10,449
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	\$2,822
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	\$2,263
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	\$10,994
83931	WKNX-TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	\$10,336
34205	WKOI	591,189	584,484	\$3,901
67869	WKOI-TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	\$26,540
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	\$7,765
18267	WKOP-TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	\$9,782
64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	\$13,202
21432	WKPC-TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	\$10,767
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	\$1,844
34200	WKPI-TV	552,999	432,287	\$2,885
27504	WKPT-TV	1,107,992	876,999	\$5,853
58341	WKPV	981,832	762,182	\$2,978
11289	WKRC-TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	\$22,424
73187	WKRG-TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	\$11,080
73188	WKRN-TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	\$18,843
34222	WKSO-TV	675,800	663,810	\$4,430
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	\$9,489
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	\$8,943
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	\$27,428
24914	WKYT-TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	\$8,324
71861	WKYU-TV	447,402	444,471	\$2,966

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34181	WKZT-TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	\$7,179
18819	WLAE-TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	\$9,941
36533	WLAI	4,230,811	4,195,529	\$28,001
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	\$3,039
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	\$6,206
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	\$2,432
69328	WLED-TV	333,929	175,095	\$1,169
63046	WLEF-TV	201,828	200,259	\$1,337
73203	WLEX-TV	1,083,858	1,075,334	\$7,177
37806	WLFB	756,510	656,110	\$4,379
37808	WLFG	1,555,609	1,240,816	\$8,281
73204	WLFI-TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	\$16,004
73205	WLFL	4,154,373	4,151,842	\$27,709
19777	WLII-DT	2,472,430	2,284,000	\$15,243
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	\$7,026
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	\$140,203
27696	WLJC-TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	\$8,794
71645	WLJT	382,232	381,417	\$2,546
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	\$13,538
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	\$14,708
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	\$11,202
17076	WLMB	2,820,328	2,813,733	\$18,779
68518	WLMT	1,739,879	1,737,416	\$11,596
22591	WLNE-TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	\$45,486
74420	WLNS-TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	\$28,001
73206	WLNY-TV	7,829,527	7,746,153	\$51,698
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	\$5,985
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	\$18,342
37732	WLOV-TV	608,778	606,994	\$4,051
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	\$8,174
38586	WLPB-TV	1,263,410	1,263,379	\$8,432
73189	WLPX-TV	1,012,910	963,892	\$6,433
66358	WLRN-TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	\$40,114
73226	WLS-TV	10,428,632	10,421,900	\$69,556
73230	WLTV-DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	\$39,964
37176	WLTX	1,614,789	1,611,719	\$10,757
37179	WLTZ	738,023	734,057	\$4,899
21259	WLUC-TV	103,185	95,367	\$636
4150	WLUK-TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	\$8,252
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	\$52,720
36989	WLVT-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$67,509
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	\$21,744
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	\$23,290

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54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	\$20,125
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	\$19,510
43192	WMAB-TV	389,089	384,767	\$2,568
43170	WMAE-TV	692,999	663,737	\$4,430
43197	WMAH-TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	\$8,688
43176	WMAO-TV	333,490	333,321	\$2,225
47905	WMAQ-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	\$67,194
59442	WMAR-TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	\$65,937
43184	WMAU-TV	637,434	631,358	\$4,214
43193	WMAV-TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	\$6,798
43169	WMAW-TV	731,384	716,614	\$4,783
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	\$7,876
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	\$6,439
43952	WMBC-TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	\$145,351
42121	WMBD-TV	720,722	720,669	\$4,810
83969	WMBF-TV	526,232	526,232	\$3,512
60829	WMCF-TV	644,916	641,833	\$4,284
9739	WMCN-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	\$70,680
19184	WMC-TV	2,057,112	2,053,563	\$13,705
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	\$45,400
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	\$1,733
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	\$5,275
39656	WMEA-TV	965,365	911,355	\$6,082
39648	WMEB-TV	411,335	396,677	\$2,647
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	\$1,326
39649	WMED-TV	28,850	27,884	\$186
776266	WMEI	910,872	910,788	\$6,079
39662	WMEM-TV	61,231	60,308	\$402
41893	WMFD-TV	2,011,673	1,686,812	\$11,258
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	\$39,771
61111	WMGM-TV	830,912	830,818	\$5,545
43847	WMGT-TV	614,625	614,040	\$4,098
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	\$10,405
68545	WMLW-TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	\$12,438
53819	WMOR-TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	\$42,716
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	\$713
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	\$52,992
43168	WMPN-TV	843,756	841,772	\$5,618
65942	WMPT	9,500,117	9,442,413	\$63,019
60827	WMPV-TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	\$10,442
10221	WMSN-TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	\$13,419
2174	WMTJ	2,764,573	2,492,464	\$16,635
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	\$10,847

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73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	\$11,597
23935	WMUM-TV	926,604	921,419	\$6,150
73292	WMUR-TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	\$36,398
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	\$21,062
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	\$21,062
81946	WMWC-TV	935,338	912,437	\$6,090
56548	WMYA-TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	\$11,504
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	\$38,975
20624	WMYT-TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	\$32,248
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	\$29,228
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	\$17,294
73311	WNAC-TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	\$49,785
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	\$151,652
83965	WNBW-DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	\$10,349
72307	WNCF	665,079	658,994	\$4,398
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	\$27,944
57838	WNCT-TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	\$13,187
41674	WNDU-TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	\$12,482
28462	WNDY-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	\$20,648
71928	WNED-TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	\$9,282
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	\$9,231
41221	WNEM-TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	\$9,571
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	\$21,793
73318	WNEP-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	\$19,221
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	\$146,264
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	\$50,767
23942	WNGH-TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	\$41,924
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	\$5,948
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	\$8,915
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	\$142,655
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	\$142,655
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	\$51,460
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	\$51,460
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	\$151,652
73336	WNJX-TV	1,446,990	1,265,826	\$913
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	\$2,754
71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	\$12,244
4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	\$1,186
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	\$4,568
54280	WNOL-TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	\$11,547
71676	WNPB-TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	\$12,836
62137	WNPI-DT	159,208	154,143	\$1,029
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	\$17,735

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28468	WNPX-TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	\$16,489
61009	WNSC-TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	\$19,043
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	\$17,167
16539	WNTZ-TV	328,336	327,661	\$2,187
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,731,571	\$64,949
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	\$4,959
10019	WNVT	1,894,231	1,892,374	\$12,630
73354	WNWO-TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	\$19,458
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	\$11,052
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	\$11,733
6048	WNYE-TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	\$136,454
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	\$8,874
67784	WNYO-TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	\$9,532
73363	WNYT	1,975,605	1,653,904	\$11,038
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	\$140,447
69618	WOAI-TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	\$20,360
66804	WOAY-TV	536,548	414,046	\$2,763
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	\$32,646
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	\$8,425
8661	WOI-DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	\$8,525
39746	WOIO	4,198,546	4,095,152	\$27,331
71725	WOLE-DT	1,581,955	1,411,809	\$5,446
73375	WOLF-TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	\$16,893
60963	WOLO-TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	\$18,787
36838	WOOD-TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	\$17,560
67602	WOPX-TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	\$31,214
64865	WORA-TV	3,172,055	2,933,387	\$19,577
73901	WORO-DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	\$17,763
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	\$6,131
66185	WOSU-TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	\$20,114
131	WOTF-TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	\$28,062
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	\$16,638
50147	WOUB-TV	739,667	721,384	\$4,815
50141	WOUC-TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	\$10,802
23342	WOWK-TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	\$6,864
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	\$10,105
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	\$9,292
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	\$24,037
21253	WPBN-TV	452,157	440,310	\$2,939
62136	WPBS-TV	332,147	296,972	\$1,982
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	\$39,886
13924	WPCB-TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	\$18,705
64033	WPCH-TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	\$45,031

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4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	\$1,383
17012	WPDE-TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	\$12,272
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	\$42,265
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	\$8,496
54728	WPGA-TV	575,813	575,578	\$3,841
60820	WPGD-TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	\$18,504
73875	WPGH-TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	\$20,687
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	\$2,975
73879	WPHL-TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	\$71,790
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	\$145,619
69880	WPKD-TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	\$21,231
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	\$41,148
11906	WPMI-TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	\$10,742
10213	WPMT	2,757,178	2,500,545	\$16,689
18798	WPNE-TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	\$8,071
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	\$20,359
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$67,509
51984	WPPX-TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	\$54,808
47404	WPRI-TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	\$49,925
51991	WPSD-TV	852,232	848,332	\$5,662
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	\$73,872
66219	WPSU-TV	1,016,983	842,529	\$5,623
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	\$7,581
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	\$23,507
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	\$20,469
59443	WPTV-TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	\$42,808
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	\$4,568
8616	WPVI-TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	\$78,985
48772	WPWR-TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	\$67,443
51969	WPXA-TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	\$48,999
71236	WPXC-TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	\$12,095
5800	WPXD-TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	\$35,756
37104	WPXE-TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	\$20,653
48406	WPXG-TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	\$18,002
73312	WPXH-TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	\$10,299
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	\$21,223
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	\$15,479
52628	WPXK-TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	\$11,165
21729	WPXL-TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	\$11,602
48608	WPXM-TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	\$37,863
73356	WPXN-TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	\$145,202
27290	WPXP-TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	\$40,827
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	\$21,744

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70251	WPXR-TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	\$8,007
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	\$14,874
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	\$6,709
37971	WPXU-TV	764,835	764,835	\$5,105
67077	WPXV-TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	\$13,332
74091	WPXW-TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	\$59,173
21726	WPXX-TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	\$10,416
73319	WQAD-TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	\$7,109
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	\$7,782
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	\$1,169
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	\$22,592
60556	WQHS-DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	\$26,271
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	\$3,692
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	\$1,644
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	\$2,489
5468	WQPT-TV	928,221	922,909	\$6,159
64690	WQPX-TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	\$8,059
52408	WQRF-TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	\$9,082
2175	WQTO	2,533,848	1,714,503	\$4,054
8688	WRAL-TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	\$28,398
10133	WRAY-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	\$31,249
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	\$28,060
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	\$6,853
3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	\$10,239
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	\$19,762
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	\$32,882
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	\$9,590
47904	WRC-TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	\$60,042
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	\$29,193
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	\$31,808
73937	WRDW-TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	\$10,546
66174	WREG-TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	\$10,938
61011	WRET-TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	\$17,167
73940	WREX	2,777,313	2,554,899	\$17,051
54443	WRFB	2,361,435	2,105,790	\$1,112
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	\$10,409
411	WRGT-TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	\$23,551
74416	WRIC-TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	\$14,664
61012	WRJA-TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	\$8,144
412	WRLH-TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	\$14,366
61013	WRLK-TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	\$8,461
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	\$26,269
74156	WRNN-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	\$139,517

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
73964	WROC-TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	\$7,959
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	\$721
20590	WRPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	\$19,867
62009	WRSP-TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	\$7,076
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	\$20,859
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	\$15,612
71580	WRXY-TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	\$14,112
48662	WSAV-TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	\$7,307
6867	WSAW-TV	657,843	651,328	\$4,347
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	\$7,363
56092	WSBE-TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	\$51,902
73982	WSBK-TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	\$51,837
72053	WSBS-TV	47,386	47,386	\$316
73983	WSBT-TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	\$11,884
23960	WSB-TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	\$44,685
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	\$6,418
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	\$40,240
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	\$3,453
49711	WSEE-TV	585,062	562,271	\$3,753
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	\$12,456
73988	WSET-TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	\$8,983
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	\$7,796
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	\$12,696
10203	WSFL-TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	\$39,311
72871	WSFX-TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	\$7,268
73999	WSIL-TV	650,734	647,093	\$4,319
4297	WSIU-TV	994,418	936,746	\$6,252
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	\$11,216
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	\$2,778
74034	WSKG-TV	866,172	616,130	\$4,112
76324	WSKY-TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	\$13,367
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	\$20,156
57840	WSLS-TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	\$8,522
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	\$15,587
41232	WSMV-TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	\$18,936
70119	WSNS-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	\$67,194
74070	WSOC-TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	\$27,267
66391	WSPA-TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	\$23,690
64352	WSPX-TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	\$7,789
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	\$9,944
63867	WSST-TV	312,974	312,260	\$2,084
60341	WSTE-DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	\$21,491
21252	WSTM-TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	\$9,127

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
11204	WSTR-TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	\$22,772
19776	WSUR-DT	3,276,102	3,182,722	\$5,446
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	\$274
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	\$41,148
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	\$7,264
28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	\$2,596
71680	WSWP-TV	849,038	633,378	\$4,227
74094	WSYM-TV	1,695,809	1,694,640	\$11,310
73113	WSYR-TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	\$8,186
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	\$11,558
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	\$18,858
65681	WTAE-TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	\$19,126
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,158,024	925,907	\$6,180
4685	WTAP-TV	489,083	469,004	\$3,130
416	WTAT-TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	\$8,570
67993	WTBY-TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	\$112,775
29715	WTCE-TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	\$19,786
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	\$7,737
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	\$3,916
28954	WTCV	2,861,004	2,653,740	\$17,711
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	\$10,824
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	\$30,145
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	\$7,102
70655	WTHI-TV	966,268	914,388	\$6,103
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	\$20,841
147	WTIC-TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	\$31,820
26681	WTIN-TV	3,277,279	3,162,469	\$913
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	\$11,277
1002	WTJP-TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	\$13,363
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	\$2,115
70287	WTJX-TV	112,125	104,561	\$698
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	\$14,969
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	\$5,895
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	\$7,225
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	\$11,592
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	\$13,500
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	\$20,846
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	\$49,743
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	\$10,669
590	WTOC-TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	\$7,088
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	\$41,625
4686	WTOK-TV	391,847	386,112	\$2,577
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	\$30,217

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
21254	WTOM-TV	120,159	116,524	\$778
74122	WTOV-TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	\$24,063
82574	WTPC-TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	\$14,233
86496	WTPX-TV	258,246	258,154	\$1,723
6869	WTRF-TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	\$17,100
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	\$5,419
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	\$43,483
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	\$44,315
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	\$19,255
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	\$59,332
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	\$20,390
74138	WTTQ	1,966,252	1,931,949	\$12,894
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	\$18,347
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	\$66,267
74148	WTVB	807,017	794,561	\$5,303
22590	WTVB	1,828,040	1,618,274	\$10,800
8617	WTVB	4,201,042	4,188,018	\$27,951
55305	WTVB	5,368,807	5,365,301	\$35,808
36504	WTVF	2,816,921	2,798,755	\$18,679
74150	WTVG	4,440,934	4,429,742	\$29,564
74151	WTVH	1,375,016	1,313,054	\$8,763
10645	WTVI	3,286,073	3,261,428	\$21,767
63154	WTVJ	6,009,434	6,009,434	\$40,107
52280	WTVK	7,403,075	7,395,979	\$49,361
595	WTVM	1,577,223	1,471,502	\$9,821
72945	WTVQ	1,413,778	1,400,377	\$9,346
28311	WTVR	660,258	660,214	\$4,406
51597	WTVQ-DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	\$7,037
57832	WTVR-TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	\$13,284
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	\$37,421
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	\$43,326
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	\$5,560
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	\$23,738
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	\$6,874
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,246,928	2,246,845	\$14,995
66908	WTVZ-TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	\$7,196
20426	WTVZ	716,304	710,680	\$4,743
81692	WTVZ	1,529,924	1,528,555	\$10,202
51568	WTVZ-TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	\$73,574
41065	WTVZ-TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	\$7,147
8532	WUAB	4,198,546	4,095,152	\$27,331
12855	WUCF-TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	\$30,145
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	\$28,067

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	\$10,176
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	\$7,727
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	\$14,631
69080	WUNC-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	\$31,249
69292	WUND-TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	\$10,189
69114	WUNE-TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	\$19,265
69300	WUNF-TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	\$16,799
69124	WUNG-TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	\$27,024
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	\$50,904
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	\$8,172
69149	WUNK-TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	\$14,012
69360	WUNL-TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	\$20,125
69444	WUNM-TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	\$9,147
69397	WUNP-TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	\$9,844
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	\$8,081
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	\$9,857
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	\$45,143
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	\$12,234
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	\$14,162
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	\$14,249
23128	WUPX-TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	\$7,784
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	\$62,134
4301	WUSI-TV	320,658	320,658	\$2,140
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	\$61,059
30577	WUTF-TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	\$55,168
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	\$3,139
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	\$10,540
16517	WUVC-DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	\$28,087
48813	WUVG-DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	\$45,614
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	\$7,718
60560	WUVP-DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	\$71,790
9971	WUXP-TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	\$18,267
417	WVAH-TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	\$8,156
23947	WVAN-TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	\$7,460
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	\$13,108
72342	WVCY-TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	\$20,961
60559	WVEA-TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	\$35,521
74167	WVEC	2,189,627	2,184,435	\$14,579
5802	WVEN-TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	\$31,698
61573	WVEO	962,531	803,553	\$2,978
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	\$5,142
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	\$3,980
47929	WVIA-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	\$19,221

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
3667	WVII-TV	368,499	348,813	\$2,328
70309	WVIR-TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	\$14,063
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	\$36,210
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	\$24,612
70021	WVLA-TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	\$13,141
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	\$9,184
35908	WVLT-TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	\$11,444
74169	WVNS-TV	889,675	560,472	\$3,741
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	\$4,497
29000	WVOZ-TV	981,832	762,182	\$2,978
71657	WVPB-TV	939,383	910,465	\$6,076
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	\$5,923
70491	WVPX-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	\$27,357
66378	WVPY	917,535	855,616	\$5,710
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	\$15,160
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	\$1,643
74173	WVTM-TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	\$13,527
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	\$20,840
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	\$15,019
4149	WVUE-DT	1,759,779	1,759,779	\$11,745
4329	WVUT	267,531	267,450	\$1,785
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	\$4,609
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	\$446
12033	WWAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	\$8,866
30833	WWBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	\$13,848
20295	WWCP-TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	\$16,953
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	\$8,079
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	\$39,771
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	\$19,707
14682	WWJE-DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	\$50,904
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	\$24,906
72123	WWJ-TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	\$37,730
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	\$3,501
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	\$20,674
74192	WWL-TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	\$12,736
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	\$10,622
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	\$17,733
68851	WWNY-TV	368,613	341,101	\$2,277
74197	WWOR-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	\$139,517
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	\$20,599
23264	WWPX-TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	\$16,980
68547	WWRS-TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	\$15,714
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	\$25,567

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	\$77,728
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	\$1,258
998	WWTO-TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	\$45,635
26994	WWTV	1,047,227	1,032,448	\$6,891
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	\$10,202
26993	WWUP-TV	114,688	108,690	\$725
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	\$24,664
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	\$13,354
61084	WXEL-TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	\$39,886
60539	WXFT-DT	10,428,632	10,421,900	\$69,556
23929	WXGA-TV	618,176	616,843	\$4,117
51163	WXIA-TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	\$46,188
53921	WXII-TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	\$23,667
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	\$20,309
39738	WXIX-TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	\$20,176
414	WXLV-TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	\$32,587
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	\$14,080
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	\$2,820
6601	WXPX-TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	\$36,119
74215	WXTV-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	\$143,012
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	\$4,955
11970	WXXA-TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	\$10,367
57274	WXXI-TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	\$7,851
53517	WXXV-TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	\$8,232
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	\$38,153
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	\$143
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	\$23,690
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	\$2,909
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	\$18,002
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	\$8,950
25090	WYES-TV	1,776,818	1,776,667	\$11,857
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	\$17,416
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	\$47,135
24915	WYMT-TV	1,144,051	819,069	\$5,466
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	\$14,992
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	\$631
13933	WYPX-TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	\$9,571
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	\$30,185
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	\$6,692
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	\$9,487
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	\$10,899
70493	WZME	22,102,923	21,652,522	\$144,509
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	\$491

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount (\$)
71871	WZPX-TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	\$14,451
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	\$6,719
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	\$18,247
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	\$422
19183	WZVN-TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	\$15,558
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	\$11,026

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,689.

TABLE 8

FY 2024 Regulatory Fees

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	725
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	725
AM Radio Construction Permits	585
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,025
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Full Power TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.006598 See Appendix G of FY 2024 R&O for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Full Power TV Construction Permits	5,200
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	245
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,825
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.27
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005420
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	2,610
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	144,155
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	964,200
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	441,925
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$17
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2024 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	\$560	\$405	\$350	\$385	\$615	\$700
10,001 - 25,000	\$935	\$675	\$585	\$645	\$1,025	\$1,170
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,405	\$1,015	\$880	\$970	\$1,540	\$1,755
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,105	\$1,520	\$1,315	\$1,450	\$2,305	\$2,635
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,160	\$2,280	\$1,975	\$2,180	\$3,465	\$3,955
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,730	\$3,415	\$2,960	\$3,265	\$5,185	\$5,920
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,105	\$5,130	\$4,445	\$4,900	\$7,790	\$8,890
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$10,650	\$7,690	\$6,665	\$7,345	\$11,675	\$13,325
>6,000,000	\$15,980	\$11,535	\$10,000	\$11,025	\$17,515	\$19,995

FY 2024 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee Ratio	FY 2024 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$22,275
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$178,190

TABLE 9

List of Commenters

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission's annual FY 2025 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 25-30 (rel. June 5, 2025))	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
Alabama Broadcasters Association, Alaska Broadcasters Association, Arizona Broadcasters Association, Arkansas Broadcasters Association, California Broadcasters Association, Colorado Broadcasters Association, Connecticut Broadcasters Association, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Georgia Association of Broadcasters, Hawaii Association of Broadcasters, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, Illinois Broadcasters Association, Indiana Broadcasters Association, Iowa Broadcasters Association, Kansas Association of Broadcasters, Kentucky Broadcasters Association, Louisiana Association of Broadcasters, Maine Association of Broadcasters, MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association, Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, Michigan Association of Broadcasters, Minnesota Broadcasters Association, Mississippi Association of Broadcasters, Missouri Broadcasters Association, Montana Broadcasters Association, Nebraska Broadcasters Association, Nevada Broadcasters Association, New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters, New Jersey Broadcasters Association, New Mexico Broadcasters Association, The New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, North Dakota Broadcasters Association, Ohio Association of Broadcasters, Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters, Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico, Rhode Island Broadcasters Association, South Carolina Broadcasters Association, South Dakota Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wyoming	State Broadcasters Associations	July 21, 2025

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission's annual FY 2025 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 25-30 (rel. June 5, 2025))	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
Association of Broadcasters		
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	July 21, 2025
Consumer Technology Association	CTA	July 21, 2025
Iridium Communications, Inc.	Iridium	July 21, 2025
Kinéis	Kinéis	July 7, 2025, July 22, 2025
Kuiper Systems LLC	Kuiper	July 7, 2025
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	July 7, 2025
NCTA—The Internet and Television Association	NCTA	July 21, 2025
Sirius XM Radio LLC	Sirius XM Radio LLC	July 7, 2025
Submarine Cable Coalition	Coalition	July 7, 2025
Telesat Corporation	Telesat	July 7, 2025
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA	July 21, 2025
Wi-Fi Alliance	WFA	July 21, 2025
WorldVu Satellites Limited, Eutelsat S.A.	Eutelsat Group	July 21, 2025

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Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) incorporated an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) in the Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025, released in June 2025. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the FY 2025 NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA and it (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order. In the FY 2025 Report and Order, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule to meet its objective of fully complying with its congressionally mandated requirement of collecting regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2025. For FY 2025, the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, an

amount equal to the Commission's annual salaries and expenses appropriation, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the Commission's FY 2025 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act. The Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees must "reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities." The total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, and payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.

In the FY 2025 NPRM, the Commission sought comment on several regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the proposed regulatory fees and

methodology for FY 2025, as set forth in Tables 2, 3, and 6; (ii) the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees as set forth in Table 7; and (iii) whether any new regulatory fee categories or processes will improve its ability to meet its statutory obligations to assess and collect regulatory fees. For FY 2025, the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Tables 2 and 3 to the Report and Order.

Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA. Although not specifically filed in response to the IRFA, comments were filed addressing the impact of the proposed rulemaking by small satellite and constellation entities Telesat Corporation, Iridium Communications, Inc., and Kinéis, arguing that the Commission should revisit its recent determinations regarding the targeted amendments it will implement to the methodology we use to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations. Additionally, although they also were not filed in response to the IRFA, two commenters, NAB and Telesat, submitted proposals suggesting that the Commission should consider adopting

new fee categories, arguing that fairness requires the Commission to expand regulatory fee categories to include additional entities that utilize, and are beneficiaries of Commission resources, but are not currently assessed regulatory fees. The proposals regarding new fee categories were supported by Iridium and the States Broadcasters Association, but strongly opposed by other commenters, including CTIA, the Wi-Fi Alliance, Kinéis, NCTA, TIA and the CTA. In section F below, we address these comments.

Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in

response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted herein. The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as under the Small Business Act. In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.” A “small business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein. In general, a small business is an independent

business having fewer than 500 employees. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 34.75 million businesses. Next, “small organizations” are not-for-profit enterprises that are independently owned and operated and not dominant their field. While we do not have data regarding the number of non-profits that meet that criteria, over 99 percent of nonprofits have fewer than 500 employees. Finally, “small governmental jurisdictions” are defined as cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of less than fifty thousand. Based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 out of 90,835 local government jurisdictions have a population of less than 50,000.

The rules adopted in the Report and Order will apply to small entities in the industries identified in the chart below by their six-digit North American Industry Classification System codes and corresponding SBA size standard.

Regulated Industry (NAICS Classification)	NAICS Code	SBA Size Standard	Total Firms	Small Firms	% Small Firms in Industry
All Other Telecommunications	517810	\$40 million	1,079	1,039	96.29
Other Services Related to Advertising	541890	\$19 million	5,650	3,693	65.36
Other Management Consulting Services	541618	\$19 million	4,696	3,700	34.78
Radio Stations	516110	\$47 million	2,963	1,879	63.42
Satellite Telecommunications	517410	\$47 million	275	242	88.00
Telecommunications Resellers	517121	1,500 employees	1,386	1,375	99.21
Television Broadcasting	516120	\$47 million	744	657	88.31
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	517111	1,500 employees	3,054	2,964	97.05
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	517112	1,500 employees	2,893	2,837	98.06

Based on currently available U.S. Census data regarding the estimated number of small firms in each identified industry, we conclude that the adopted

rules will impact a substantial number of small entities. Where available, we provide additional information regarding the number of potentially

affected entities in the above identified industries, and information for other affected entities, as follows.

2024 Universal Service Monitoring Report Telecommunications Service Provider Data (Data as of December 2023)	SBA Size Standard (1500 Employees)		
Affected Entity	Total # FCC Form 499A Filers	Small Firms	% Small Entities
Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)	3,729	3,576	95.90
Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)	1,175	917	78.04
Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)	113	95	84.07
Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)	4,904	4,493	91.62
Local Resellers	222	217	97.75
Other Toll Carriers	74	71	95.95
Prepaid Card Providers	47	47	100.00
Toll Resellers	411	398	96.84
Telecommunications Resellers	633	615	97.16
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	4,682	4,276	91.33
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	585	498	85.13

Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation). The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission’s rules, a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide. Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the U.S. Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission’s rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates

that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small under this size standard. Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard). The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a “small cable operator,” which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000.” For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or

through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service. According to Commission data, only two entities provide DBS service, DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation. DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business.

Broadcast Entities (as of June 30, 2025)	SBA Size Standard (\$47 Million)		
Affected Entity	# Commercial Licensed	Small Firms	% Small Entities
Radio Stations (AM & FM)	10,962	10,961	99.99
Television Stations	1,384	1,289	93.1

Description of Economic Impact and Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities. The RFA directs agencies to describe the economic impact of proposed rules on small entities, as well

as projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

The Report and Order does not adopt any changes to the Commission's reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for collecting regulatory fees from regulatees. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category, based upon the methodology employed by the Commission in FY 2025 to determine the allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, and indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices.

In the Report and Order, the Commission adopts the FY 2025 targeted amendments to the regulatory fee methodology adopted in the FY 2024 Third Report and Order, expanding the assessment of fees to include authorized—not just operational—space stations. This change broadens the fee base for GSO (Geostationary Orbit) and NGSO (Non-Geostationary Orbit) space station licensees and ensures more equitable cost recovery from all licensees and grantees that benefit from for the Space Bureau's licensing and regulatory activities. Nevertheless, while some small space station regulatees may see a decrease in their assessment fee, other small space station regulatees that may not have been assessed regulatory fees under the prior methodology will now be subject to regulatory fee payment compliance obligation and may have to hire professionals to comply. Small station regulatees that have previously paid regulatory fees should not require professional assistance to comply, as they are generally familiar with the Commission's current collection procedures.

Small entities facing financial hardship from the regulatory assessments adopted in the Report and Order may qualify for fee relief through waivers, reductions, deferrals, or installment payments. Additionally, small entities may be exempt from regulatory fees if the assessed amount falls below the Commission's established de minimis threshold.

Discussion of Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered. The RFA requires an agency to provide, "a description of the steps the agency has

taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities . . . including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency which affect the impact on small entities was rejected."

In response to the FY 2025 NPRM, the Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees, the FY 2025 regulatory fee schedule, as well as proposals advocating the adoption of new fee categories for the collection of regulatory fees. After considering those comments and the Commission's precedent, the regulatory fees adopted in the Report and Order reflect the Commission's efforts to minimize significant economic impact on small entities when practicable. Below is a discussion of some of the steps the Commission has taken in the Report and Order and alternative proposals it considered in reaching its conclusions.

Assessment of Regulatory Fees. For FY 2025, we employ the same long-standing methodology as the Commission has applied in FY 2023 and 2024 as well as targeted amendments the Commission adopted in June 2025 to the methodology we use to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations. However, we conclude as the Commission did in FY 2023 and 2024, that the work of certain FTEs located in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau merits reallocation as direct FTEs to a core bureau. Based on the results of our staff's high-level evaluation of the work conducted within the Commission, we conclude that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs, and we incorporate these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2025, which could reduce regulatory fee obligations for some small and other regulatory fee payees.

In the Report and Order, we also considered and rejected the alternatives proposed by commenters, including Telesat, Iridium, Kinéis, regarding the targeted amendments the Commission adopted in June 2025 to the methodology we use to assess regulatory fees for space and earth stations as well as the proposals of NAB and Telesat, supported by Iridium and the State Broadcasters Associations, proposing to adopt new regulatory fee categories to include broadband service providers,

experimental license holders, equipment authorization holders, and database administrators for unlicensed services as new categories of payors. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission declines to adopt any of these new fee payor categories which would impose new economic burdens on small entities in these categories.

For each of the suggested new categories of payors, commenters proposing or supporting these additions failed to provide with specificity the entities that would be included in the new categories, the factors the Commission would use to make such a determination, new information to justify the new categories, and a framework for administration of these new categories within the Commission's current regulatory fee assessment methodology. More specifically, Telesat, NAB, nor Iridium provided specific examples of the FTE burden it associates with the oversight and regulation of the unidentified additional entities, or any new evidence to support assessing regulatory fees for the proposed new categories. Additionally, some of the comments and proposals seek to revisit matters the Commission recently resolved.

For example, the Commission addressed the assessment of regulatory fees on broadband service providers last year concluding that "creating a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access services appears to be redundant with existing fee categories in the case of those broadband internet access service providers that otherwise already were subject to the existing fee categories, and thus a new fee category in this regard is not administrable at this time." Similarly, the comments and alternatives proposed by Kuiper and Kinéis attempt to revisit recent Commission space station regulatory fee methodology determinations. Kuiper advocates for a change to the 60–40% allocation of NGSO space station FTEs between small and large NGSO constellations the Commission adopted in the FY 2024 Second Report and Order, to allocate a larger share of FTE burdens to small constellations. Kinéis seeks to carve out licensees with conditional authorization from regulatory fee assessments which the Commission determined in the FY 2024 Third Report and Order would be based on authorized stations, rather than operational space stations. Kinéis requests that the Commission interpret "authorized stations" solely as stations "that have received unconditional permission to provide service without the need for further agency action."

Based on the record, there is no basis for the Commission to conclude that adopting any new fee categories would align with the factors the Commission has previously considered for establishing a new regulatory fee category. Likewise, there is no basis for the Commission to revisit recent regulatory assessment methodology fee determinations, or to change existing regulatory fee assessment methodologies discussed herein.

Broadcast Regulatory Fees. In the Report and Order, the Commission did not receive any comments on the FY 2025 NPRM proposals for full-power broadcast stations regulatory fee assessments, and therefore continues to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour, which may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. While the population-based methodology used to calculate full-

power broadcast television station regulatory fees decreases fees for some licensees and increases fees for others, the Commission believes the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

Report to Congress. The Commission will send a copy of the FY 2025 Report and Order, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the FY 2025 Report and Order, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA and will publish a copy of the FY 2025 Report and Order, and this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (or summaries thereof) in the **Federal Register**.

Ordering Clauses

Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 9, 9A, and

303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159a, and 303(r), the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* is hereby adopted.

It is further ordered that the FY 2025 Section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements *are adopted* as specified herein.

It is further ordered that the Commission's Office of the Secretary *shall send* a copy of the *FY 2025 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-17218 Filed 9-5-25; 8:45 am]

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