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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

7 CFR Part 1767

[Docket No. RUS–24–ELECTRIC–0038]

RIN 0572–AC70

Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS or the Agency), an agency of the Rural Development (RD) mission area within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), published a final rule with comment in the **Federal Register** on July 18, 2025, to revise its Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers. These changes incorporate the guidance communicated with RUS Bulletin 1767B–1A and include adding new utility plant categories, adding new accounts to the Uniform System of Accounts (USoA), deleting obsolete accounts, and providing clarifying instructions and definitions for the new accounts. These changes provide uniformity and consistency for all RUS awardees. Through this action, RUS is confirming the final rule as it was published.

DATES: The final rule published July 18, 2025, at 90 FR 33872 and is effective and confirmed as of September 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cecelia Allorto, Technical Accounting Review Branch, External Compliance Division, Rural Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250, Telephone: (202) 692–4945, Email: *compliance.tarb@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Rural Development is a mission area within the USDA comprising RUS, Rural Housing Service, and Rural Business-Cooperative Service. Rural Development's mission is to increase economic opportunity and improve the quality of life for all rural Americans. The mission is met by providing loans, loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance through numerous programs aimed at creating and improving housing, business, and infrastructure throughout rural America.

The final rule that published July 18, 2025 (90 FR 33872, included a 30-day comment period that ended on August 18, 2025. The intent of the changes outlined in the final rule are to update regulations with the additions of new plant categories and accounts, and update the guidance to incorporate the new additions. The uniformity and consistency for all awardees should benefit both the awardees and Agency.

The Agency did not receive any comments, therefore, no change to the rulemaking is necessary. The Agency confirms the final rule without change.

Karl Elmshaeuser,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–18528 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; Project Identifier AD–2025–00200–E; Amendment 39–23153; AD 2025–19–13]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines AG Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain International Aero Engines AG (IAE AG) Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines. This AD was prompted by a manufacturer investigation that revealed a quality escape following angled ultrasonic inspections (AUSIs) performed on certain high-pressure turbine (HPT) 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. This AD requires removal and replacement of certain HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 29, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol Nguyen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7655; email: *carol.nguyen@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain IAE AG Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on June 13, 2025 (90 FR 25002). The NPRM was prompted by a report of a quality escape on HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs that had AUSIs performed at production. A manufacturer investigation of these AUSIs revealed that the quality escape resulted from the misinterpretation of the rejection criteria for the AUSIs performed on affected HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require removal and replacement of certain HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from two commenters. The commenters were the Air Line Pilots Association,

International (ALPA) and an anonymous commenter. ALPA supported the NPRM without change. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Limit Engine Applicability

An anonymous commenter requested that the FAA limit the applicability of the proposed AD to apply only to engine serial numbers (S/N) that are known to have incorporated the eight identified affected hubs. The commenter stated that limiting the applicability would make future compliance checks more efficient and would also eliminate the need for repetitive verification across the fleet. The commenter also stated that the proposed AD would apply indefinitely to all engines within the listed models, which creates an unnecessary and continuing compliance burden for maintenance providers and operators in that each future engine shop visit will require verification of S/N eligibility even though removal will be required within a finite period.

The FAA disagrees with the request. This final rule includes an installation prohibition that currently applies to all models listed in the Applicability paragraph of this AD. If the Applicability paragraph of this AD is revised to apply only to the engines that currently have the affected hubs installed, the installation prohibition will only apply to engines that already have affected hubs installed rather than all engines. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Add Terminating Action

An anonymous commenter requested that the FAA include a terminating action in the proposed AD stating that once all affected hubs are removed, the AD would no longer apply to any engines.

The FAA disagrees with the request because complying with the required actions in paragraph (g) of this AD removes the unsafe condition and thus provides a terminating action for that portion of the AD. In addition, as stated earlier, this AD includes an installation prohibition, so removing all affected hubs from service does not make the AD no longer applicable. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Supersede or Cancel the Proposed AD

An anonymous commenter requested that the FAA consider superseding or cancelling the proposed AD once all suspect parts have been removed and no longer create an airworthiness concern. The commenter stated that there is an established precedent for terminating or superseding ADs once unsafe conditions have been fully mitigated. The FAA infers that by cancelling an AD, the commenter is referring to rescinding an AD.

The FAA disagrees with this request. The FAA would not supersede or rescind this AD once all suspect parts have been removed because an unsafe condition would still exist, as this AD includes an installation prohibition and removing all affected hubs from service does not make the AD no longer applicable. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects two engines of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates that two engines need replacement of the HPT 1st-stage hub and no engines need replacement of the HPT 2nd-stage hub.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Replace HPT 1st-stage hub	100 work-hours × $85 per hour = $8,500	$460,000	$468,500	$937,000
Replace HPT 2nd-stage hub	100 work-hours × $85 per hour = $8,500	360,000	368,500	0

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–19–13 International Aero Engines AG: Amendment 39–23153; Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; Project Identifier AD–2025–00200–E.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 29, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to International Aero Engines AG (IAE AG) Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7250, Turbine Section.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a manufacturer investigation that revealed a quality escape following angled ultrasonic inspections performed on certain high-pressure turbine (HPT) 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the HPT 1st-stage hub and HPT 2nd-stage hub. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncontained hub failure, release of high-energy debris, damage to the engine, damage to the airplane, and loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

For engines with an installed part, part number (P/N) and serial number (S/N) identified in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD, at the next engine shop visit after the effective date of this AD before exceeding the applicable removal cycle limit listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD or within 100 flight cycles from the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, remove the affected part from service and replace with a part eligible for installation.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—AFFECTED HPT 1ST STAGE AND HPT 2ND STAGE HUBS

Part	P/N	S/N	Removal cycle limit (cycles since new)
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBSK9287	100
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBSS9200	4,800
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBST5011	5,500
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBST7489	6,200
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBST5005	4,000
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSS9840	3,900
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSS0301	5,000
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSR2100	6,000

(h) Installation Prohibition

After the effective date of this AD, do not install an HPT 1st-stage hub or HPT 2nd-stage hub that has a P/N and S/N listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD in any engine.

(i) Definitions

For the purpose of this AD:

(1) A ''part eligible for installation'' is an HPT 1st-stage hub or HPT 2nd-stage hub having a P/N and S/N that is not listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD.

(2) An ''engine shop visit'' is the induction of an engine into the shop for maintenance involving the separation of any major mating engine flanges, H–P, except for the following situations, which do not constitute an engine shop visit:

(i) Separation of engine flanges solely for the purposes of transportation without subsequent engine maintenance.

(ii) Engine removal for the purpose of performing field maintenance activities at a maintenance facility in lieu of performing them on-wing.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–520 Continued Operational Safety 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 AIR–520 Continued Operational Safety 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 Carol Nguyen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7655; email: *carol.nguyen@faa.gov*.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on September 19, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

Acting Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–18469 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0750; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–01325–R; Amendment 39–23139; AD 2025–18–12]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Model MBB–BK 117 D–3 helicopters. This AD is prompted by reports of momentary direct current (DC) power interruption in flight of both essential busses. This AD requires revising the existing rotorcraft flight manual (RFM) to incorporate an emergency and malfunction procedure. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 29, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference

of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 29, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0750; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (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*.
- 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. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0750.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan McCully, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (404) 474–5548; email: *william.mccully@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain AHD Model MBB–BK 117 D–3 helicopters. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on May 9, 2025 (90 FR 19662). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2022–0208, dated October 11, 2022, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2022–0208) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that occurrences were reported of momentary DC power interruption in flight of both essential busses. The investigation is ongoing to identify the root cause of this occurrence. In the interim, AHD developed emergency and malfunction procedures to address this issue.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the RFM to incorporate an emergency and malfunction procedure. The owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the existing RFM for the helicopter and must enter compliance with the applicable paragraph of the AD into the helicopter maintenance records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). This is an exception to the FAA's standard maintenance regulations. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the helicopter or reduced situational awareness.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0750.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the costs.

Conclusion

These products have been approved by the civil 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2022–0208, which specifies procedures for revising the RFM by incorporating an emergency and malfunction procedure, informing all flight crews, and thereafter, operating the helicopter accordingly. This material provides updated battery discharging procedures, which includes a warning in case of total electrical failure.

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.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

The MCAI applies to Model MBB–BK117 D–3m helicopters, whereas this AD does not because that model does not have an FAA type certificate.

The MCAI requires operators to ''inform all flight crew'' of the revisions to the RFM, and thereafter to ''operate the helicopter accordingly.'' However, this AD does not require those actions as those actions are already required by FAA regulations. FAA regulations require operators furnish to pilots any changes to the RFM (for example, 14 CFR 135.21) and to ensure the pilots are familiar with the RFM (for example, 14 CFR 91.505). As with any other flight crew training requirement, training on the updated RFM content is tracked by the operators and recorded in each pilot's training record, which is available for the FAA to review. FAA regulations also require pilots to follow the procedures in the existing RFM including all updates. Therefore, including a requirement in this AD to inform the flight crew and operate the helicopter according to the revised RFM would be redundant and unnecessary.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this AD is an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 27 helicopters of U.S. Registry. Labor rates are estimated at $85 per hour. Based on these numbers, the FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD.

Revising the existing RFM for the helicopter would take 1 work-hour for an estimated cost of $85 per helicopter and $2,295 for the U.S. fleet.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–18–12 Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH: Amendment 39–23139; Docket No. FAA–2025–0750; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–01325–R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 29, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Model MBB–BK 117 D–3 helicopters, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0208, dated October 11, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0208).

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft Service Component (JASC) Code: 2432, Battery/Charger System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of momentary direct current (DC) power interruption in flight of both essential busses. The FAA is issuing this AD to address DC power interruption through updated procedures. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the helicopter or reduced situational awareness.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2022–0208. The owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the existing rotorcraft flight manual (RFM) for the helicopter and must enter compliance with this paragraph of the AD into the helicopter maintenance records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). The record must be maintained as required by 14 CFR 91.417, 121.380, or 135.439.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0208

(1) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2022–0208 specifies to inform all flight crews and operate the helicopter accordingly, this AD does not require those actions as those actions are already required by existing FAA operating regulations (see 14 CFR 91.505 and 14 CFR 135.21).

(2) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2022–0208 specifies ''the RFM emergency and malfunction procedure, is an acceptable method'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''the RFM emergency and malfunction procedure, as defined in this AD, is an acceptable method''.

(3) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2022–0208.

(i) Special Flight Permit

Special flight permits are prohibited.

(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 Dan McCully, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (404) 474–5548; email: *william.mccully@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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0208, dated October 11, 2022.

(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 September 18, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–18491 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1113; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00552–A; Amendment 39–23138; AD 2025–18–11]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o. Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o. Model PZL M28 05 airplanes. This AD was prompted by incorrect flap settings and airspeed during approach for landing under one engine inoperative (OEI) conditions in the airplane flight manual (AFM) emergency procedures. This AD requires revising the existing AFM for your airplane to provide the correct emergency procedures. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 29, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 29, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1113; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze material identified in this AD, contact Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o., Wojska Polskiego 3, 39–300 Mielec, Poland; phone: +48 17 743 1901; email: *pzl.lm@global.lmco.com;* website: *pzlmielec.pl*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1113.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doug Rudolph, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (816) 329–4059; email: *doug.rudolph@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o. Model PZL M28 05 airplanes. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on June 23, 2025 (90 FR 26463). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0183, dated September 20, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0183) (also referred to as the MCAI), issued by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. The MCAI states that occurrences have been reported by pilot instructors where, during type rating training with Model PZL M28 airplanes, students applied an incorrect flap setting and airspeed while practicing the emergency procedure for an approach and landing with OEI after a simulated engine failure. The investigation concluded that the root cause for these occurrences was typographical errors in the AFM.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the existing AFM for your airplane to provide the correct emergency procedures. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent pilots from applying incorrect flap settings and airspeed. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1113.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from two individuals. Both commenters supported the NPRM without change.

Conclusion

These products have been approved by the civil 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed pages 3–4, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (Landing Approach) and ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING; 3–9, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE; 3–17, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (LANDING APPROACH); 3–18, ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING; and 3–25 and 3–26, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE from Section 3, Emergency Procedures in Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Airplane Flight Manual, Model PZL M28 05, Revision 55, dated July 9, 2024. This material provides the correct emergency procedures for the flightcrew when adjusting the flap settings and airspeed during approach for landing under simulated OEI conditions.

The FAA also reviewed Polskie Zaklady Lołnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024. This material provides the flightcrew with the correct emergency procedures checklist that corresponds with the changes to Section 3, Emergency Procedures, of the AFM.

In addition, the FAA reviewed Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, effective on airplanes without the installed ice protection system certified for flights in known and forecast icing conditions, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024. This material provides the flightcrew with the correct emergency procedures checklist that corresponds with the changes to Section 3, Emergency Procedures, of the AFM.

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.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

The MCAI applies to Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o. Model PZL M28 02–W airplanes, but this AD does not because this model does not have an FAA type certificate.

The MCAI requires informing all pilots about the AFM update and thereafter operating the airplane accordingly, and this AD does not because those actions are already required by FAA regulations.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects nine airplanes of U.S. registry.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Revise AFM and checklist	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	$170	$1,530

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–18–11 Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o.: Amendment 39–23138; Docket No. FAA–2025–1113; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00552–A.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 29, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o. Model PZL M28 05 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 1100, Placards and Markings.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by incorrect flap settings and airspeed during approach for landing under one engine inoperative conditions in the airplane flight manual (AFM) emergency procedures. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent pilots from applying incorrect flap settings and airspeed. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

(1) Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise Section 3, Emergency Procedures of the existing AFM for your airplane to include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (v) of this AD using Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Airplane Flight Manual, Model PZL M28 05, Revision 55, dated July 9, 2024. Using a different document with information identical to the information in the sections listed in paragraph (g)(1)(i) through (v) of this AD is acceptable for compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(i) Page 3–4, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (Landing Approach) and ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING.

(ii) Page 3–9, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE.

(iii) Page 3–17, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (LANDING APPROACH).

(iv) Page 3–18, ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING.

(v) Pages 3–25 and 3–26, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE.

(2) Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Emergency Procedures checklist of the existing AFM for your airplane to include the information specified in pages 5, 6, and 15 of Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024; or Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, effective on airplanes without the installed ice protection system certified for flights in known and forecast icing conditions, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024, as applicable.

(3) The owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the existing AFM and checklist and must enter compliance with the applicable paragraph of this AD into the airplane maintenance records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). The record must be maintained as required by 14 CFR 91.417, 121.380, or 135.439.

(h) 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 (i) 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.

(i) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Doug Rudolph, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (816) 329–4059; email: *doug.rudolph@faa.gov*.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) 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) Section 3, Emergency Procedures in Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Airplane Flight Manual, Revision 55, Model PZL M28 05, dated July 9, 2024, pages:

(A) 3–4, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (Landing Approach); and ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING;

(B) 3–9, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE;

(C) 3–17, ENGINE FAILURE AT DESCENT (LANDING APPROACH);

(D) 3–18, ENGINE FAILURE DURING BALKED LANDING; and

(E) 3–25 and 3–26, BALKED LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE.

(ii) Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024.

(iii) Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Check List, PZL M28 05 with PT6A–65B engines, Emergency Procedures, effective on airplanes without the installed ice protection system certified for flights in known and forecast icing conditions, Revision 1, dated July 9, 2024.

(3) For Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze material identified in this AD, contact Wojska Polskiego 3, 39–300 Mielec, Poland; phone: +48 17 743 1901; email: *pzl.lm@global.lmco.com;* website: *pzlmielec.pl*.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. 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 September 12, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–18499 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2550; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01211–R; Amendment 39–23150; AD 2025–19–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Leonardo S.p.A. Model AW189 helicopters. This AD was prompted by a report of a fire occurring during the operational check of the engine anti-icing system. This AD requires inspecting and measuring the resistance of the air intake electrical connectors, inspecting the bonding strap, reporting the results of the inspections, and depending on the results of the inspection, accomplishing corrective actions. This AD also prohibits the installation of an air intake controller unless certain actions are accomplished. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 9, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 9, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by November 10, 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–2025–2550; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, 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 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 this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*.
- 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. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2550.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Hein, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 946–4116; email: *adam.hein@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–2550; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01211–R'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, 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 final rule 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 final rule.

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 AD 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 AD, 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 AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Adam Hein, 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 2025–0147, dated July 11, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0147) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on all Leonardo S.p.A. Model AW189 helicopters. The MCAI states that a fire that occurred during a maintenance task of doing an operational check of the engine anti-icing system was reported. The fire involved the engine intake air cowling, the wirings present in that area, and the secondary structures of the intake air frame and the upper deck panels.

The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent the occurrence of a fire during the operation of the air intakes ice protection system. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncontrolled fire and possible loss of the helicopter.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2550.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025–0147, which specifies procedures for repetitively inspecting and measuring the isolation resistance of the air intake electrical connectors for certain serial numbered helicopters (Group 1 helicopters) and requires reporting the results to the manufacturer to obtain repair instructions. EASA AD 2025–0147 also specifies Group 1 helicopters to measure the isolation resistance of the air intake electrical connectors prior to the accomplishment of a certain maintenance task (air intakes ice protection system operation test). EASA AD 2025–0147 also specifies procedures for a one-time inspection of the bonding strap for certain serial numbered helicopters (Group 2 helicopters) and reporting the results to the manufacturer. EASA AD 2025–0147 also prohibits installing an air intake controller unless certain actions are accomplished.

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 civil aviation authority (CAA) 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this AD after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in EASA 2025–0147, described previously, as incorporated by reference, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD. See ''Differences Between this AD and the MCAI'' for a discussion of the general differences included in this AD.''

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

The MCAI specifies contacting Leonardo Product Support Engineering for applicable instructions, whereas this AD requires using a repair method approved by the FAA, EASA, or Leonardo Helicopters' EASA Design Organization Approval.

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 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, EASA AD 2025–0147 is incorporated by reference in this AD. This AD requires compliance with EASA AD 2025–0147 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2025–0147 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 2025–0147. Material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0147 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2550 after this AD is published.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this AD is an interim action. The manufacturer is still investigating the root cause of the unsafe condition identified in this AD. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for ''good cause,'' finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this final rule due to the increased risk of fire during operation of the engine anti-icing system in cases where the system is not adequately insulated or is missing a bonding strap. Additionally, the engine anti-icing system could be used at any time, especially when operating in instrument flight rule conditions and cold weather operations. Therefore, the actions required by this AD must be accomplished within 25 hours time-in-service, which is a shorter time period than the time necessary for the public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without prior notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects four helicopters of U.S. registry.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspection and measurement of the isolation resistance.	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	$170	$680
Inspection and installation of the bonding strap.	6 work-hours × $85 per hour = $510	0	510	2,040

ESTIMATED COSTS—Continued

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Reporting and isolation resistance	3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255	0	255	1,020

The repairs needed as a result of repairing a discrepancy could vary significantly from helicopter to helicopter. The FAA has no way of determining the costs to accomplish the repairs or the number of helicopters that may require repair.

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 3 hours 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

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, and

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–19–10 Leonardo S.p.A.: Amendment 39–23150; Docket No. FAA–2025–2550; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01211–R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 9, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Leonardo S.p.A. Model AW189 helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7160, Engine Air Intake System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of a fire occurring during the operational check of the engine anti-icing system. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent the occurrence of a fire during the operation of the air intakes ice protection system. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncontrolled fire and possible loss of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in and in accordance with European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2025–0147, dated July 11, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0147).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0147

(1) Where EASA AD 2025–0147 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2025–0147 refers to flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(3) Where EASA AD 2025–0147 refers to isolation resistance check or isolation check, this AD requires using isolation resistance measurement.

(4) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2025–0147 states ''any discrepancy'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''any isolation resistance that is less than 10 MΩ at 500Vdc +/− 50Vdc''.

(5) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2025–0147 states ''contact Leonardo Product Support Engineering for applicable instructions'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''repair the discrepancy using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Leonardo Helicopters' EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature''.

(6) Where paragraph (5) of EASA AD 2025–0147 states ''any discrepancy is detected'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''if bonding strap is missing''.

(7) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2025–0147.

(i) Special Flight Permits

Special flight permits are permitted provided the air intake heating system is not used during the ferry flight.

(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 Adam Hein, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 946–4116; email: *adam.hein@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 2025–0147, dated July 11, 2025.

(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 this 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 September 17, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–18497 Filed 9–22–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1671; Airspace Docket No. 25–AEA–11]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E4 Airspace Over Elmira, NY

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2025. The final rule amended Class E4 airspace at Elmira/Corning Regional Airport, Elmira, NY. This action corrects the airspace docket number from 25–ANE–11 to 25–AEA–11 in the header for the final rule.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2025 remains 0901 UTC, November 27, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marc Ellerbee, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; Telephone (404) 305–5589.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 42133; August 29, 2025) for Docket No. FAA–2025–1671, amending Class E airspace at Elmira, NY. After publication of the final rule, the FAA discovered that the airspace docket number was erroneously listed as 25–ANE–11. The correct airspace docket number is 25–AEA–11. Accordingly, the following corrections are effective November 27, 2025.

Correction to the Final Rule

In FR Doc. 2025–16654, 90 FR 42133, August 29, 2025, on page 42133, in the first column, immediately under ''14 CFR part 71'' within the document headings in brackets and bold print, replace ''25–ANE–11'' with ''25–AEA–11''.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on September 22, 2025.

Patrick Young,

Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team North, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2025–18525 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1110

[CPSC Docket No. 2013–0017]

Certificates of Compliance; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On January 8, 2025, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (Commission or CPSC) issued a final rule to revise the agency's regulation for Certificates of Compliance (certificates). The final rule contained two ''effective dates'' for products subject to the final rule based on how products were manufactured or imported into the United States. CPSC is making a technical correction to the **DATES** section of the final rule because the Office of the Federal Register requires one ''effective date.'' The corrected final rule will contain one ''effective date'' for the final rule and two ''applicability dates'' based on how products are manufactured or imported into the United States. This technical correction has no substantive effect on the dates by which products subject to the final rule must be in compliance.

DATES: As of September 23, 2025, the effective date of the final rule published at 90 FR 1800 on January 8, 2025, is July 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kat Rickerson, eFiling Program Specialist, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone 240–429–4257; email: *eFilingsupport@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is making a technical correction to the **DATES** section of the final rule. This correction has no substantive effect on the dates by which products subject to the final rule must be in compliance. The final rule revises the requirements for certificates of compliance (certificates) in 16 CFR part 1110. 90 FR 1800. The final rule applies to importers, domestic manufacturers,

and private labelers who are required to issue certificates for consumer products and substances [1] regulated by CPSC that are imported for consumption or warehousing into the United States or are distributed in commerce in the United States. The final rule contained two effective dates, one effective date of July 8, 2026, for all CPSC regulated consumer products and substances subject to the final rule and required to be certified, except for products and substances imported into a foreign trade zone (FTZ) and subsequently entered for consumption or warehousing. The final rule provided additional time for CPSC regulated products imported through an FTZ to comply, stating an effective date of January 8, 2027.

Because the Office of the Federal Register requires one effective date for inclusion of the regulatory text of the final rule into the Code of Federal Regulations, in this document, CPSC is correcting the **DATES** section of the final rule to contain one effective date, July 8, 2026, and two applicability dates. For all CPSC regulated consumer products and substances subject to the final rule that are required to be certified, except for products imported through a foreign trade zone (FTZ), the final rule is applicable on July 8, 2026. For CPSC regulated products and substances imported into a foreign trade zone (FTZ) and subsequently entered for consumption or warehousing, the final rule is applicable on January 8, 2027. Accordingly, this correction has no substantive effect on the dates by which the subject products must be in compliance with the final rule.

Correction

In FR Rule Doc. No. 2024–30826 appearing on page 1800 in the **Federal Register** of Wednesday, January 8, 2025, the following correction is made: **DATES**: [Corrected]

1. On page 1800, in the first column, in the first and second sentences of the **DATES** section, replace the word ''effective'' with ''applicable''.

2. On page 1800, in the first column, add the following sentence to the beginning of the **DATES** section: ''The Final Rule is effective on July 8, 2026.''

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, United States Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–18521 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

[1] Section 14(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) requires that manufacturers, including importers, and private labelers issue certificates for all consumer products subject to a consumer product safety rule under the CPSA, or a similar rule, ban, standard, or regulation under any other law enforced by the Commission, that are imported for consumption or warehousing or distributed in commerce. 15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(11)–(12); 15 U.S.C. 2063(a)(1).

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

29 CFR Part 4044

Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's regulation on Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans to prescribe the spreads component of the interest assumption under the asset allocation regulation for plans with valuation dates of October 31, 2025–January 30, 2026. These interest assumptions are used for valuing benefits under terminating single-employer plans and for other purposes.

DATES: Effective October 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monica O'Donnell (*odonnell.monica@pbgc.gov*), Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101, 202–229–5507. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PBGC's regulation on Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans (29 CFR part 4044) prescribes actuarial assumptions—including an interest assumption—for valuing benefits under terminating single-employer plans covered by title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The interest assumption is also posted on PBGC's website (*www.pbgc.gov*).

PBGC uses the interest assumption in § 4044.54 to determine the present value of annuities in an involuntary or distress termination of a single-employer plan under the asset allocation regulation. The assumptions in part 4044 of PBGC's regulations are also used in other situations where it is appropriate for liabilities to align with private sector group annuity prices. For example, PBGC's regulations on Notice, Collection, and Redetermination of Withdrawal Liability (29 CFR part 4219) and Duties of Plan Sponsor Following Mass Withdrawal (29 CFR part 4281) provide that these assumptions are used to value liabilities for purposes of determining withdrawn employers' reallocation liability in the event of a mass withdrawal from a multiemployer plan. Multiemployer plans that receive special financial assistance under the regulation on Special Financial Assistance by PBGC (29 CFR part 4262) must, as a condition of receiving special financial assistance, use the interest assumption to determine withdrawal liability for a prescribed period. Additionally, plan sponsors are required to use some, or all of these assumptions for specified purposes (*e.g.,* reporting benefit liabilities in filings required under PBGC's regulation on Annual Financial and Actuarial Information Reporting (29 CFR part 4010) or determining certain amounts to transfer to PBGC's Missing Participants Program on behalf of a missing participant of a terminating defined benefit plan under PBGC's regulation on Missing Participants (29 CFR part 4050)) and may use them for other purposes (*e.g.,* to ensure that plan spinoffs comply with section 414(l) of the Internal Revenue Code).

Part 4044 of PBGC's regulations provides that the interest assumption for part 4044 purposes is a yield curve (*i.e.,* the ''4044 yield curve'') that is based on a blend of two publicly available bond yield curves that is adjusted to the extent necessary so that the resulting liabilities align with group annuity prices. The adjustments are referred to as ''spreads.'' PBGC determines and publishes spreads quarterly based on survey data on pricing of private-sector group annuities. PBGC posts the 4044 yield curve on its website at *www.pbgc.gov* each month shortly after its underlying data become available. In addition, practitioners are able to determine the 4044 yield curve as of the end of any month using the publicly available bond yield curves and the spreads specified in the regulation.

This rule amends the regulation to specify the spreads used to determine the 4044 yield curve as of the last days of October, November, and December of 2025 (*i.e.,* the ''fourth quarter 2025 spreads''). Due to space constraints, table 1 to paragraph (e) shows spreads for only the most recent four quarters. Historical spreads are available on *www.pbgc.gov,* along with more recent spreads.

Need for Immediate Guidance

PBGC has determined that notice of, and public comment on, this rule are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. PBGC routinely updates the spreads component of the interest assumption in the asset allocation regulation so that the 4044 yield curve may be determined as soon as the underlying bond yield curves become available. These amendments are merely technical; they ensure that use of PBGC's interest assumption continues to yield liabilities in line with group annuity prices. Accordingly, PBGC finds that the public interest is best served by issuing this rule expeditiously, without an opportunity for notice and comment, and that good cause exists for making the assumptions set forth in this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

PBGC has determined that this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the criteria set forth in Executive Order 12866.

Because no general notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this amendment, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 does not apply. See 5 U.S.C. 601(2).

List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 4044

Employee benefit plans, Pension insurance, Pensions.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, PBGC amends 29 CFR part 4044 as follows.

PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 4044 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

■ 2. In § 4044.54, revise table 1 to paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 4044.54 Interest assumptions.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(3) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (e)—SPREADS

Maturity point	First quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Second quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Third quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Fourth quarter 2025 spreads (percent)
0.5	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.49
1.0	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.49
1.5	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.49
2.0	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.49
2.5	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.49
3.0	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.49
3.5	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.48
4.0	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.48
4.5	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.47
5.0	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.47
5.5	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.46
6.0	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.46
6.5	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.44
7.0	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.44
7.5	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.43
8.0	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.43
8.5	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.41
9.0	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.41
9.5	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.39
10.0	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.39
10.5	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.37
11.0	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.37
11.5	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.34
12.0	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.34
12.5	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.32
13.0	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.32
13.5	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.30
14.0	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.30
14.5	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.27
15.0	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.27
15.5	0.30	0.28	0.24	0.25
16.0	0.30	0.28	0.24	0.25
16.5	0.30	0.27	0.22	0.23
17.0	0.30	0.27	0.22	0.23
17.5	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.20
18.0	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.20
18.5	0.29	0.25	0.19	0.18
19.0	0.29	0.25	0.19	0.18
19.5	0.28	0.24	0.17	0.16
20.0	0.28	0.24	0.17	0.16
20.5	0.28	0.23	0.16	0.14
21.0	0.28	0.23	0.16	0.14
21.5	0.27	0.22	0.14	0.12
22.0	0.27	0.22	0.14	0.12
22.5	0.27	0.22	0.13	0.10
23.0	0.27	0.22	0.13	0.10
23.5	0.26	0.21	0.12	0.08
24.0	0.26	0.21	0.12	0.08

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (e)—SPREADS—Continued

Maturity point	First quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Second quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Third quarter 2025 spreads (percent)	Fourth quarter 2025 spreads (percent)
24.5	0.26	0.20	0.11	0.07
25.0	0.26	0.20	0.11	0.07
25.5	0.26	0.20	0.10	0.06
26.0	0.26	0.20	0.10	0.06
26.5	0.26	0.20	0.09	0.05
27.0	0.26	0.20	0.09	0.05
27.5	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.04
28.0	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.04
28.5	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.03
29.0	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.03
29.5	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.03
30.0	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.03

* * * * *

Hilary Duke,

Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–18461 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0856]

Safety Zones; Annual Events Requiring Safety Zones in the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan Zone—Corn Festival Fireworks

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone for the Corn Festival Fireworks on September 27, 2025, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this fireworks display. Our regulation for marine events within the Great Lakes Coast Guard District identified the safety zone for this event in Morris, IL. During the enforcement period, entry into, transiting, or exiting the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Lake Michigan or a designated on-scene representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.929 will be enforced for the Corn Festival Fireworks regulated area listed in Event 19 in Table 1 to § 165.929 from 8:30 p.m. until 9:15 p.m. on September 27, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Kyle Goetz, Marine Safety Unit Chicago, U.S. Coast Guard; 630–986–2155, *D09-SMB-MSUChicago-WWM@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone regulation in 33 CFR 165.929 for the Corn Festival Fireworks in Event 19 in Table 1 to § 165.929 from 8:30 p.m. until 9:15 p.m. on Saturday September 27, 2025. The regulation for recurring marine events within the State of Illinois in Event 19 in Table 1 to § 165.929 specifies the location of the safety zone for this event.

During the enforcement period vessels must obtain permission from the COTP Lake Michigan or his or her designated representative to enter, move within, or exit a safety zone. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone must obey all lawful orders or directions of the COTP Lake Michigan or his or her designated representative. Upon being hailed by the U.S. Coast Guard by siren, radio, flashing light or other means, the operator of a vessel must proceed as directed.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with notification of this enforcement period via Broadcast Notice to Mariners. The COTP Lake Michigan may be reached by contacting the Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan Command Center at (833) 900–2247. An on-scene designated representative may be reached via VHF–FM Channel 16.

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Rhianna N. Macon,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2025–18481 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0857]

Safety Zone; Brandon Road Lock and Dam to Lake Michigan Including Des Plaines River, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago River, and Calumet-Saganashkee Channel, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a segment of the Safety Zone, Brandon Road Lock and Dam to Lake Michigan including Des Plaines River, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago River, and Calumet-Saganashkee Channel Chicago, IL, on the Chicago River (South Branch) and Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal for the Tough Cup XI Regatta on September 27, 2025. This action is intended to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during a crew regatta event. During the enforcement period listed below, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Lake Michigan or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.930 will be enforced for the Chicago River (South Branch) regulated area in § 165.930(a)(3) and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal regulated area in § 165.930(a)(2) from 7 a.m. through 2 p.m. on September 27, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Kyle Goetz, Marine Safety Unit Chicago, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 630–986–

2155, email: *D09-SMB-MSUChicago-WWM@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone regulation in 33 CFR 165.930 for a crew regatta event from 7:00 a.m. through 2:00 p.m. on September 27, 2025. The regulated area for this event is the Chicago River (South Branch) specified in § 165.930(a)(3), and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal specified in § 165.930(a)(2) up to the South Pulaski Road Bridge at Mile Marker 318.3.

All vessels must obtain permission from the COTP Lake Michigan or designated on-scene representative to enter, move within, or exit this safety zone during the enforcement time listed in this notice of enforcement. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone must obey all lawful orders or directions of the COTP Lake Michigan or designated on-scene representative. Upon being hailed by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel must proceed as directed.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with notification of this enforcement period via Broadcast Notice to Mariners. The COTP Lake Michigan may be reached by contacting the Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan Command Center at (833) 900–2247. An on-scene designated representative may be reached via VHF–FM Channel 16.

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Rhianna N. Macon,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2025–18480 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 25–867; MB Docket No. 25–156; FR ID 314566]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Adamsville, Texas and Richland Springs, Texas

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Table of FM Allotments, of the Federal Communications Commission's (Commission) rules, by removing Channel 285A at Adamsville, Texas and by adding Channel 285A at Richland Springs, Texas. The staff engineering analysis determines that Channel 285A can be allotted to Richland Springs consistent with the minimum distance separation requirements of the Commission's rules, with a site restriction of 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) southeast of the community. The reference coordinates are 31–10–24 NL and 98–53–25 WL.

DATES: Effective November 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rolanda F. Smith, Media Bureau, (202) 418–2054, *Rolanda-Faye.Smith@fcc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Memorandum Opinion and Order,* adopted September 19, 2025 and released September 19, 2025. The full text of this Commission decision is available online at *https://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/*. The full text of this document can also be downloaded in Word or Portable Document Format (PDF) at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs*. This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. The Commission will send a copy of the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

Nazifa Sawez,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 73.202(b), amend table 1 (Table of FM Allotments) under Texas by:

■ a. Removing the entry for ''Adamsville''; and

■ b. Revising the entry for ''Richland Springs''.

The revision reads as follows:

§ 73.202 Table of Allotments.

* * * * *

(b) *Table of FM Allotments.*

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)

[U.S. States]

	Channel No.
* * * * *	
Texas	
* * * * *	
Richland Springs	285A, 299A.
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 2025–18494 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 183
Wednesday, September 24, 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–2025–2549; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00189–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional 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 ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42–500 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 November 10, 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–2025–2549; 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; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.* It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2549.
- 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7350; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@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–2025–2549; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00189–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,* 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 Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7350; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov.* 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 2025–0045, dated February 19, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0045) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42–400 and –500 airplanes. Model ATR42–400 airplanes are not certificated by the FAA and are not included on the U.S. type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability. Airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued after November 22, 2024 must comply with the airworthiness limitations specified as part of the approved type design and referenced on the type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the potential of ignition sources

inside fuel tanks. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2549.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025–0045, which specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits. 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 civil 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

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, which are specified in EASA AD 2025–0045 described previously, as incorporated by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2025–0045 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

This proposed AD would require revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new actions (*e.g.,* inspections) and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs). Compliance with these actions and CDCCLs 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 (AMOC) according to paragraph (k)(1) of this proposed 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 2025–0045 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2025–0045 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 2025–0045 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 2025–0045. Material required by EASA AD 2025–0045 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2025–2549 after the FAA final rule is published.

Airworthiness Limitation ADs Using the New Process

The FAA's process of incorporating by reference MCAI ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with corresponding FAA ADs has been limited to certain MCAI ADs (primarily those with service bulletins as the primary source of information for accomplishing the actions required by the FAA AD). However, the FAA is now expanding the process to include MCAI ADs that require a change to airworthiness limitation documents, such as airworthiness limitation sections.

For these ADs that incorporate by reference an MCAI AD that changes airworthiness limitations, the FAA requirements are unchanged. Operators must revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the new airworthiness limitation document. The airworthiness limitations must be followed according to 14 CFR 91.403(c) and 91.409(e).

The previous format of the airworthiness limitation ADs included a paragraph that specified that no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, or CDCCLs may be used unless the actions, intervals, and CDCCLs are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOC paragraph under ''Additional AD Provisions.'' This new format includes a ''Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and CDCCLs'' paragraph that does not specifically refer to AMOCs, but operators may still request an AMOC to use an alternative action, interval, or CDCCL.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 9 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 agency estimates the average total cost per operator to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

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 has 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:

ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional: Docket No. FAA–2025–2549; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00189–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by November 10, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2024–19–02, Amendment 39–22844 (89 FR 82491, October 11, 2024) (AD 2024–19–02).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42–500 airplanes, certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before November 22, 2024.

(d) Subject

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

(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 the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0045, dated February 19, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0045).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0045

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2025–0045.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0045 specifies revising ''the approved AMP,'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0045 is at the applicable ''limitations'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0045, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2025–0045.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2025–0045.

(i) Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs)

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2025–0045.

(j) Terminating Action for Certain Tasks Required by AD 2024–19–02

Accomplishing the actions required by this AD terminates the corresponding requirements of AD 2024–19–02 for the tasks identified in the material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0045 only.

(k) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* 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 responsible Flight Standards 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 (l) of this AD and email 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) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(l) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7350; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov*.

(m) 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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0045, dated February 19, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*.

(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 17, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–18466 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2552; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00623–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2025–03–07, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, and A320 series airplanes, and Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –271NX, and –272NX airplanes. AD 2025–03–07 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Since the FAA issued AD 2025–03–07, the FAA has determined that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would continue to require certain actions in AD 2025–03–07 and would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, and would expand the applicability. 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 November 10, 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–2025–2552; 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; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.* It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2552.
- 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tak Kobayashi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3553; email: *takahisa.kobayashi@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–2025–2552; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00623–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,* 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 Tak Kobayashi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3553; email: *takahisa.kobayashi@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 2025–03–07, Amendment 39–22955 (90 FR 9592, February 14, 2025) (AD 2025–03–07), for certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, and A320 series airplanes, and Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –271NX, and –272NX airplanes. AD 2025–03–07 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0047) (which corresponds to FAA AD 2025–03–07), to correct an unsafe condition.

AD 2025–03–07 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA issued AD 2025–03–07 to address the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

Actions Since AD 2025–03–07 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2025–03–07, EASA superseded AD 2024–0047 and issued EASA AD 2025–0033, dated February 10, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0033) (also referred to as the MCAI), for all Airbus SAS Model A318 series airplanes; Model A319 series airplanes; Model A320–211, –212, –214, –215, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes; and Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –253NY, –271NX, and –272NX airplanes. Model A320–215 airplanes are not certificated by the FAA and are not included on the U.S. type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

Airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued after November 4, 2024, must comply with the airworthiness

limitations specified as part of the approved type design and referenced on the type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2552.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025–0033. This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This proposed AD would also require EASA AD 2024–0047, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of March 21, 2025 (90 FR 9592, February 14, 2025).

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 civil 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would retain certain requirements of AD 2025–03–07. This proposed AD would also require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, which are specified in EASA AD 2025–0033 already described, as proposed for incorporation by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2025–0033 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

This proposed AD would require revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new actions (*e.g.,* inspections) and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs). Compliance with these actions and CDCCLs 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 (AMOC) according to paragraph (m)(1) of this proposed 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 retain the incorporation by reference (IBR) of EASA AD 2024–0047 and incorporate EASA AD 2025–0033 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024–0047 and EASA AD 2025–0033 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 2024–0047 and EASA AD 2025–0033 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 proposed AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2024–0047 and EASA AD 2025–0033. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0047 and EASA AD 2025–0033 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2025–2552 after the FAA final rule is published.

Airworthiness Limitation ADs Using the New Process

The FAA's process of incorporating by reference MCAI ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with corresponding FAA ADs has been limited to certain MCAI ADs (primarily those with service bulletins as the primary source of information for accomplishing the actions required by the FAA AD). However, the FAA is now expanding the process to include MCAI ADs that require a change to airworthiness limitation documents, such as airworthiness limitation sections.

For these ADs that incorporate by reference an MCAI AD that changes airworthiness limitations, the FAA requirements are unchanged. Operators must revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the new airworthiness limitation document. The airworthiness limitations must be followed according to 14 CFR 91.403(c) and 91.409(e).

The previous format of the airworthiness limitation ADs included a paragraph that specified that no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, or CDCCLs may be used unless the actions, intervals, and CDCCLs are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOCs paragraph under ''Additional AD Provisions.'' This new format includes a ''New Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and CDCCLs'' paragraph that does not specifically refer to AMOCs, but operators may still request an AMOC to use an alternative action, interval, or CDCCL.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 1,945 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2025–03–07 to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

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.

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new proposed actions to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

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:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2025–03–07, Amendment 39–22955 (90 FR 9592, February 14, 2025); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–2552; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00623–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by November 10, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2025–03–07, Amendment 39–22955 (90 FR 9592, February 14, 2025) (AD 2025–03–07).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this AD, certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before November 4, 2024.

(1) Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes.

(2) Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, –171N, and –173N airplanes.

(3) Model A320–211, –212, –214, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes.

(4) Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –253NY, –271NX, and –272NX airplanes.

(d) Subject

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

(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 the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program, With a New Terminating Action

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (i) of AD 2025–03–07, with a new terminating action. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before November 6, 2023: Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0047). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (j) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0047, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (j) of AD 2025–03–07, with no changes.

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047 specifies revising ''the AMP'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after March 21, 2025 (the effective date of AD 2025–03–07).

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047 is at the applicable ''limitations'' and ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047, or within 90 days after March 21, 2025 (the effective date of AD 2025–03–07), whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(i) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions, Intervals, and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs), With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (k) of AD 2025–03–07, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph (j) of this AD, after the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(j) New Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program

Except as specified in paragraph (k) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2025–0033, dated February 10, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0033). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(k) New Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0033

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2025–0033.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0033 specifies revising ''the approved AMP,'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0033 is at the applicable ''limitations'' and ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0033, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2025–0033.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2025–0033.

(l) New Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and CDCCLs

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (j) of this AD, no

alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2025–0033.

(m) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety 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 Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (n) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov*.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(n) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Tak Kobayashi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3553; email: *takahisa.kobayashi@faa.gov*.

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) 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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on [DATE 35 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE].

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0033, dated February 10, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on March 21, 2025 (90 FR 9592, February 14, 2025).

(i) EASA AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 19, 2025.

Peter A. White,

Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–18463 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0709]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Port Miami Main Shipping Channel, Miami, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a temporary safety zone for certain waters of the Main Shipping Channel, offshore of Port Miami, Miami, FL, in connection with the E1 World Championship high-speed electric powerboat races. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters near Port Miami, Miami, FL, and to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the race. This rulemaking would prohibit persons and vessels from being in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Miami or a designated representative.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before October 9, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0709 using the Federal Docket Management System at *https://www.regulations.gov*. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. This notice of proposed rulemaking with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less proposed rule summary, will be available in this same docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email Lieutenant Guerschom Etienne, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 786–295–9051, email *SectorMiamiWaterways@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

On June 18, 2025, Electric Sea Racing Limited notified the Coast Guard that it will be conducting the E1 World Championship race for certain periods during each day from November 6, 2025, through November 8, 2025, described further below. The race will take place in the Main Shipping Channel, offshore of Port Miami, Miami, FL, and involve electric high-speed powerboats with up to 5 racing at a time. The Captain of the Port Sector Miami (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the high-speed race would be a safety concern for participants, vessels, and public.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to protect event participants, spectators, and vessels on certain navigable waters of the Main Shipping Channel, offshore of Port Miami, Miami, FL, before, during, and after the scheduled event. The Coast Guard is proposing this rulemaking under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The COTP is proposing to establish a safety zone from November 6 through November 8, 2025. It would be subject to enforcement from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on November 6, 2025; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on November 7, 2025; and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on November 8, 2025. Designated times for public transit through the zone would be from 10:45 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. each day. The safety zone would cover all navigable waters within the Port Miami Main Shipping Channel beginning offshore from Terminal F and continuing northwest to approximately 400 meters offshore from the Kaseya Center. The safety zone would extend approximately one mile in length. No vessel or person would be permitted to enter the safety zone outside of the two designated windows without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking.

Below we summarize our analysis based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. This regulation will only impact a small area for a few hours, and there are two designated times each day when vessels may pass through the zone. In addition, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Marines via VHF FM marine channel 16, which will allow small entities to adjust their transit plans.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this proposed rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247).

B. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the potential effects of this proposed rule elsewhere in this preamble.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves a safety zone lasting 22 hours. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Docket Management System at *www.regulations.gov*. To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0709 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this proposed rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page.

We review all comments received.

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to *www.regulations.gov* will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions to the docket in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard is proposing to amend 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.4.

■ 2. Add § 165.T07–0709 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0709 Safety Zone; Intracoastal Waterway, Miami, FL.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Port Miami Main Shipping Channel, from surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following points beginning at 25°47′0″ N, 80°10′40″ W, thence to 25°47′01.6″ N, 80°10′50.3″ W, thence to 25°46′57.2″ N, 80°10′50.3″ W, thence to 25°46′51.8″ N, 80°10′37.8″ W, thence to 25°46′46.2″ N, 80°10′24.3″ W, thence to 25°46′51.0″ N, 80°10′20.5″ W and along the shoreline back to the beginning point. These coordinates are based on WGS 84 coordinates.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Sector Miami (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by contacting Sector Miami's Command Center at 305–535–4300. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement periods.* This section will be enforced from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on November 6, 2025; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on November 7, 2025; and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on November 8, 2025.

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Christian J. Barger,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Sector Miami.

[FR Doc. 2025–18467 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 183
Wednesday, September 24, 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

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture will submit the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 on or after the date of publication of this notice. Comments are requested regarding: (1) 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) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on 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.

Comments regarding these information collections are best assured of having their full effect if received by October 24, 2025. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Title: NASS Data Security Requirements for Accessing Confidential Data.

OMB Control Number: 0535–0274.

Summary of Collection: Title III of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (hereafter referred to as the Evidence Act) mandates that OMB establish a Standard Application Process (SAP) for requesting access to certain confidential data assets. Specifically, the Evidence Act requires OMB to establish a common application process through which agencies, the Congressional Budget Office, State, local, and Tribal governments, researchers, and other individuals, as appropriate, may apply for access to confidential data assets collected, accessed, or acquired by a statistical agency or unit. The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is proposing a substantive change to the NASS Data Security Requirements for Accessing Confidential Data. This information collection supports NASS's data security requirements for individuals approved to access confidential data through the SAP. The proposed change will allow NASS to collect administrative personally identifiable information (PII) from all researchers—regardless of citizenship—who are approved to access the NASS Data Lab.

Need and Use of the Information: Data collected, accessed, or acquired by statistical agencies and units is vital for developing evidence on conditions, characteristics, and behaviors of the public and on the operations and outcomes of public programs and policies. Access to confidential data on businesses, households, and individuals from federal statistical agencies and units enables agencies, the Congressional Budget Office, State, local, and Tribal governments, researchers, and other individuals to contribute evidence-based information to research and policy questions on economic, social, and environmental issues of national, regional, and local importance. This evidence can benefit stakeholders, the broader public, and policymakers and program managers at all levels of government.

Specifically, researchers will be required to complete the OF–306 (Declaration for Federal Employment) to support onboarding into USDA's human capital management system. This step is necessary to establish a formal relationship between NASS and the researcher and to ensure compliance with federal identity verification and personnel tracking requirements. The OF–306 collects administrative PII such as Social Security Number (SSN), date of birth, sex, and citizenship. This information will be submitted directly to REE Onboarding and will not be retained or processed by NASS.

The collection and maintenance of this data are governed by USDA's Privacy Act System of Records Notice (SORN) OCFO/NFC–1—Systems for Personnel, Payroll, and Time & Attendance (89 FR 5481, January 29, 2024). The OF–306 is approved under OMB Control No. 3206–0182. As such, burden associated with completing the OF–306 is not included in this ICR.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 200.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 484.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Title: Vegetable Surveys.

OMB Control Number: 0535–0037.

Summary of Collection: The primary function of the National Agricultural Statistics (NASS) is to prepare and issue current official state and national estimates of crop and livestock production, prices and disposition. The Vegetable Surveys Program obtains basic agricultural statistics for fresh market and processing vegetables in major producing States. The vegetable program has two types of utilization: some crops are processing only, some are fresh market only, and others are dual crops (both processing and fresh market). The vegetable program surveys growers, who are contacted in November and asked to report acres planted and harvested, quantity of vegetables produced, and how much of their crop was sold through fresh markets or for processing along with the correlating prices.

Need and Use of the Information: NASS will collect information to estimate acreage intended to plant, acreage planted, acreage harvested, yield/production, price, and utilization

for the various crops. The estimates provide vital statistics for growers, processors, and marketers to use in making production and marketing decisions.

Description of Respondents: Farms.

Number of Respondents: 11,140.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually; Other (seasonally).

Total Burden Hours: 4,998.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18509 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–20–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Special Agricultural Safeguard Measures Pursuant to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act

AGENCY: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notification of invocation of special agricultural safeguard duty on imports of blended syrups.

SUMMARY: After reviewing the volume of imports of blended syrups described in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service has determined that the yearly special safeguard trigger level has been met and a special safeguard duty will be imposed effective from the date of this notification through September 30, 2025.

DATES: Effective September 24, 2025 through September 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sonya Wahi-Miller, *sonya.wahi-miller@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: U.S. Notes 1 and 2 to Subchapter IV, Chapter 99, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) contain safeguard measures established pursuant to Article 5 of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture, as approved pursuant to section 101 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Pub. L. 103–465). These safeguard measures include the imposition of additional duties based upon the volume of blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 imported into the United States. Subheadings 9904.17.73 through 9904.17.84 of the HTS provide for the imposition of additional safeguard duties for blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 upon notification in the **Federal Register** by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary's delegee that a specific volume of imports has been exceeded. The trigger level for the period October 1, 2024-September 30, 2025 for blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 is 758 metric tons (89 FR 55217, July 3, 2024). Specifically, HTS subheadings 9904.17.73 through 9904.17.84 provide for additional duties, ranging from 5.6¢/kg of total sugars + 1.7 percent to 23.5¢/kg + 2.8 percent.

Section 405(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act requires, among other things, that the President shall determine and cause to be published in the **Federal Register** the list of special safeguard agricultural goods and the applicable trigger prices and, on an annual basis, quantity trigger levels. Section 405(b) of that Act provides, in relevant part, that if the President determines with respect to a special safeguard agricultural good that it is appropriate to impose the volume-based safeguard, then the President shall determine the amount of the duty to be imposed, the period such duty shall be in effect, and any other terms and conditions applicable to the duty.

Further to the application of such special agricultural safeguard duties, the President proclaimed on December 23, 1994 (Presidential Proclamation No. 6763) the provisions of U.S. Notes 1 and 2 to Subchapter IV, Chapter 99, of the HTS as well as the automatically applicable safeguard duties set forth in such subchapter upon satisfaction of the requisite conditions. Such U.S. Notes 1 and 2 set forth the other terms and conditions for application of any such duty.

As also provided in Presidential Proclamation 6763, the President delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to make the determinations and effect the publications described in section 405(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. The Secretary of Agriculture has further delegated this authority to the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs (7 CFR 2.15(a)(1)(xlii)), who has in turn further delegated the authority to determine the quantity trigger levels to the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service (7 CFR 2.601(a)(42)). The Administrator determined that the October 1, 2024-September 30, 2025 trigger level for blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 is 758 metric tons (89 FR 55217, July 3, 2024).

Notice

The Administrator has determined that the amount of blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 imported during the October 1, 2024-September 30, 2025 period has exceeded the trigger level of 758 metric tons. In accordance with U.S. Notes 1 and 2, Subchapter IV, Chapter 99 of the HTS and HTS subheadings 9904.17.73, 9904.17.74, 9904.17.75, 9904.17.76, 9904.17.77, 9904.17.78, 9904.17.80, 9904.17.81, 9904.17.82, 9904.17.83, and 9904.17.84, additional duties of 5.6 cents per kilogram of total sugars plus 1.7 percent; 5.6 cents per kilogram of total sugars plus 1.7 percent; 11.3 cents per kilogram of total sugars plus 1.7 percent; 11.3 cents per kilogram of total sugars plus 1.7 percent; 11.3 cents per kilogram of total sugars plus 1.7 percent; 12.4 cents per kilogram plus 2.8 percent; 12.4 cents per kilogram plus 2 percent; 10.2 cents per kilogram plus 2.8 percent; 10.2 cents per kilogram plus 2.8 percent; 23.5 cents per kilogram plus 2.8 percent; and 9.6 cents per kilogram plus 2.8 percent shall apply to blended syrups described in additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 17 imported under HTS subheadings 1702.20.28, 1702.30.28, 1702.40.28, 1702.60.28, 1702.90.58, 1806.20.94, 1806.90.39, 2101.12.38, 2101.20.38, 2106.90.72, or 2106.90.91, respectively, from the date of publication of this notice through September 30, 2025.

As provided in U.S. Note 1 to Subchapter IV, Chapter 99 of the HTS, goods of Canada, Mexico, Jordan, Singapore, Chile, Australia, Morocco, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bahrain, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Peru, Oman, Korea, Colombia, and Panama imported into the United States are not subject to such duty. As provided in U.S. Note 2, this duty shall not apply to any goods en route on the basis of a contract settled before the date of publication of this notice.

Issued at Washington, DC.

Daniel B. Whitley,

Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–18484 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–10–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public 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 Georgia Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public business meeting via Zoom. The purpose of the meeting is to review the first draft of the proposal on the Committee's selected civil rights topic.

DATES: Tuesday, October 28, 2025, from 1:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_LWGFIlylQmqfwBldePKmzw.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 883 5735.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mallory Trachtenberg, Designated Federal Officer, at *mtrachtenberg@usccr.gov* or (202) 809–9618.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may attend this meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral statements as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, 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. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *svillanueva@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Sarah Villanueva at *svillanueva@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 809–9618.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, *https://bit.ly/42t1cCA.* 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 Coordination Unit at *svillanueva@usccr.gov.*

Agenda

—Agenda for this meeting is available at the following link: *https://usccr.box.com/s/hn0a74msgmzdrohcquk2qmeyylskwve2*

Dated: September 22, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–18513 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public 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 Michigan Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public business meeting via Zoom. The purpose of the meeting is to continue discussing potential civil rights topics for study.

DATES: Wednesday, November 5, 2025, from 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_5Q7pOATcTJasVgJBts30-g.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 (USA Toll-Free); Webinar ID: 160 617 7095.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mallory Trachtenberg, Designated Federal Officer, at *mtrachtenberg@usccr.gov* or (202) 809–9618.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral comments as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, 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. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email Sarah Villanueva, Support Specialist, at *svillanueva@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to *svillanueva@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 809–9618.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, *https://bit.ly/43f9RaP.* 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 Coordination Unit at the above phone number.

Agenda

—Agenda for this meeting is available at the following link: *https://usccr.box.com/s/itsvaic34ql37vjk95qrsrmb0as8ukjq*

Dated: September 22, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–18520 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of virtual business 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 Virginia Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on

Civil Rights will hold a public meeting via Zoom. The purpose of the meeting is to continue discussing potential civil rights topics of study.

DATES: Friday, October 17, 2025, from 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_4teEVEqsQ0yZTA_jC3Xi8g.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833–435–1820 USA Toll Free; Webinar ID: 161 913 0778#.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mallory Trachtenberg, Designated Federal Officer, at *mtrachtenberg@usccr.gov* or (202) 809–9618.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may attend this meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral comments as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, 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. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *svillanueva@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Sarah Villanueva at *svillanueva@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 809–9618.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, *https://bit.ly/3ZzHlj5.* 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 Coordination Unit at *svillanueva@usccr.gov.*

Agenda

—Agenda for this meeting is available at the following link: *https://usccr.box.com/s/e5mqzyktk1j5jkpdvg1iqjn4nll8jr2g*

Dated: September 22, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–18522 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–853, C–201–854]

Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On September 16, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published notice in the **Federal Register** of the preliminary results of the circumvention inquiry of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard steel welded wire mesh from Mexico. This notice corrects the date on or after which entries should be subject to suspended liquidation for one company from April 22, 2024, which was incorrectly printed, to the correct date of April 2, 2024. This notice also corrects the importer of low-carbon steel wire to be Deacero USA, Inc, rather than Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kayden Jenson, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 16, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the circumvention inquiry of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard steel welded wire mesh from Mexico.[1] In that notice, we incorrectly stated that imports by Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V. will be subject to suspension of liquidation, instead of imports by Deacero USA, Inc.

Also in that notice, we incorrectly stated that we would instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation and require cash deposit of estimated duties on unliquidated entries of low-carbon steel wire that are produced in Mexico and assembled or completed into welded wire mesh in the United States, that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption by Deacero USA, Inc. on or after ''April 22, 2024'' instead of ''April 2, 2024.''

Corrections

In the **Federal Register** of September 16, 2025, in FR Doc 2025–17905, correct the following:

- On page 44635, in the second column, in the Summary section, correct ''Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Deacero)'' to ''Deacero USA, Inc.;''
- On page 44636, in the first column, in the Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposit section, correct ''April 22, 2024'' to ''April 2, 2024;''
- On page 44636, in the first column, in the Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits section, change ''Deacero or its affiliates'' to ''Deacero USA, Inc.;''
- On page 44636, in the second column, in the Certification Requirements section, change ''for consumption by Deacero'' to ''for consumption by Deacero USA, Inc.;'' and
- On page 44637, in the first column, change ''for consumption by Deacero'' to ''for consumption by Deacero USA, Inc.''

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 781(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.226(g)(1).

Dated: September 18, 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. 2025–18445 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings

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

[1] *See Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 90 FR 44635 (September 16, 2025).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received scope ruling applications, requesting that scope inquiries be conducted to determine whether identified products are covered by the scope of antidumping duty (AD) and/or countervailing duty (CVD) orders and that Commerce issue scope rulings pursuant to those inquiries. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are notifying the public of the filing of the scope ruling applications listed below in the month of August 2025.

DATES: Applicable September 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yasmin Bordas, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–3813.

Notice of Scope Ruling Applications

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3), we are notifying the public of the following scope ruling applications related to AD and CVD orders and findings filed in or around the month of August 2025. This notification includes, for each scope application: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue (19 CFR 351.225(c)(1)); (2) concise public descriptions of the products at issue, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the products (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ii)); (3) the countries where the products are produced and the countries from where the products are exported (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B)); (4) the full names of the applicants; and (5) the dates that the scope applications were filed with Commerce and the name of the scope segment on Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), where the scope applications can be found.[1] This notice does not include applications which have been rejected and not properly resubmitted. The scope ruling applications listed below are available on ACCESS at *https://access.trade.gov.*

Scope Ruling Applications

Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China (China) (A–570–016/C–570–017); Light Truck Tires;[2] produced and exported from China; submitted by Transamerica Tire Co., Ltd. (Transamerica); August 25, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''Transamerica''

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from China (A–570–073/C–570–074); Aluminum Composite Panels;[3] produced and exported from China; submitted by Hong Kong Harbour Company Limited (HKH); August 28, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''HKH Aluminum Composite Panels''

Notification to Interested Parties

This list of scope ruling applications is not an identification of scope inquiries that have been initiated. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), if Commerce has not rejected a scope ruling application nor initiated the scope inquiry within 30 days after the filing of the application, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated the following day—day 31.[4] Commerce's practice generally dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend, Federal holiday, or other non-business day, the appropriate deadline is the next business day.[5] Accordingly, if the 30th day after the filing of the application falls on a non-business day, the next business day will be considered the ''updated'' 30th day, and if the application is not rejected or a scope inquiry initiated by or on that particular business day, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated on the next business day which follows the ''updated'' 30th day.[6]

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(m)(2), if there are companion AD and CVD orders covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin, the scope inquiry will be conducted on the record of the AD proceeding. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(m)(1), Commerce may either apply a scope ruling to all products from the same country with the same relevant physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) as the product at issue, on a country-wide basis, regardless of the producer, exporter, or importer of those products, or on a company-specific basis.

For further information on procedures for filing information with Commerce through ACCESS and participating in scope inquiries, refer to the Filing Instructions section of the Scope Ruling Application Guide, at *https://access.trade.gov/help/Scope_Ruling_Guidance.pdf.* Interested parties, apart from the scope ruling applicant, who wish to participate in a scope inquiry and be added to the public service list for that segment of the proceeding must file an entry of appearance, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.103(d)(1) and 19 CFR 351.225(n)(4). Interested parties are advised to refer to the case segment in ACCESS as well as 19 CFR 351.225(f) for further information on the scope inquiry procedures, including the timelines for the submission of comments.

This notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings may be published before any potential initiation, or after the initiation, of a given scope inquiry based on a scope ruling application identified in this notice. Therefore, refer

[1] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300, 52316 (September 20, 2021) (''It is our expectation that the **Federal Register** list will include, where appropriate, for each scope application the following data: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue; (2) a concise public summary of the product's description, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the product; (3) the country(ies) where the product is produced and the country from where the product is exported; (4) the full name of the applicant; and (5) the date that the scope application was filed with Commerce.'').

[2] The products are new pneumatic light truck tires of rubber, radial, with a ''LT'' prefix or suffix in their sidewall markings, of a size that is not listed in the light truck section of the 2023, 2024, and 2025 Tire and Rim Association Year Books. The products have outer diameters ranging between 31–39 inches, section widths ranging between 11.5 and 15.5 inches, radial construction, and inner diameters ranging between 17 and 26 inches. The products have ply ratings between 10 and 12, load indices ranging between 100 and 128, and speed ratings of Q, P, or S.

[3] The products are aluminum composite panels (a.k.a., aluminum composite materials). An aluminum composite panel consists of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) core, sandwiched and permanently bonded between two aluminum coil sheets of 3003–H24 series. The material used for bonding the LDPE core and the aluminum coil sheets is adhesive film, which is coated on both sides of the LDPE core. The two aluminum coil sheets are painted in different colors, and the top layer aluminum sheet is additionally covered by a protective film. The total thickness of the aluminum composite panels at issue for this scope ruling is 3mm. Regarding the thickness of the aluminum coil sheets, the thickness of the top layer sheet is either 0.5mm or 0.3mm as it varies with specific products, whereas the bottom layer sheet is 0.3mm uniformly among all products.

[4] In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(2), within 30 days after the filing of a scope ruling application, if Commerce determines that it intends to address the scope issue raised in the application in another segment of the proceeding (such as a circumvention inquiry under 19 CFR 351.226 or a covered merchandise inquiry under 19 CFR 351.227), it will notify the applicant that it will not initiate a scope inquiry, but will instead determine if the product is covered by the scope at issue in that alternative segment.

[5] *See Notice of Clarification: Application of ''Next Business Day'' Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended,* 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

[6] This structure maintains the intent of the applicable regulation, 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), to allow day 30 and day 31 to be separate business days.

to the case segment on ACCESS to determine whether a scope ruling application has been accepted or rejected and whether a scope inquiry has been initiated.

Interested parties who wish to be served scope ruling applications for a particular AD or CVD order may file a request to be included on the annual inquiry service list during the anniversary month of the publication of the AD or CVD order, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(n) and Commerce's procedures.[7]

Interested parties are invited to comment on the completeness of this monthly list of scope ruling applications received by Commerce. Any comments should be submitted to Scot Fullerton, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, via email to *CommerceCLU@trade.gov.*

This notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings is published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3).

Dated: September 18, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–18493 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF156]

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys in the Gulf of America

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

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application for Letter of Authorization; request for comments and information.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received a request from the EnerGeo Alliance (EnerGeo) for the development of regulations governing the taking of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activity conducted in the Gulf of America (GOA) over a period of 5 years. Pursuant to regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS is announcing receipt of EnerGeo's request. NMFS invites the public to provide information, suggestions, and comments on EnerGeo's application.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the application should be addressed to the Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service. Physical comments should be sent to 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910 and electronic comments should be sent to *ITP.Harlacher@noaa.gov.*

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-oil-and-gas-industry-geophysical-survey-activity-gulf-america* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address, *etc.*), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

A copy of the EnerGeo request may be obtained online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-oil-and-gas-industry-geophysical-survey-activity-gulf-america.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jenna Harlacher, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An incidental take authorization shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth.

NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival. The MMPA states that the term ''take'' means to harass, hunt, capture, kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as: any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance, which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

On January 19, 2021, we issued a final rule with incidental take regulations (ITRs) to govern the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activities conducted in U.S. waters of the GOA over the course of the statutory maximum of 5 years (86 FR 5322, January 19, 2021). NMFS subsequently discovered that the 2021 rule was based on erroneous take estimates. We conducted another rulemaking to reassess the statutorily required findings for issuance of the 2021 ITRs using correct take estimates and other newly available and pertinent information relevant to the analyses supporting some of the findings in the 2021 final rule and the taking allowable under the regulations. We issued a final rule affirming those findings in April 2024, effective through April 19, 2026 (89 FR 31488, April 24, 2024). The 2024 rule did not result in any changes to the existing ITRs, which provide a framework for authorization of incidental take through Letters of Authorization (LOAs) upon request from individual applicants planning specific geophysical survey activities. The existing ITRs are in effect through April 19, 2026.

Summary of Request

On March 25, 2025, NMFS received an application from EnerGeo requesting development of ITRs governing the

[7] *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions,* 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021).

taking of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activity conducted in the GOA over the course of five years following the date of issuance. EnerGeo submitted revised versions of the application on July 14, August 8, and August 12, 2025, and NMFS determined the last of these to be adequate and complete. As with the existing ITRs for geophysical survey activity in the GOA, which will expire in April 2026, the requested ITRs would establish a framework for authorization of incidental take, by harassment only, through LOAs. Under the requested ITRs, if issued, individual applicants planning specific geophysical survey activities would be able to request and receive LOAs.

Readers are advised that on September 3, 2025 (90 FR 42569), NMFS published a Notice of Receipt of a request from the NMFS' Office of Policy for reimplementation of the current ITRs governing the incidental taking of marine mammals during geophysical survey activity conducted in the GOA. The request notes that the pending April 2026 expiration of the current ITR would affect regulatory certainty with loss of an efficient permitting framework, and that reimplementation of the existing ITRs on the basis of the same specified activity defined in the 2021 final rule and associated estimates of incidental take evaluated for the 2024 corrective rulemaking is consistent with the MMPA and appropriate pursuant to Executive Orders 14156, ''Declaring a National Energy Emergency,'' and 14154, ''Unleashing American Energy.'' If issued, the requested regulations would continue the established current framework from the previous rulemaking for authorization of incidental take through LOAs unless and until superseded by a rulemaking and issuance of the ITRs requested by EnerGeo.

Specified Activities

EnerGeo's application describes geophysical survey activity, conducted by industry operators in the western and central GOA. The geographic scope of the request excludes the eastern GOA area placed under a Congressional leasing moratorium through 2022 under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) (Pub. L. 109–432, 104). On September 8, 2020, President Trump effectively extended this moratorium through withdrawal under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) of the same area covered by the GOMESA moratorium from disposition by leasing for 10 years, beginning on July 1, 2022, and ending on June 30, 2032. Geophysical activities are essential to oil and gas exploration, development, and production, and are used to characterize the shallow and deep structure of the shelf, slope, and deepwater environments. Geophysical surveys are conducted to obtain information on hydrocarbon production; identify and delineate new areas for hydrocarbon and mineral exploration; aid in siting offshore structures (facilities and pipelines); locate seafloor geologic hazards, archeological resources, and benthic habitats of interest. Geophysical surveys may occur before (pre) or after (post) leasing. Data collected through geophysical surveys may also inform leasing sale prices and business decisions by lessees.

Information Solicited

Interested persons may submit information, suggestions, and comments concerning EnerGeo's request (see **ADDRESSES**). NMFS will consider all information, suggestions, and comments related to the request during the development of proposed regulations governing the incidental taking of marine mammals, if appropriate.

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–18450 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2012–0055]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension of Collection; Standards for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) announces that the Commission has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for extension of approval of information collection requirements associated with the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 Through 6X and the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 Through 14. OMB previously approved the collection of information under control number 3041–0027. OMB's most recent extension of approval will expire on September 30, 2025. On July 11, 2025, CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** to announce the agency's intention to seek extension of approval of the collection of information. The Commission received one public comment in support of the Commission's safety standard for children's sleepwear. Therefore, by publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for extension of approval of that collection of information.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments about this request by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax: 202–395–6881. Comments by mail should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the CPSC, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments that are sent to OMB also should be submitted electronically at *http://www.regulations.gov,* under Docket No. CPSC–2012–0055.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC seeks to renew the following currently approved collection of information:

Title: Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 Through 6X; and the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 Through 14.

OMB Number: 3041–0027.

Type of Review: Renewal of collection.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Affected Public: Manufacturers and importers of children's sleepwear.

General Description of Collection: The Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 through 6X (16 CFR part 1615) and the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 through 14 (16 CFR part 1616) address the fire hazard associated with small- flame ignition sources for children's sleepwear manufactured for sale in, or imported into, the United States. The standards also require manufacturers and importers of children's sleepwear to collect information resulting from product testing and maintenance of the testing records. 16 CFR part 1615, subpart B; 16 CFR part 1616; subpart B.

Estimated Number of Respondents: Based on a review of past inspections and published industry information, CPSC staff estimates that there could be as many as 615 domestic children's apparel manufacturers in the United States subject to the rule. However, not all these manufacturers will produce children's sleepwear. Therefore, this figure is likely an overestimate of the actual number of firms responding to the collection of information in any given year.

Furthermore, using the Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) codes for children's sleepwear, CPSC staff found approximately 3,641 importers that supply children's sleepwear to the U.S. market. Many of the 615 domestic manufacturers, along with many large U.S. retailers, may be among the importers, so this too could be an overestimate of respondents to the information collection. If all 615 U.S. producers and all 3,641 importers introduced new children's sleepwear garments each year, the total number of respondents to the information collection would be 4,256 (615 + 3,641). As noted above, the actual number of respondents is likely lower.

Estimated Time per Response: PRA burden associated with testing and recordkeeping of each sleepwear item is approximately three hours.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: The 50 largest domestic manufacturers and the 100 largest importers may each introduce an average of 100 new children's sleepwear items annually. The annual burden for the 50 large domestic manufacturers and the 100 largest importers is estimated at 45,000 hours for PRA burden associated with testing and recordkeeping (150 firms × 100 items × 3 hours). Without adjusting for possible double-counting, CPSC staff estimates that the remaining 565 manufacturers and 3,541 importers may each introduce an average of 10 new children's sleepwear items, for a total burden of 123,180 hours (4,106 × 10 items × 3 hours.) Therefore, the total estimated potential annual burden imposed by the standard and regulations on all manufacturers and importers of children's sleepwear will be about 168,180 hours (45,000 + 123,180).

Total Estimated Annual Cost to Respondents: Using compensation data available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' December 2024, Table 4, total compensation for management, professional, and related workers in goods-producing private industries, *http://www.bls.gov/ncs,* the annual cost to the industry is estimated to be $12,748,044 based on an hourly wage of $75.80 × 168,180 hours.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–18447 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0360, OMB 3060–0674, 3060–0703; FR ID 314309]

Information Collections Being Submitted for Review and Approval to Office of Management and Budget

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might ''further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.'' The Commission may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Your comment must be submitted into *www.reginfo.gov* per the above instructions for it to be considered. In addition to submitting in *www.reginfo.gov* also send a copy of your comment on the proposed information collection to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email to *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *Nicole.Ongele@fcc.gov.* Include in the comments the OMB control number as shown in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) go to the web page *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* (2) look for the section of the web page called ''Currently Under Review,'' (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the ''Select Agency'' box below the ''Currently Under Review'' heading, (4) select ''Federal Communications Commission'' from the list of agencies presented in the ''Select Agency'' box, (5) click the ''Submit'' button to the right of the ''Select Agency'' box, (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the Title of this ICR and then click on the ICR Reference Number. A copy of the FCC submission to OMB will be displayed.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the FCC invited the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0360.

Title: Section 80.409, Station Logs (Maritime Services).

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local and tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 19,770 respondents; 19,770 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 27.3–95 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151–155, 301–609.

Total Annual Burden: 557,120 hours.

Annual Cost Burden: No cost.

Needs and Uses: The Commission will submit this extension (no change in the recordkeeping requirement) to the OMB after this 60 day comment period to obtain the full three-year clearance from them. The information collection requirements are as follows:

Section 80.409(c), Public Coast Station Logs: This requirement is necessary to document the operation and public correspondence of public coast radio telegraph, public coast radiotelephone stations, and Alaska public-fixed stations, including the logging of distress and safety calls where applicable. Entries must be made giving details of all work performed which may affect the proper operation of the station. Logs must be retained by the licensee for a period of two years from the date of entry, and, where applicable, for such additional periods such as logs relating to a distress situation or disaster must be retained for three years from the date of entry in the log. If the Commission has notified the licensee of an investigation, the related logs must be retained until the licensee is specifically authorized in writing to destroy them. Logs relating to any claim or complaint of which the station licensee has notice must be retained until the claim or complaint has been satisfied or barred by statute limiting the time for filing suits upon such claims.

Section 80.409(d), Ship Radiotelegraph Logs: Logs of ship stations which are compulsorily equipped for radiotelegraphy and operating in the band 90 to 535 kHz must contain specific information in log entries according to this subsection.

Section 80.409(e), Ship Radiotelephone Logs: Logs of ship stations which are compulsorily equipped for radiotelephony must contain specific information in applicable log entries and the time of their occurrence.

The recordkeeping requirements contained in section 80.409 is necessary to document the operation and public correspondence service of public coast radiotelegraph, public coast radiotelephone stations and Alaska-public fixed stations, ship radiotelegraph, ship radiotelephone and applicable radiotelephone including the logging of distress and safety calls where applicable.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0674.

Title: Section 76.1618, Basic Tier Availability.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 4,139 respondents; 4,139 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2.25 hours.

Frequency of Response: Third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in Section 4(i) and Section 632 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 9,313 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 76.1618 state that a cable operator shall provide written notification to subscribers of the availability of basic tier service to new subscribers at the time of installation. This notification shall include the following information: (a) That basic tier service is available; (b) the cost per month for basic tier service; and (c) a list of all services included in the basic service tier. These notification requirements are to ensure the subscribers are made aware of the availability of basic cable service at the time of installation.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0703.

Title: Determining Costs of Regulated Cable Equipment and Installation, FCC Form 1205.

Form Number: FCC Form 1205.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 400 respondents; 600 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 4–12 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement, Annual reporting requirement, Third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in Section 301(j) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and 623(a)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 4,800 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $360,000.

Needs and Uses: Information derived from FCC Form 1205 filings is used to facilitate the review of equipment and installation rates. This information is then reviewed by each cable system's respective local franchising authority. Section 76.923 records are kept by cable operators in order to demonstrate that charges for the sale and lease of equipment for installation have been developed in accordance with the Commission's rules. The Commission modified the language in 47 CFR 76.923 in 90 FR 31145 (July 14, 2025), FCC 25–33, to exclude from regulation equipment that is used to receive tiers other than the basic tier of service. Due to this exclusion, fewer FCC Form 1205 filings will be filed with the Commission. Therefore, Commission is requesting approval of this revision to the information collection that reduces the paperwork burden.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–18511 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10718, CMS–10611 and CMS–10260]

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 24, 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–10718—Model Medicare Advantage and Medicare Prescription Drug Plan Individual Enrollment Request Form

CMS–10611—Medicare Outpatient Observation Notice (MOON)

CMS–10260—Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug Program

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:* Revision with of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Model Medicare Advantage and Medicare Prescription Drug Plan Individual Enrollment Request Form; *Use:* The enrollment form is considered a ''model'' under Medicare regulations at §§ 422.2267 and 423.2267, for purposes of communication and marketing review and approval; therefore, MA and Part D plans are able to modify the language, format, or order of the enrollment form. The model enrollment form includes the minimal amount of information to process the enrollment, located in Section 1 of the MA/PDP enrollment form, and other limited information, in Section 2, that the sponsor is required (*i.e.,* accessible format preference) or chooses (*i.e.,* premium payment information) to provide to the beneficiary. The optional data elements, which aids the MA and Part D plan in processing the enrollment, is developed for efficiency for the plan. Plan sponsors can obtain information at the initial point of contact to help streamline the beneficiary's enrollment process. The optional questions include information specific to the plan's business needs that serves to reduce overall burden and allow for timely processing of an enrollment request. All data elements in Section 2 are optional for the beneficiary to complete. Plan enrollment will not be affected if the beneficiary does not complete this additional information. *Form Number:* CMS–10718 (OMB control number 0938–1378); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households, Private sector and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 24,464,437; *Number of Responses:* 49,917,959; *Total Annual Hours:* 12,240,174. (For questions regarding this collection, contact: AnhViet Nguyen at (667) 290–9745 or *anhviet.nguyen@cms.hhs.gov*).

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Hospital Notice: Medicare Outpatient Observation Notice (MOON); *Use:* The Medicare Outpatient Observation Notice (MOON), serves as the written notice component of this mandatory notification process. The standardized content of the MOON includes all informational elements required by statute, in language understandable to beneficiaries, and fulfils the regulatory requirements at 42 CFR part 489.20(y).

The MOON is a standardized notice delivered to people entitled to Medicare benefits under Title XVIII of the Act who receive more than 24 hours of observation services, informing them that their hospital stay is outpatient and not inpatient, and the implications of being an outpatient. *Form Number:* CMS–10611 (OMB control number 0938–1308); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private sector, Business or other for-profits and Not-for-profits institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 5,817; *Number of Responses:* 2,073,991; *Total Annual Hours:* 518,498. (For questions regarding this collection, contact: Katherine Hosna at 410–786–4993 or *Katherine.Hosna@cms.hhs.gov*).

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug Program; *Use:* CMS requires MA organizations and Part D sponsors to use the standardized documents being submitted for OMB approval to satisfy disclosure requirements mandated by section 1851 (d)(3)(A) of the Act and § 422.111 for MA organizations and section 1860D–1(c) of the Act and § 423.128(a)(3) for Part D sponsors.

The regulatory provisions at §§ 422.111(b) and 423.128(b) require MA organizations and Part D sponsors to disclose plan information, including: service area, benefits, access, grievance and appeals procedures, and quality improvement/assurance requirements. MA organizations and sponsors may send the ANOC separately from the EOC but must send the ANOC for enrollee receipt by September 30. The required due date for the EOC is 15 days prior to the start of the AEP. *Form Number:* CMS–10260 (OMB control number 0938–1051); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private sector and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 712; *Number of Responses:* 45,996; *Total Annual Hours:* 12,316. (For questions regarding this collection, contact: Lauren Yeary at

(410) 786–3211 or *lauren.dulay@cms.hhs.gov*).

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18448 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10749, CMS–855O, CMS–10328, CMS–10148 and CMS–10572]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; 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 a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate 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 on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

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 Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (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 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires federal agencies to publish a 30-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 that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment.

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) Supplemental Data Collection; *Use:* The adoption by the Secretary of HHS of the standard unique health identifier for health care providers is a requirement of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). The unique identifier is to be used on standard transactions and may be used for other lawful purposes in the health care system. The CMS Final Rule published on January 23, 2004 adopts the National Provider Identifier (NPI) as the standard unique health identifier for health care providers. Health care providers that are covered entities under HIPAA must apply for and use NPIs in standard transactions. The law requires that data collection standards for these measures be used, to the extent that it is practical, in all national population health surveys. It applies to self-reported optional information only. The law also requires any data standards published by HHS to comply with standards created by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The web based optional data fields can be seen in Appendix A1: Data Collected for the Office of Minority and Appendix A2: Data collected for the 21st Century Cures Act, interoperability. The standards apply to population health surveys sponsored by HHS, where respondents either self-report information or a knowledgeable person responds for all members of a household. HHS is implementing these data standards in all new surveys. *Form Number:* CMS–10749 (OMB control number: 0938–1427); *Frequency:* Yearly; *Affected Public:* Private Sector, Business or other for-profits, Not-for-profit institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 545,648; Total *Annual Responses:* 545,648; *Total Annual Hours:* 92,760. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Nora Simmons at 410–786–1981.)

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicare Registration Application; *Use:* Various sections of the Social Security Act (Act), the United States Code (U.S.C.), Internal Revenue Service Code (Code) and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) require providers and suppliers to furnish information concerning the amounts due and the identification of individuals or entities that furnish medical services to beneficiaries before allowing payment. The principal function of the CMS–855O is to gather information from a physician or other eligible professional to help CMS determine whether he or she meets certain qualifications to enroll in the Medicare program for the sole purpose of ordering or certifying certain Medicare items or services. The CMS–855O allows a physician or other eligible professional to enroll in Medicare without approval for billing privileges.

The collection and verification of this information protects our beneficiaries from illegitimate providers/suppliers. These procedures also protect the Medicare Trust Funds against fraud. The CMS–855O gathers information that allow Medicare contractors to ensure that the physician or eligible professional is not sanctioned from the Medicare and/or Medicaid program(s), or debarred, or excluded from any other Federal agency or program. Furthermore, the data collected also ensures that the applicant has the necessary credentials to order and certify health care services. This is the

sole instrument implemented for this purpose. *Form Number:* CMS–855O (OMB control number 0938–1135); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Private Sector (Business or other for-profits), State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 2,250; *Number of Responses:* 2,250; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,125. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Frank Whelan at 410–786–1302).

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicare Self-Referral Disclosure Protocol; *Use:* Section 6409 of the ACA requires the Secretary to establish a voluntary self-disclosure process that allows providers of services and suppliers to self-disclose actual or potential violations of section 1877 of the Act. The SRDP is a voluntary self-disclosure process that allows providers of services and suppliers to disclose actual or potential violations of section 1877 of the Act. For purposes of the SRDP, a person submitting a disclosure to the SRDP will be referred to as a ''disclosing party.'' CMS analyzes the disclosed conduct to determine compliance with section 1877 of the Act and the application of the exceptions to the physician self-referral prohibition.

Specifically, under the proposal a physician practice disclosing group practice noncompliance will submit an SRDP form consisting of the following components: (1) the SRDP Disclosure Form, (2) a single Group Practice Information Form covering all the physicians in the practice who made prohibited referrals to the practice, and (3) a Financial Analysis Worksheet. All other entities will continue to submit disclosures using the SRDP Disclosure Form, separate Physician Information Forms for each physician covered in the self-disclosure, and a Financial Analysis Worksheet. *Form Number:* CMS–10328 (OMB control number: 0938–1106); *Frequency:* Yearly; *Affected Public:* Private Sector (Business or other for-profits, Not-for-Profit Institutions); *Number of Respondents:* 100; *Total Annual Responses:* 100; *Total Annual Hours:* 4,950. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Caitlin Bailey at 410–786–9768.)

4. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* HIPAA Administrative Simplification (Non-Privacy/Security) Complaint Form; *Use:* The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), hereafter known as ''The Secretary,'' codified 45 CFR parts 160 and 164 Administrative Simplification provisions that apply to the enforcement of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 Public Law 104–191 (HIPAA). The provisions address rules relating to the investigation of non-compliance of the HIPAA Administrative Simplification code sets, unique identifiers, operating rules, and transactions. 45 CFR 160.306, Complaints to the Secretary, provides for investigations of covered entities by the Secretary. Further, it outlines the procedures and requirements for filing a complaint against a covered entity.

Anyone can file a complaint if he or she suspects a potential violation. Persons believing that a covered entity is not utilizing the adopted Administrative Simplification provisions of HIPAA are voluntarily requested to file a complaint with CMS via the Administrative Simplification Enforcement and Testing Tool (ASETT) online system, by mail, or by sending an email to the HIPAA mailbox at *hipaacomplaint@cms.hhs.gov.* Information provided on the standard form will be used during the investigation process to validate non-compliance of HIPAA Administrative Simplification provisions.

This standard form collects identifying and contact information of the complainant, as well as the identifying and contact information of the filed against entity (FAE). This information enables CMS to respond to the complainant and gather more information if necessary, and to contact the FAE to discuss the complaint and CMS' findings. *Form Number:* CMS–10148 (OMB control number: 0938–0948); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Private sector, Business or Not-for-profit institutions, State, Local, or Tribal Governments, Federal Government, Not-for-profits institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 400; *Total Annual Responses:* 400; *Total Annual Hours:* 400. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Kevin Stewart at 410–786–6149).

5. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Transparency in Coverage Reporting by Qualified Health Plan Issuers; *Use:* Sections 1311(e)(3)(A)–(C) of the ACA, as implemented at 45 CFR 155.1040(a)–(c) and 156.220, establish standards for qualified health plan (QHP) issuers to submit specific information related to transparency in coverage. QHP issuers are required to post and make data related to transparency in coverage available to the public in plain language and submit this data to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Exchange, and the state insurance commissioner. Section 2715A of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act as added by the ACA largely extends the transparency provisions set forth in section 1311(e)(3) to non-grandfathered group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group and individual health insurance coverage. *Form Number:* CMS–10572 (OMB control number: 0938–1310); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private Sector, Business, and Not-for Profits; *Number of Respondents:* 400; *Number of Response* s: 400; *Total Annual Hours:* 22,000. (For questions regarding this collection, contact Jack Reeves at 301–492–5152.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18506 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[FDA–2025–N–3346]

Elite Laboratories, Inc., et al.; Withdrawal of Approval of 72 Abbreviated New Drug Applications

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is withdrawing approval of 72 abbreviated new drug applications (ANDAs) from multiple applicants. The applicants notified the Agency in writing that the drug products were no longer marketed and requested that the approval of the applications be withdrawn.

DATES: Approval is withdrawn as of October 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha Nguyen, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 75, Rm. 1676, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–3471, *Martha.Nguyen@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicants listed in table 1 have informed FDA that these drug products are no longer marketed and have requested that FDA withdraw approval of the applications under the process in § 314.150(c) (21 CFR 314.150(c)). The applicants have also, by their requests, waived their opportunity for a hearing.

Withdrawal of approval of an application or abbreviated application under § 314.150(c) is without prejudice to refiling.

TABLE 1—ANDAS FOR WHICH APPROVAL IS WITHDRAWN

Application No.	Drug	Applicant
ANDA 040228	Phentermine Hydrochloride (HCl) capsule, 37.5 milligrams (mg)	Elite Laboratories, Inc., 165/144/135 Ludlow Ave., Northvale, NJ 07647.
ANDA 040538	Prednisone tablet, 2.5 mg	Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc., U.S. Agent for Hikma Pharmaceuticals LLC, 1809 Wilson Rd., Columbus, OH 43228.
ANDA 040890	Prednisone tablet, 1 mg	Do.
ANDA 063000	Polymyxin B Sulfate injectable, Equivalent to (EQ) 500,000 units base/vial.	Adrastea Pharma LLC, 1008 S Main St., Suite 225, Georgetown, TX 78626.
ANDA 065175	Nystatin powder, 100,000 units/gram (gm)	Do.
ANDA 065177	Colistimethate Sodium injectable, EQ 150 mg base/vial	Nexus Pharmaceuticals, LLC, 400 Knightsbridge Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069.
ANDA 065455	Vancomycin HCl injectable, EQ 10 gm base/vial	Hospira, Inc., 275 North Field Dr., Building H1–3S, Lake Forest, IL 60045.
ANDA 065511	Azithromycin injectable, EQ 500 mg base/vial	Do.
ANDA 070631	Valproic Acid capsule, 250 mg	Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC, 6701 Evenstad Dr., Maple Grove, MN 55369.
ANDA 071425	DESOWEN (desonide) ointment, 0.05%	Galderma Laboratories, L.P., 2001 Ross Ave., Suite 1600, Dallas, TX 75201.
ANDA 072354	DESOWEN (desonide) ointment, 0.05%	Do.
ANDA 072786	Fentanyl Citrate injectable, EQ 0.05 mg base/milliliter (mL)	Hospira, Inc.
ANDA 073045	Albuterol aerosol, metered, 0.9 mg/inhalation	Mylan Pharmaceuticals ULC (formerly Genpharm Inc.), 781 Chestnut Ridge Rd., Morgantown, WV 26505.
ANDA 074332	Bumetanide injectable, 0.25 mg/mL	Hospira, Inc.
ANDA 074776	Timolol Maleate solution, EQ 0.5% base	Bausch & Lomb Inc., 400 Somerset Corporate Blvd., Bridgewater, NJ 08807.
ANDA 074778	Timolol Maleate solution, EQ 0.25% base	Do.
ANDA 074912	Selegiline HCl tablet, 5 mg	Stason Pharmaceuticals, Inc., U.S. Agent for Kenton Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corp., 11 Morgan, Irvine, CA 92618.
ANDA 074941	Diltiazem HCl injectable, 5 mg/mL	Hospira, Inc.
ANDA 074993	Ketorolac Tromethamine injectable, 30 mg/mL, and 15 mg/mL	Do.
ANDA 075505	Loratadine syrup, 1 mg/mL	Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., 400 Interpace Parkway, Building A, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
ANDA 075940	Dacarbazine injectable, 200 mg/vial	Hospira, Inc.
ANDA 075962	Tramadol HCl tablet, 50 mg	Watson Laboratories, Inc. (an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.), 400 Interpace Parkway, Building A, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
ANDA 076715	Modafinil tablets, 100 mg, and 200 mg	Do.
ANDA 076774	Haloperidol injectable, EQ 5 mg base/mL	Syneos Health, LLC, U.S. Agent for Gland Pharma Limited, 1030 Sync St., Morrisville, NC 27560.
ANDA 078024	Ciprofloxacin in Dextrose, injectable, 5% in plastic container, 200 mg/100 mL, and 400 mg/200 mL.	Baxter Healthcare Corp., One Baxter Parkway, Deerfield, IL 60015.
ANDA 078030	Stavudine for solution, 1 mg/mL	Cipla USA, Inc., U.S. Agent for Cipla Limited, 10 Independence Blvd., Suite 300, Warren, NJ 07059.
ANDA 078062	Ciprofloxacin injectable, 200 mg/20 mL (10 mg/mL), and 400 mg/40mL (10 mg/mL).	Baxter Healthcare Corp.
ANDA 078084	Metronidazole in plastic container, injectable, 500 mg/100 mL	Do.
ANDA 078095	Zaleplon capsules, 5 mg, and 10 mg	Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC.
ANDA 078213	Propranolol HCl tablets, 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, and 80 mg.	NorthStar Rx LLC, U.S. Agent for NorthStar Healthcare Holdings Limited, 4835 Crumpler Rd., Suite A, Memphis, TN 38141.
ANDA 078253	Allopurinol tablets, 100 mg, and 300 mg	Do.
ANDA 079211	Ranitidine HCl syrup, EQ 15 mg base/mL	Morton Grove Pharmaceuticals Inc./Wockhardt USA LLC, U.S. Agent for Wockhardt Limited, 6451 Main St., Morton Grove, IL 60053.
ANDA 079212	Ranitidine HCl syrup, EQ 15 mg base/mL	Do.
ANDA 084399	Phendimetrazine Tartrate tablet, 35 mg	Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC.
ANDA 088465	Prednisone tablet, 50 mg	Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc., U.S. Agent for Hikma Pharmaceuticals LLC.
ANDA 089804	Fluphenazine HCl tablets, 1 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg, and 10 mg	Prasco, LLC dba Prasco Laboratories, 6125 Commerce Ct., Mason, OH 45040.
ANDA 090071	Venlafaxine HCl extended-release capsules, EQ 37.5 mg base, EQ 75 mg base, and EQ 150 mg base.	Bausch Health US LLC, 400 Somerset Corporate Blvd., Bridgewater, NJ 08807.
ANDA 090075	Epirubicin HCl injectable, 50 mg/25 mL (2 mg/mL), and 200 mg/100 mL (2 mg/mL).	Hisun Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., U.S. Agent for Hisun Pharmaceutical (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd., 200 Crossing Blvd., 2nd floor, Bridgewater, NJ 08807.
ANDA 090125	Nicardipine HCl injectable, 25 mg/10 mL (2.5 mg/mL)	Navinta LLC, 1499 Lower Ferry Rd., Ewing, NJ 08618.
ANDA 090811	Bivalirudin injectable, 250 mg/vial	Hospira, Inc.
ANDA 091095	Nitrofurantoin capsules, 25 mg, 50 mg, and 100 mg	Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc., an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., 400 Interpace Parkway, Building A, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
ANDA 091152	Benztropine Mesylate injectable, 1 mg/mL	Luitpold Pharmaceuticals, Inc., One Luitpold Dr., P.O. Box 9001, Shirley, NY 11967.
ANDA 091397	Levofloxacin injectable, EQ 250 mg/50 mL (EQ 5 mg/mL), EQ 750 mg/150 mL (EQ 5 mg/mL), and EQ 500 mg/100 mL (EQ 5 mg/mL).	Baxter Healthcare Corp.
ANDA 091596	Tranexamic Acid injectable, 100 mg/mL	Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC, Three Corporate Dr., Lake Zurich, IL 60047.
ANDA 091667	Misoprostol tablets, 0.1 mg, and 0.2 mg	Novel Laboratories Inc., 400 Campus Dr., Somerset, NJ 08873.
ANDA 091671	Hydrocodone Polistirex and Chlorpheniramine Polistirex extended-release suspension, EQ 8 mg maleate/5 mL; EQ 10 mg bitartrate/5 mL.	Neos Therapeutics, LP, 2940 N Highway 360, Suite 400, Grand Prairie, TX 75050.
ANDA 201634	Donepezil HCl tablets, 5 mg, and 10 mg	Indicus Pharma LLC, 2530 Meridian Parkway, Suite 300, Durham, NC 27713.
ANDA 203106	Potassium Chloride extended-release capsules, 8 milliequivalent (mEq) and, 10 mEq.	Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC.
ANDA 203110	Hydralazine HCl injectable, 20 mg/mL	Adrastea Pharma LLC.

TABLE 1—ANDAS FOR WHICH APPROVAL IS WITHDRAWN—Continued

Application No.	Drug	Applicant
ANDA 203665	Fludeoxyglucose F18 injectable, 20–500 millicurie (mCi)/mL	SOFIE Co. dba SOFIE, 21000 Atlantic Blvd., Suite 730, Dulles, VA 20166.
ANDA 204403	Rivastigmine extended-release film, 4.6 mg/24 hours (hr), 9.5 mg/24 hr, and 13.3 mg/24 hr.	Alvogen, Inc., 44 Whippany Rd., Suite 300, Morristown, NJ 07960.
ANDA 204530	Sodium Fluoride F18 injectable, 10–200 mCi/mL	B&H Consulting Services, Inc., U.S. Agent for Hot Shots NM, LLC, 50 Division St., Suite 206, Somerville, NJ 08876.
ANDA 204541	Sodium Fluoride F18 injectable, 10–200 mCi/mL	Essential Isotopes LLC, 1513 Research Park Dr., Columbia, MO 65211.
ANDA 204667	Ammonia N 13 injectable, 18.8 mCi-188 mCi/5 mL (3.75–37.5 mCi/mL).	SOFIE Co. dba SOFIE.
ANDA 204860	Prochlorperazine Edisylate injectable, EQ 5 mg base/mL	Nexus Pharmaceuticals, LLC.
ANDA 205901	Telmisartan tablets, 20 mg, 40 mg, and 80 mg	Hetero USA, Inc., U.S. Agent for Hetero Labs Ltd., Unit V, 1035 Centennial Ave., Piscataway, NJ 08854.
ANDA 206071	Methocarbamol solution, 1 gram (gm)/10 mL (100 mg/mL)	Navinta LLC.
ANDA 206468	Dicyclomine HCl injectable, 10 mg/mL	Nexus Pharmaceuticals, LLC.
ANDA 206561	Indomethacin Sodium injectable, EQ 1 mg base/vial	Navinta LLC.
ANDA 206681	Oxacillin Sodium injectable, EQ 1 gm base/vial, and EQ 2 gm base/vial.	Piramal Critical Care, Inc., 3950 Schelden Circle, Bethlehem, PA 18017.
ANDA 206724	Budesonide delayed-release capsule, 3 mg	Syneos Health, LLC, U.S. Agent for Natco Pharma Limited, 1030 Sync St., Morrisville, NC 27560.
ANDA 206760	Oxacillin Sodium injectable, EQ 10 gm base/vial	Piramal Critical Care, Inc.
ANDA 208679	Fludeoxyglucose F 18 injectable, 20–300 mCi/mL	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Ave., New York, NY 10065.
ANDA 208878	Midazolam HCl injectable, EQ 5 mg base/mL	Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC.
ANDA 210356	Haloperidol injectable, EQ 5 mg base/mL	Do.
ANDA–210774	Acyclovir ointment, 5%	Apotex Corp., U.S. Agent for Apotex Inc., 2400 North Commerce Pkwy., Suite 400, Weston, FL 33326.
ANDA 211794	Acyclovir ointment, 5%	Cipla USA, Inc., U.S. Agent for Cipla Limited.
ANDA 212775	Azelastine HCl spray, metered, 0.2055 mg/spray	Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc., U.S. Agent for Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., 279 Princeton-Hightstown Rd., East Windsor, NJ 08520.
ANDA 213247	Metformin HCl extended-release tablets, 500 mg, and 1 gm	Elity, LLC, U.S. Agent for TWi Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 175 SW 166th Ave., Pembroke Pines, FL 33027.
ANDA 213394	Metformin HCl extended-release tablets, 500 mg, and 1 gm	PHL US Pharma LLC, U.S. Agent for Utopic Pharmaceuticals Inc., 3396 Kipling St., Palo Alto, CA 94306.
ANDA 213823	Bortezomib injectable, 3.5 mg/vial	Baxter Healthcare Corp.
ANDA 214436	Pemetrexed Disodium powder, EQ 100 mg base/vial, and EQ 500 mg base/vial.	Do.
ANDA 218354	Edaravone solution, 30 mg/100 mL (0.3 mg/mL)	Long Grove Pharmaceuticals LLC, 9450 W Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 200, Rosemont, IL 60018.

Therefore, approval of the applications listed in table 1, and all amendments and supplements thereto, is hereby withdrawn as of October 23, 2025. Approval of each entire application is withdrawn, including any strengths and dosage forms inadvertently missing from table 1. Introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of products listed in table 1 without an approved new drug application or ANDA violates sections 505(a) and 301(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(a) and 331(d)). Drug products that are listed in table 1 that are in inventory on October 23, 2025 may continue to be dispensed until the inventories have been depleted or the drug products have reached their expiration dates or otherwise become violative, whichever occurs first.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18453 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–3959]

Approval of Previously Withdrawn New Drug Application for WELLCOVORIN (Leucovorin Calcium) Tablets

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing approval of the previously withdrawn new drug application (NDA) for Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, equivalent to (EQ) 5 milligrams (mg) base and EQ 25 mg base. FDA is initiating this action on the basis of new data and is required to publish notice of approval of an NDA for which the Agency had previously withdrawn approval.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold Sano, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 22, Rm. 4355, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2429, *Harold.Sano@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is announcing approval of the previously withdrawn NDA 018342 for Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base in accordance with 21 CFR 314.160, which provides, in relevant part, that FDA may, on the basis of new data, approve an application for which it had previously withdrawn approval.

Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, are the subject of NDA 018342, initially approved on July 8, 1983, and held by GlaxoSmithKline (GSK). The most recently approved labeling for Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, stated that the drug products were indicated to diminish the toxicity and counteract the effects of impaired methotrexate elimination and of inadvertent overdosages of folic acid antagonists. In the **Federal Register** of September 22, 1999, FDA announced that it was withdrawing approval of NDA 018342 after GSK notified the Agency that Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, were no longer marketed and requested that the approval of the application be withdrawn under 21 CFR 314.150(c). Subsequently, in the **Federal**

Register of April 28, 2017, FDA announced its determination that Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, were not withdrawn from sale for reasons of safety or effectiveness under 21 CFR 314.161.

Under 21 CFR 314.160, FDA, on its own initiative or upon request of an applicant, may, on the basis of new data, approve an application or abbreviated application which it had previously refused, suspended, or withdrawn approval. With respect to leucovorin calcium tablets, FDA has conducted a systematic analysis of literature published between 2009–2024 and has determined that the information supports a finding that orally administered leucovorin calcium tablets improve certain symptoms in adults and pediatric patients with cerebral folate deficiency (CFD). Published case reports provided patient-level data on over 40 patients, including both adults and pediatric patients, with genetically confirmed CFD due to variants in the FOLR1 gene who were treated with oral leucovorin. Patients had heterogenous clinical symptoms that included global developmental delays with autistic features and psychomotor regression, intractable epilepsy, and cerebellar ataxia. In some patients, leucovorin dosing was titrated based on levels of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate (5-MTHF) in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or symptoms. Clinical outcomes were compared to the known natural history of CFD due to variants in the FOLR1 gene as historic control. The majority of patients demonstrated substantial improvement of symptoms of CFD that would not be expected when compared to the natural history of CFD due to FOLR1 gene variants. In addition, we reviewed mechanistic data that demonstrated a normalization in CSF 5-MTHF levels in 80% of patients who had CSF samples available for analysis following administration of leucovorin. We note that CFD has been reported in patients with neuropsychiatric symptoms, including autistic features, and detectable serum autoantibodies to the folate receptor alpha; however, data on the use of leucovorin is limited in this population and additional studies are needed.

Subsequent to the approval of NDA 018342 for Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, that is being announced in this Notice, FDA intends to request that GSK submit a prior approval supplemental NDA to revise the prescribing information for Wellcovorin (leucovorin calcium) tablets, EQ 5 mg base and EQ 25 mg base, to include the essential scientific information needed for the safe and effective use of these drug products for the treatment of CFD in adults and pediatric patients.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18510 Filed 9–22–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2022–D–0795]

Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software; Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing the availability of a final guidance entitled ''Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software.'' FDA is issuing this guidance to provide recommendations on computer software assurance for computers and automated data processing systems used as part of medical device production or the quality system. FDA believes that these recommendations will help foster the adoption and use of innovative technologies that promote patient access to high-quality medical devices and help manufacturers to keep pace with the dynamic, rapidly changing technology landscape, while promoting compliance with laws and regulations implemented by FDA.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on September 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit either electronic or written comments on Agency guidances at any time as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*.
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2022–D–0795 for ''Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*. Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly

available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

You may submit comments on any guidance at any time (see 21 CFR 10.115(g)(5)).

An electronic copy of the guidance document is available for download from the internet. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for information on electronic access to the guidance. Submit written requests for a single hard copy of the guidance document entitled ''Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software'' to the Office of Policy, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5431, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Walter, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 1526, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–5587 or Phillip Kurs, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 240–402–7911.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA envisions a future state where the medical device ecosystem is inherently focused on device features and manufacturing practices that promote product quality and patient safety. FDA has sought to identify and promote successful manufacturing practices and help device manufacturers raise their manufacturing quality level. In doing so, one goal is to help manufacturers produce high-quality medical devices that align with the laws and regulations implemented by FDA. Compliance with quality system obligations including those in 21 CFR part 820 is required for manufacturers of finished medical devices to the extent they engage in operations to which those obligations apply. This guidance addresses practices relating to computers and automated data processing systems used as part of production or the quality system.

FDA recognizes the potential for advances in manufacturing technologies, including the adoption of automation, robotics, simulation, and other digital capabilities, to provide significant benefits for enhancing the quality, availability, and safety of medical devices. Medical device manufacturers have expressed a desire for greater clarity regarding the Agency's expectations for software validation for computers and automated data processing systems used as part of production or the quality system. Given the rapidly changing nature of software, manufacturers have also expressed a desire for a more iterative, agile approach for validation of computer software used as part of production or the quality system.

Traditionally, software validation has often been accomplished via software testing and other verification activities conducted at each stage of the software development life cycle. However, software testing alone is often insufficient to establish confidence that the software is fit for its intended use. FDA believes that applying a risk-based approach to computer software used as part of production or the quality system would better focus manufacturers' assurance activities to help ensure product quality while helping to fulfill validation requirements. This guidance provides recommendations on computer software assurance for computers and automated data processing systems used as part of medical device production or the quality system. FDA believes that these recommendations will help foster the adoption and use of innovative technologies that promote patient access to high-quality medical devices and help manufacturers to keep pace with the dynamic, rapidly changing technology landscape, while promoting compliance with laws and regulations implemented by FDA.

This guidance supplements FDA's guidance entitled ''General Principles of Software Validation,'' [1] except this guidance supersedes Section 6 (''Validation of Automated Process Equipment and Quality System Software'') of the ''General Principles of Software Validation'' guidance.

A notice of availability of the draft guidance appeared in the **Federal Register** of September 13, 2022 (87 FR 56059). FDA considered comments received and revised the guidance as appropriate in response to the comments, including adding a definitions section to provide clarity on commonly used terms in the guidance, updating examples of manual and automated testing, and adding examples throughout the guidance that apply the concepts in the guidance to different types of software.

This guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The guidance represents the current thinking of FDA on Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software. It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

II. Electronic Access

Persons interested in obtaining a copy of the guidance may do so by downloading an electronic copy from the internet. A search capability for all Center for Devices and Radiological Health guidance documents is available at *https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/guidance-documents-medical-devices-and-radiation-emitting-products.* This guidance document is also available at *https://www.regulations.gov, https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents,* or *https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information-biologics.* Persons unable to download an electronic copy of ''Computer Software Assurance for Production and Quality System Software'' may send an email request to *CDRH-Guidance@fda.hhs.gov* to receive an electronic copy of the document. Please use the document number GUI00017045 and complete title to identify the guidance you are requesting.

III. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

While this guidance contains no new collection of information, it does refer to previously approved FDA collections of information. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–

[1] Available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/general-principles-software-validation.*

3521). The collections of information in the following table have been approved by OMB:

21 CFR part; guidance; or FDA form	Topic	OMB control No.
11	Electronic records; Electronic signatures	0910–0303
814, subparts A through E	Premarket approval	0910–0231
814, subpart H	Humanitarian Device Exemption	0910–0332
820	Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP); Quality System (QS) Regulation	0910–0073

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18468 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–3708]

ADUFA V Third-Party Assessment Report: Notice of Availability; Virtual Public Meeting; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability; announcement of virtual public meeting; and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the availability of a report entitled ''ADUFA V Third-Party Assessment Report'' and a related virtual public meeting. The purpose of the virtual public meeting is to provide an overview of a third-party assessment that examines the implementation of the Animal Drug User Fee Act (ADUFA). FDA is soliciting comments on the assessment.

DATES: The virtual public meeting will be held on Thursday, October 30, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. (EST). Either electronic or written/paper comments on this public workshop must be submitted by December 30, 2025. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for registration date and information.

ADDRESSES: This public meeting is virtual only. Persons interested in attending this virtual public meeting must register at: *https://events.gcc.teams.microsoft.com/event/0c499308-1f4e-49ef-8c23-a3d3b0712963@7d2fdb41-339c-4257-87f2-a665730b31fc.* Additional details about the virtual public meeting are available on the ADUFA V Third-Party Assessment meeting web page listed on the Center for Veterinary Medicine's ''Workshops, Conferences and Meetings'' page: *https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/news-events/workshops-conferences-meetings.*

You may submit comments identified by Docket No. FDA–2025–N–3708 as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of December 30, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2025–N–3708 for ''ADUFA V Third-Party Assessment Report.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments

received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Petra Garosi, Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–0632, *petra.garosi@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Animal Drug User Fee Act (Pub. L. 108–130) (ADUFA or the Act) was originally signed into law in 2003 and was subsequently reauthorized by Congress in 2008, 2013, 2018, and 2023. ADUFA authorizes FDA to collect fees for certain new animal drug applications, products, establishments, and sponsors. Resources generated under ADUFA supplement the Agency's funding to enhance the performance of the drug review process, ensuring that new animal drug products are safe and effective for animals, and that food derived from treated animals will be safe for consumption. FDA considers the timely review of the safety and effectiveness of new animal drug applications to be central to the Agency's mission to protect and promote human and animal health.

In 2023, during negotiations for the reauthorization of ADUFA, FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) and stakeholders from the animal drug industry agreed that the Agency would engage an independent third-party to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the process for the review of animal drug applications. The assessment, completed in December 2024, evaluated the effectiveness of the ADUFA program, including the review process, the tools used to improve efficiency, and the allocation of available resources. The assessment consisted of stakeholder interviews with CVM and industry personnel, a comprehensive review of CVM system records and performance data, and an examination of the activities in the review process. This assessment examined user fee enhancements to the ADUFA program and animal drug review process, and it assessed the effectiveness of these enhancements against their intended objectives and goals. The assessment was conducted from January 2024–December 2024. The purpose of this virtual public meeting is to provide an overview of the results of the assessment.

II. Topics To Be Presented at the Virtual Public Meeting

At the virtual public meeting, FDA will provide a general overview of the Third-Party Assessment. FDA is seeking input, via written comments to the docket referenced above, on all aspects of the third-party assessment. FDA encourages respondents to provide the specific rationale and basis for their comments, including any available supporting data and information. Respondents need not address all topics of the assessment.

III. Participating in the Virtual Public Meeting

Registration: Persons interested in attending this virtual public meeting must register online at *https://events.gcc.teams.microsoft.com/event/0c499308-1f4e-49ef-8c23-a3d3b0712963@7d2fdb41-339c-4257-87f2-a665730b31fc.* Please provide complete contact information for each attendee, including name, title, affiliation, address, email, and telephone number.

Registration is free but limited to 1000 participants. Persons interested in attending this virtual public meeting must register by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on October 29, 2025. Registrants will receive confirmation when they have been accepted. We will inform registrants if the limit of 1000 is reached, at which point we will no longer be able to accommodate additional participants.

Information on requesting special accommodations due to a disability will be provided during registration.

Notice of this meeting is given pursuant to 21 CFR 10.65.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–18483 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Institutional Research Training Grants & Research Education Programs in the Behavioral and Social Sciences.

Date: November 19–20, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Kimberly L. Houston, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–4902, *Kimberly.Houston@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Review of Institutional Training Grants in Digestive Diseases and Metabolism.

Date: November 19, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Thomas John O'Farrell, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute on Aging, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 402–8559, *tom.ofarrell@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Bioengineering, Device Development and Neurosurgery.

Date: November 20–21, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Cristina Backman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5211, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–9069, *cbackman@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Digestive Sciences.

Date: November 20–21, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Ganesan Ramesh, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 2182, MSC 7818, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–5467, *ganesan.ramesh@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Risk Prevention and Health Behavior.
Date: November 20–21, 2025.
Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Trina Colleen Salm Ward, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5254, *salmwardtc@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Aging, Neurodegeneration, and Neurotoxicology.
Date: November 20–21, 2025.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Rahat Rani Khan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Grants Management and Scientific Review, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, 6701 Democracy Blvd., Rm 1078, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–7319, *Khanr2@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Risk, Prevention and Health Behavior Integrated Review Group; HIV/AIDS Intra- and Inter-personal Determinants and Behavioral Interventions Study Section.
Date: November 20–21, 2025.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Joann Wu Shortt, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, BETHESDA, MD 20892, (301) 827–7375, *shorttjw@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Endocrinology, Metabolism and Reproduction.
Date: November 20–21, 2025.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Dawanna James-Holly, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–2776, *dawanna.james-holly@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Health Services: Cancer, Transplantation, and Aging.
Date: November 20–21, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Shiv A. Prasad, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institutes of Health, NIAID, Rockville, MD 20892, *shiv.prasad@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Biology of Aging.
Date: November 20, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Kimberly Hammer, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–0041, *kimberly.hammer@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–23–098: Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science.
Date: November 21, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Lisa A. Dunbar, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *lisa.dunbar@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Myalgic Encephalomyelitis-Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.
Date: November 21, 2025.
Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Myongsoo Matthew Oh, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1011F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 451–7968, *ohmm@csr.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18518 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: SBIR/STTR Commercialization Readiness Pilot (CRP) Program.
Date: November 12–13, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Marie-Jose Belanger, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Rm. 6188 MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1267, *belangerm@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Resource Program Grants in Bioinformatics, Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (P41).
Date: November 12–13, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Susan Wohler Sunnarborg, BS, Ph.D., MS, Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review/DERA, National, Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Room 208–Z, Bethesda, MD

20892, 301–827–7987, *susan.sunnarborg@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–AI–25–006: Molecular Mechanisms of Combination Adjuvants.

Date: November 13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Jennifer Hartt Meyers, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, DEA/NIAID/NIH/DHHS, 5601 Fishers Lane, MSC–9823, Rockville, MD 20852, 301–761–6602, *jennifer.meyers@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Molecular and Structural Immunology Study Section.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Velasco Cimica, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–1760, *velasco.cimica@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–22–180: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Eduardo Emilio Chufan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Technology & Contract Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W254, Rockville, MD 20850, (240) 276–7975, *chufanee@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–22–180: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Laureen Elizabeth Connell, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 710K, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–3629, *connelle@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Pain Mechanisms.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Nesar Uddin Akanda, Ph.D., MD, Scientific Review Officer, SRB, Scientific Review Branch, National Institute on Aging, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 594–8984, *nesar.akanda@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Endocrine and Metabolic Systems Review.

Date: November 13, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Elena Sanovich, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, National Institutes of Diabetes & Digestive, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Room 7351, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–8886, *sanoviche@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Epidemiology and Population Sciences.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rebecca I. Tinker, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 435–0637, *tinkerri@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Integrated Review Group; HIV Immunopathogenesis and Vaccine Development Study Section.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Philip Owens, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7394, *owensp2@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Program Project: NIDDK Nutrition Obesity Research Centers.

Date: November 13–14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Nijaguna Prasad, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5197, *prasadnb@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; AREA/REAP: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences.

Date: November 13, 2025.

Time: 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rupali Das, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0023, *rupali.das@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Biobehavioral Processes.

Date: December 1–2, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Devon Rene Oskvig, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 11601 Landsdown Street, Suite 3WF, Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 402–6965, *devon.oskvig@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Therapeutic Development for CNS Injuries, Neurovascular, and Neurological disorders.

Date: December 8–9, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Gagan Deep Bajaj, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, Scientific Review Branch, 11601 Landsdown Street, 3WF Room 09A01, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–6965, *gagan.bajaj@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18517 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Health Services and Systems: Career Development Award Grant Review: Aging and Mental Health.

Date: November 18, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Shareen Iqbal, MPH, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, MSC 6021, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–6937, *shareen.iqbal@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Innovations for Healthy Living and Technologies for Improving Minority Health and Eliminating Health Disparities.

Date: November 18–19, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Cheryl K. Nordstrom, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, NIDDK/Scientific Review Branch, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Room 7013, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–6711, *cheryl.nordstrom@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Cell and Molecular Biology.

Date: November 18–19, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Kaitlyn N. Hardell, MPH, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, SRB, Scientific Review Branch, NIA, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 594–7945, *kaitlyn.hardell@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: CounterACT—Exploratory/Developmental Projects.

Date: November 18, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Leroy Worth, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research and Training, Nat. Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, P.O. Box 12233, MD EC–30/Room 3171, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, (984) 287–3340 *worth@niehs.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Sensory Technologies: Vision, Auditory and Low Vision.

Date: November 18–19, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lai Yee Leung, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1011D, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–8106, *leungl2@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Bacterial Virulence.

Date: November 18, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Anna Babakhanyan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, The Center for Scientific Review, The National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *anna.babakhanyan@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Mentored and Career Transition Award.

Date: November 18, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Archana Jha, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Democracy Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–2159 *archana.jha@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Mechanisms of Autoimmunity and Inflammation.

Date: November 18–19, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lindsey M. Pujanandez, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Immunology Review Branch, Scientific Review Program, DEA/NIAID/NIH, Rockville, MD 20852, (240) 627–3206, *lindsey.pujanandez@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Cell and Developmental Biology.

Date: November 18, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ezgi Kunttas-Tatli, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7047 *ezgi.kunttas-tatli@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18512 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C.,

as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Par Panel: Pathway to Independence and Research Scientist Development Award (K99/R00, K01 and K25) Review.
Date: October 30, 2025.
Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Mir Ahamed Hossain, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, NINDS/NIH/DHHS, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Suite 3208, MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892–9529, 301–496–9223, *mirahamed.hossain@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Adaptive Immunity Study Section.
Date: October 30–31, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Liying Guo, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4198, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–7728, *lguo@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Special Topics in Social Influences and Environmental Determinants of Health.
Date: October 30, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Sandhya Sanghi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000–E, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–3393, *sandhya.sanghi@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Population based Research in Infectious Disease Study Section.
Date: October 30–31, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: James T. Snyder, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1005–F, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–443–7414, *james.snyder@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Pathway to Independence Award (K99/R00)—Vision.
Date: October 30, 2025.
Time: 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Kirk Thompson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5184, MSC 7844, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1242, *kgt@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Pregnancy and Microenvironment.
Date: October 30, 2025.
Time: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Leslie Mccue Turner, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 700–H, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–480–4962, *leslie.turner@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Pathophysiology of Eye Disease.
Date: October 31, 2025.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Steven G. Britt, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NINDS/NIH, NSC, 6001 Executive Blvd., Suite 3208, MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–480–1953, *steve.britt@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR25–311: Leveraging Network Infrastructure to Conduct Innovative Research.
Date: October 31, 2025.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.
Contact Person: Jolanta M. Topczewska, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 710–E, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–867–5309, *jolanta.topczewska@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18519 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health, Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee Call for Committee Membership Nominations

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is seeking nominations of individuals to serve as non-federal public members on the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee (IACC).

DATES: Nominations will be accepted through Monday, November 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Nominations are due by Monday, November 10, 2025 and may be sent to Dr. Susan Daniels, Director, Office of National Autism Coordination/NIMH/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 6119, Bethesda, Maryland 20892 by standard or express mail, or via email to *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov.* Please include full contact information (address, phone number, and email). Electronic confirmation of receipt will be provided. More information about the IACC is available at *https://iacc.hhs.gov/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Daniels/Office of National Autism Coordination via email at *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As specified in the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109–416) and reauthorized by the Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education and Support Act of 2024 (Pub. L. 118–180).

The Office of National Autism Coordination (ONAC) of the National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health is assisting the Department in conducting an open nomination process. Appointments of non-federal public members to the committee shall be made by the

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Eligibility Requirements

Nominations of new non-federal public members are encouraged, and previous non-federal public members may also be re-nominated to serve if they have served only one term previously, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 280i–2(c)(3). Self-nominations and nominations of other individuals are both permitted. Only one nomination per individual is required. Multiple nominations of the same individual will not increase likelihood of selection. The Secretary may select non-federal public members from the pool of submitted nominations and other sources as needed to meet statutory requirements and to form a balanced committee that represents a broad range of expertise and perspectives within the autism community in the United States and its territories.

Those eligible for nomination include individuals on the autism spectrum; parents, guardians, or family members of individuals on the autism spectrum; leaders or representatives of major autism research, advocacy, and service organizations; healthcare and service providers; educators; researchers; and other individuals with professional or personal experience with autism. Nominations of individuals from all U.S. states and territories, and individuals representing a range of lived experience, community service perspectives, and/or professional expertise within the autism community are encouraged. Nominations of individuals with a variety of disability and support needs are encouraged; requests for reasonable accommodation to enable participation on the Committee should be indicated in the nomination submission.

IACC non-federal public members are appointed as special government employees (SGEs) and are required to be at least 18 years old and U.S. citizens. Male non-federal public members must have signed up for the U.S. Selective Service in order to be eligible. To serve, SGEs must submit an annual confidential financial disclosure report used to determine conflicts of interest as well as a foreign activities questionnaire. Prohibited foreign activities include holding a position or title with a foreign governmental entity (including certain universities), and from receiving compensation and certain gifts from a foreign government. In accordance with White House Office of Management and Budget guidelines (*https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/08/13/2014-19140/revised-guidance-on-appointment-of-lobbyists-to-federal-advisory-committees-boards-and-commissions*), federally-registered lobbyists are not eligible. Federal employees may not serve as non-federal public members. IACC non-federal public members may be restricted from serving on other federal advisory committees while serving on the IACC and are subject to standard background checks associated with federal employment.

Responsibilities of Appointed Non-Federal Public Members

As specified in the Committee's authorizing statute (section 399CC of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 280i–2, as amended), the Committee will carry out the following responsibilities: (1) on a regular basis, monitor autism spectrum disorder research, and to the extent practicable, services and support activities, across all relevant Federal departments and agencies, including coordination of Federal activities with respect to autism spectrum disorder; (2) summarize advances in autism spectrum disorder research related to causes, prevention, treatment, early screening, diagnosis or ruling out a diagnosis; interventions, including school and community-based interventions, and access to services and supports for individuals with autism spectrum disorder across the lifespan of such individuals; (3) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding any appropriate changes to such activities, including with respect to the strategic plan; (4) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding public participation in decisions relating to autism spectrum disorder, and the process by which public feedback can be better integrated into such decisions; (5) develop a strategic plan for the conduct of, and support for, autism spectrum disorder research, which shall include (A) proposed budgetary requirements; and (B) recommendations to ensure that autism spectrum disorder research, and services and support activities to the extent practicable, of the Department of Health and Human Services and of other Federal departments and agencies are not unnecessarily duplicative; and (6) submit to Congress and the President: (A) an annual update on the summary of advances; and (B) a biennial update to the strategic plan, including progress made in achieving the goals outlined in such strategic plan and any specific measures taken pursuant to such strategic plan.

Committee Composition

In accordance with the Committee's authorizing statute, ''Not more than ½, but not fewer than ⅓, of the total membership of the Committee shall be composed of non-Federal public members appointed by the Secretary.''

All non-Federal public members are appointed as Special Government Employees for their service on the IACC, of which:

- At least three such members shall be individuals with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder; and
- At least three such members shall be parents or legal guardians of an individual with an autism spectrum disorder; and
- At least three such members shall be representatives of leading research, advocacy, and service organizations for individuals with autism spectrum disorder.

The Department strives to ensure that the membership of HHS Federal advisory committees is balanced in terms of points of view represented and the committee's function. Every effort is made to ensure that a range of perspectives and expertise are represented on HHS Federal advisory committees and, therefore, the Department encourages nominations of qualified candidates, including individuals with disabilities, from across the United States and its territories. Appointment to this Committee shall be made free from all forms of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex.

Member Terms

Non-Federal public members of the Committee ''shall serve for a term of 4 years and may be reappointed for one additional 4-year term. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. A member [with a valid appointment] may serve after the expiration of the member's term until a successor has been appointed.''

Meetings and Travel

''The Committee shall meet at the call of the chairperson or upon the request of the Secretary. The Committee shall meet not fewer than 2 times each year.'' In the years 2021–2024, the IACC typically held 3–4 meetings per year, including full committee, subcommittee, working and planning group meetings, and workshops. Meetings were held as either hybrid meetings with both in-person and videoconference accessibility, or as

videoconference only. Travel expenses are provided for non-federal public Committee members to facilitate in-person attendance at hybrid meetings. Members are expected to be committed to making every effort to attend, either in-person or by video conference, all IACC full committee meetings and workshops and relevant subcommittee, working and planning group meetings. Accessible meeting design is employed, and reasonable accommodations are provided to facilitate full participation of individuals with disabilities.

Submission Instructions and Deadline

Nominations should include a cover letter of no longer than 3 pages describing the candidate's interest in seeking appointment to the IACC, including relevant personal/lived, professional, and/or community service experience with autism; indication of any membership eligibility requirements met; disability accommodation requests; and an indication of commitment to attend IACC meetings if selected; as well as full contact information and a current resume or curriculum vitae. Up to 2 letters of support are permitted in addition to the nomination, with a page limit of 3 pages per letter. Please do not include other materials unless requested.

Nominations are due by Monday, November 10, 2025. Nominations may be sent to Dr. Susan Daniels, Director, Office of National Autism Coordination/NIMH/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 6119, Bethesda, Maryland 20892 by standard or express mail, or via email to *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov.* Please include full contact information (address, phone number, and email). Electronic confirmation of receipt will be provided. More information about the IACC is available at *https://iacc.hhs.gov/.*

Susan A. Daniels,

Director, Office of National Autism Coordination, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–18500 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Assay Development, Drug Discovery Tools, and Imaging.

Date: November 4–5, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Angela Monique Boutte, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0063, *boutteam@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Cell Biology, Developmental Biology, and Bioengineering.

Date: November 4–5, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Alexander Gubin, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4196, MSC 7812, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–2902, *gubina@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Basic and Translational Cancer Research.

Date: November 4–5, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ombretta Salvucci, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Special Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W 264, Rockville, MD 20850, 240–276–7286, *salvucco@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Collaborative Research Using Samples and Data from Type 1 Diabetes Clinical Studies.

Date: November 4, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Hui Chen, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6164, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1044, *chenhui@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Research Career Development Awards.

Date: November 5, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Marta Veronica Hamity, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, Division of Extramural Activities, NCCIH/NIH, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Suite 401, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–451–1664, *marta.hamity@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Molecular and Cellular Underpinnings and Integrative Neuropathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD).

Date: November 5–6, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ashley Marie Kopec, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–9293, *kopecam@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Oncology.

Date: November 5–6, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Reigh-Yi Lin, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4152, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–6009, *lin.reigh-yi@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18516 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development; Notice of Partially Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

The meeting will be partially open to the public as indicated below. Individuals who plan to attend as well as those who need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, must notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The open session will be videocast and can be accessed from the NIH Videocasting and Podcasting website (*http://videocast.nih.gov/*).

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The intramural programs and projects as well as the grant applications and/or contract proposals and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications and/or contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

Date: January 26–27, 2026.

Open: January 26, 2026, 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: Call to order and introductory remarks; NICHD Acting Director's Report; Invited Director, NIA; Scientific Presentation; Voice of the Participant; Concept Clearance; Closing Remarks.

Address: Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes, 6710 B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Meeting Format: Virtual.

Closed: January 27, 2026, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and or proposals.

Address: Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes, 6710 B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rebekah S. Rasooly, Ph.D., *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817, Phone: 301–827–2599, *Email: Rebekah.rasooly@nih.gov*.

Registration is not required to attend the open portion of this meeting.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/advisory/council,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.242, Mental Health Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Rosalind M. Niamke,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18465 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Board on Medical Rehabilitation Research.

This will be a hybrid meeting held in-person and virtually and will be open to the public as indicated below. Individuals who plan to attend in-person or view the virtual meeting and need special assistance or other reasonable accommodation should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting can be accessed from the NIH Videocast at the following link: *https://videocast.nih.gov/*.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Board on Medical Rehabilitation Research.

Date: May 4, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: Introductions; NICHD Director's Report; NCMRR Director's Report; Scientific Talk on Rehabilitation Research by Board member; Strategies for Outreach to our Scientific Communities; Presentation of our Community Champions; Scientific Talk on Rehabilitation Research by Board member; Planning for next meeting in December 2026.

Address: Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 6710 B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Meeting Format: In Person and Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ralph M. Nitkin, Ph.D., National Center for Medical Rehabilitation, *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892–7510, (301) 402–4206, *nitkinr@mail.nih.gov*.

Registration is not required to attend this meeting.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Persons listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Any member of the public interested in presenting oral comments to the committee may notify the Contact Person listed on this notice at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. Interested individuals and representatives of organizations may submit a letter of intent, a brief description of the organization represented, and a short description of the oral presentation. Only one representative of an organization may be allowed to present oral comments and if accepted by the committee, presentations may be limited to five minutes. Both printed and electronic copies are requested for the record. In addition, any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding their statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

In the interest of security, NIH has procedures at *https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/visitor-information/campus-access-security* for entrance into on-campus and off-campus facilities. All visitor vehicles, including taxicabs, hotel, and airport shuttles will be inspected before being allowed on campus. Visitors attending a meeting on campus or at an off-campus federal facility will be asked to show one form of identification (for example, a government-issued photo ID, driver's license, or passport) and to state the purpose of their visit.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/advisory/nabmrr,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936, NIH Acquired

Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 19, 2025.

Rosalind M. Niamke,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–18464 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

New Functionality Pertaining to Electronic Refunds in the Automated Commercial Environment

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is making the availability of electronic refunds via Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) more accessible by deploying a new functionality, the ACH Refund Authorization tab, in the Automated Commercial Environment Secure Data Portal (ACE Portal).

DATES: The new functionality in the ACE Portal will become operational on September 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice may be submitted at any time to Nate DeRosa at *frn-achrefundsupport@cbp.dhs.gov* with a subject line identifier reading, ''ACH Refund.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nate DeRosa, Revenue Division, Office of Finance, at (317) 298–1042 or *frn-achrefundsupport@cbp.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Currently, to receive certain electronic refunds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), each importer or person, business firm, or other organization that is entitled to receive such refunds or other disbursements from CBP must submit an Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) Refunds Enrollment Form via an email message to CBP's Revenue Division. Once CBP receives and manually processes the enrollment form, refunds are deposited electronically in the importer's bank account.

With this notice, CBP is announcing that it is making the availability of electronic refunds via ACH more accessible by deploying a new functionality, the ACH Refund Authorization tab, in the Automated Commercial Environment Secure Data Portal (ACE Portal). CBP developed the ACH Refund Authorization tab in the ACE Portal for faster processing of applications for electronic refunds via ACH (ACH Refund). This new tab in the ACE Portal is now the primary method for applying for ACH Refund for importers or similar parties that are entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP and that are able to obtain an ACE Portal account, replacing the more manual email process. If an individual or entity is not able to obtain an ACE Portal account or otherwise cannot access the ACE Refund Authorization tab in the ACE Portal, the individual or entity may submit an ACH Refunds Enrollment Form for manual processing.

An importer or other party that is entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP must have an ACE Portal account before applying for ACH Refund.[1] The ACE Portal account application process allows CBP to validate that the applicant is a person authorized to act on behalf of the importer or other party that is entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP. Once the ACE Portal account is established, the account owner may log in, set up the account, and create user profiles and sub-accounts. Only individuals with the designated account owner role in the ACE Portal will be able to perform certain functions, including applying for ACH Refund. CBP is developing a new ACE Portal account user permission that will give account owners the ability to grant access to the ACH Refund Authorization tab to other trade account users. CBP will announce this new development at a later date.

To apply for ACH Refund, the importer or other party with an account owner role in the ACE Portal that is entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP must navigate to the ACH Refund Authorization tab within the ACE Portal and provide information for the U.S. bank account designated to receive electronic refunds. Once this bank account information is successfully submitted and approved in the ACE Portal, all future refunds owed to the importer or other party that is entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP will be issued electronically to the designated bank account.[2]

An importer may designate a third party, such as a licensed customs broker, to receive a refund check on behalf of the importer. To accomplish this, the importer must fill out and submit CBP Form 4811 (Special Address Notification) via an email message to the importer's assigned Center of Excellence and Expertise (Center) or the Center that most closely aligns with the tariff number of the importer's highest valued commodity, designating the third party as the recipient of the refund. At this time, third parties designated by an importer on a processed and approved CBP Form 4811 will continue to receive refunds via paper check until CBP transitions the refund process for designated third parties to electronic payment. CBP will announce any further requirements or expansions of the availability of electronic refunds, such as for designated third parties, in a separate document published in the **Federal Register**.

CBP encourages importers and other parties entitled to receive refunds or disbursements from CBP to apply for access to an ACE Portal account and utilize the new ACH Refund Authorization tab to receive refunds electronically and take advantage of the benefits associated with electronic refunds. This enhancement provides operational and functional benefits to both the trade community and CBP. Electronic refunds can be processed and deposited in the designated bank account in one to two business days, whereas the mailing of a traditional paper check takes much longer, in addition to the time it takes to deposit the check in the refund recipient's bank account. Electronic refunds also provide security benefits over paper checks as they are less likely to have post-payment issues, such as claims of missing or misdelivered payments or check fraud. For CBP, electronic refunds reduce the printing and mailing costs associated with paper checks and save resources that currently go towards supporting check fraud investigations, including the tracking, researching, and reissuing of check refunds.

Additionally, while third party refund recipients designated on a CBP Form 4811 will still receive paper checks at this time, CBP encourages these designated third parties to apply for

[1] The application for an ACE Portal account and instructions on how to apply are found at *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated/getting-started/portal-applying.*

[2] An importer or broker who created an ACE Portal account will be able to view the Refund ACE Report, which includes a summary of the total number of outstanding refunds requested, the total dollar amount requested in all outstanding refunds, and a consolidated table of all outstanding refunds and relevant data for the ACE account user's own refunds. The deployment and availability of the Refund ACE Report was announced in a **Federal Register** notice published on August 11, 2022 (87 FR 49600).

access to an ACE Portal account and sign up for ACH Refund in order to be ready to receive refunds electronically when CBP announces that functionality. CBP will provide any support needed for setting up an ACE Portal account and applying for ACH Refund.

Jeffrey Caine,

Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–18470 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–6559–N–01]

Waivers and Alternative Requirements for Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG–MIT) Grantee

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice governs Community Development Block Grant mitigation (CDBG–MIT) funds awarded under the appropriations acts identified in the Table of Contents. Specifically, this notice includes waivers and alternative requirements for the State of Texas' CDBG–MIT grants.

DATES: Applicability Date: September 29, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerilee Bennett, Acting Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number 202–708–3587 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit: *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.* Email inquiries may be sent to *disaster_recovery@hud.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Authority To Grant Waivers
II. Public Law 115–123 and Public Law 116–20 Waivers and Alternative Requirements

I. Authority To Grant Waivers

The appropriations acts cited in the Table of Contents (Pub. L. 115–123 and Pub. L. 116–20) authorize the Secretary to waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of any statute or regulation the Secretary administers. This includes requirements in connection with the obligation by the Secretary, or use by the recipient, of grant funds, except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment. HUD may also exercise its regulatory waiver authority under 24 CFR 5.110, 91.600, and 570.5.

All waivers and alternative requirements authorized in this notice are based upon a determination by the Secretary that good cause exists and the waiver or alternative requirement is not inconsistent with the overall purposes of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 *et seq.*) (HCDA). The basis for the waiver and alternative requirement is summarized in this notice.

II. Public Law 115–123 and Public Law 116–20 Waivers and Alternative Requirements

II.A. Waiver and Alternative Requirement To Remove Citizen Advisory Committee Requirements (State of Texas Only)

The Department received a request and justification of good cause from the State of Texas to waive the alternative requirement in the second paragraph of Section V.A.3.c of the notice published in 84 FR 45838 on August 30, 2019 (''the August 2019 Notice''), which requires CDBG–MIT grantees to form one or more citizen advisory committees. These committees are required to meet at least twice a year and solicit and respond to public comments, serving a function to provide increased transparency to the public on the use of the CDBG–MIT allocation. This waiver, as further described below, applies to the following grants allocated to the State: CDBG–MIT for disasters occurring in 2015 to 2017 funded by Public Law 115–123 and subject to the requirements in the August 2019 Notice, as modified by the noticed published in 85 FR 60821 on September 28, 2020 (''the September 2020 Notice''), and CDBG–MIT for disasters occurring in 2018 funded by Public Law 116–20 and subject to the requirements in 86 FR 561 on January 6, 2021 (''the January 2021 Notice'') and the August 2019 Notice and September 2020 Notice. This waiver request aligns with HUD's requirements included in the notice titled, *Common Application, Waivers, and Alternative Requirements for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grantees: The Universal Notice,* published on January 8, 2025, at 90 FR 1754, as amended by Memorandums 2025–02 [1] and 2025–03 [2] (''The Universal Notice''). Section III.A.6.a of the Universal Notice does not require the use of citizen advisory committees but instead encourages their use as a means to gather feedback and recommendations from the public at least annually.

The August 2019 Notice requires that following HUD's approval of the action plan, each grantee must form one or more citizen advisory committees to meet in an open forum, at least twice a year. The primary function of these groups is to provide increased transparency to the public on use of the CDBG–MIT funds by soliciting and responding to public comments and serving as an on-going public forum to continuously provide input into the CDBG–MIT funded projects and programs. Citizen advisory committees could also be a part of the process to prepare the initial CDBG–MIT action plan submitted to HUD, although not expressly required.

The State of Texas reports that despite their efforts to engage and support the citizen advisory committees, member participation and engagement have significantly decreased over the last four years, and these groups no longer serve their intended purpose. The State of Texas describes its good faith attempts to create and maintain citizen advisory committees to include: soliciting membership applications from the public and non-profit sectors across different geographic regions in the state; creating two committees, with leadership positions within the committee, to allow for more stakeholder representation; and holding regularly scheduled meetings to maximize committee turnout.

Despite these efforts, the State reports that citizen advisory committees have become increasingly ineffective due to several challenges, including: a low response during the initial committee

[1] Memorandum 25–02, ''Revisions made to the Common Application, Waivers, and Alternative Requirements for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grantees: The Universal Notice published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 1754) and Clarifications to the Allocations for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery and Implementation of the CDBG–DR Consolidated Waivers and Alternative Requirements Notice Published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 4759),'' published on March 19, 2025. Found at *https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CPDUniversalnotice.pdf.*

[2] Memorandum 25–03, ''Revisions made to the Common Application, Waivers, and Alternative Requirements for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grantees: The Universal Notice published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 1754),'' published on March 31, 2025. Found at *https://www.hud.gov/sites/default/files/CPD/documents/CDBG-DR/3-31-2025UniversalNoticeChangesMemo.pdf.*

member application period; a lack of participation and low attendance at committee meetings; and a lack of interest in committee leadership roles or backfilling vacant positions. These ongoing recruitment, retention, and engagement challenges have resulted in the State spending a disproportionate amount of staff time trying to increase committee participation despite the overall decline in the committee's overall effectiveness.

After reviewing the State's request and based on the good cause provided herein, the Department is waiving the alternative requirement found in the second paragraph of Section V.A.3.c of the August 2019 Notice. HUD notes the State's efforts to try and form a successful citizen advisory group for its CDBG–MIT grants and, in alignment with Section III.A.6.a. of the Universal Notice, waives this requirement. However, if the State decides later that they do wish to work with a citizen advisory group, then the State can determine the cadence of the meetings and how the group would provide feedback to the grantee. This waiver only applies to the second paragraph of Section V.A.3.c as it relates to citizen advisory groups. The State must continue to follow the first paragraph of Section V.A.3.c as it relates to the availability and accessibility of the action plan, substantial amendments, and performance reports, as well as other citizen participation requirements in Section V.A.3.

Bryan W. Horn,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

[FR Doc. 2025–18476 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–750 and 731–TA–1728 (Final)]

Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains 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 sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains from China, provided for in subheading 2818.10.20 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 November 25, 2024, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Saint-Gobain Ceramics & Plastics, Inc., Malvern, Pennsylvania. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(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 June 2, 2025 (90 FR 23359). The public hearing in connection with the investigations, originally scheduled for August 7, 2025, was cancelled.[4]

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b) 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 19, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5669 (September 2025), entitled *Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–750 and 731–TA–1728 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 19, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18449 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[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 39366 and 39367 (August 15, 2025).

[3] Commissioner Johanson determined that a U.S. industry is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains from China.

[4] 90 FR 38501, August 8, 2025.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–512 and 731–TA–1248 (Second Review)]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From China; Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Reviews

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of expedited reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act'') to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

DATES: August 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Juan Carlos Pena Flores (202 205–3169), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this proceeding may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—On August 4, 2025, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (90 FR 18704, May 1, 2025) of the subject five-year reviews was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews.[1] Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)).[2]

[1] A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's website.

[2] Commissioner Johanson voted to conduct full reviews.

For further information concerning the conduct of these reviews and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

Staff report.—A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the reviews has been placed in the nonpublic record, and will be made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for these reviews on October 3, 2025. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to § 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission's rules.

Written submissions.—As provided in § 207.62(d) of the Commission's rules, interested parties that are parties to the reviews and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,[3] and any party other than an interested party to the reviews may file written comments with the Secretary on what determination the Commission should reach in the reviews. Comments are due on or before October 9, 2025, and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year reviews nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the reviews by October 9, 2025. However, should the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') extend the time limit for its completion of the final results of its reviews, the deadline for comments (which may not contain new factual information) on Commerce's final results is three business days after the issuance of Commerce's results. If comments contain business proprietary information (BPI), they must conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures,* available on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf,* elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the reviews must be served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Determination.—The Commission has determined that these reviews are extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 22, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18496 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[3] The Commission has found the response submitted on behalf of Charter Steel (''Charter''), Commercial Metals Company (''CMC''), Liberty Steel USA (''Liberty''), Nucor Steel (''Nucor''), and Optimus Steel LLC (''Optimus'') to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (*see* 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1378]

Certain Organic Light-Emitting Diode Display Modules and Components Thereof; Notice of a Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337; Request for Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (''Commission'') has determined to review in part a final initial determination (''FID'') issued by the presiding Administrative Law Judge (''ALJ''), finding a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The Commission requests written submissions from the parties on the issues under review and from the parties, interested government agencies, and other interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding, under the schedule set forth below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Namo Kim, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3459. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on December 6, 2023, based on a complaint filed by Samsung Display Company, Ltd. of the Republic of Korea (''SDC''). 88 FR 84829 (Dec. 6, 2023). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337) (''section 337''), in the importation into the United States, or in the sale of certain organic light-emitting diode display modules and components thereof by reason of misappropriation of trade secrets, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry (''DI'') or to prevent the establishment of an industry in the United States. *Id.* The Commission's notice of investigation named the following as respondents: BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. of Beijing, China; Mianyang BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Mianyang, China; Ordos Yuansheng Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China; Chengdu BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Chengdu, China; Chongqing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Chongqing, China; Wuhan BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Wuhan, China; BMOT f/k/a Kunming BOE Display Technology of Yunnan Dianzhong New Area, China; and BOE Technology America Inc. of Santa Clara, California (collectively, ''Respondents''). *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (''OUII'') is participating in the investigation. *Id.*

On June 17, 2025, the Commission amended the complaint and notice of investigation to reflect the change in the name of respondent BMOT to Yunnan Invensight Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. Order No. 63 (May 27, 2025); *unreviewed by* Notice (June 17, 2025).

On October 23, 2024, the ALJ granted in part SDC's motion *in limine* 1, precluding Respondents from introducing any argument or evidence that the manufacturing processes for Respondents' micro-OLED products materially differ from their main OLED lines. That same day, the ALJ also granted in part SDC's motion for sanctions based on spoliation of

evidence, imposing certain non-monetary sanctions against Respondents (collectively, ''the ALJ's Sanctions Orders'').

On July 11, 2025, the ALJ issued the FID finding a violation of section 337. Specifically, the FID finds that Respondents misappropriated the asserted trade secrets under the category of TS I, TS II, TS IV, and TS VII, but that Respondents did not misappropriate the asserted trade secret under the category TS III. The FID also finds that the statute of limitations provision in the Defense Trade Secret Act, 35 U.S.C. 1836(d), (''DTSA SOL'') is inapplicable to section 337 investigations and, even if applicable, Respondents failed to show that the DTSA SOL would time-bar SDC's claims of trade secrets misappropriation. Lastly, the FID finds that a DI exists, and that the threat or effect of Respondents' trade secrets misappropriation is to substantially injure that DI or to prevent the establishment of such an industry in the United States.

The FID also includes a Recommended Determination (''RD'') recommending, should the Commission find a violation of section 337, that the Commission issue: (1) a limited exclusion order (''LEO'') directed to Respondents' ''OLED display modules, OLED display panels, and components of OLED display modules or panels'' manufactured using the misappropriated trade secrets with a duration of 15 years and 0.5 months; and (2) cease-and-desist orders against any of Respondents found to be in violation. The RD further recommends that the Commission set a bond in the amount of one hundred percent (100%) during the period of Presidential review. On August 11, 2025, the ALJ issued an order correcting typographical errors in the FID and the recommended duration of the LEO from 15 years and 0.5 months to 14 years and 8 months. Order No. 70 (Aug. 11, 2025).

On July 14, 2025, the Commission issued a post-RD notice seeking submissions on public interest issues raised by the relief recommended by the ALJ should the Commission find a violation. 90 FR 33395–96 (July 17, 2025). On August 11, 2025, Robert D. Atkins from Information Technology and Innovation Foundation filed a statement in response to the **Federal Register** notice in support of excluding imports of OLED displays made by Respondents. On August 12, 2025, members of the House of Representatives Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party filed a statement in response to the **Federal Register** notice in support of excluding imports of OLED displays made by Respondents. On the same day, SDC filed a statement on the public interest pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50, 19 CFR 210.50. Respondents did not file a public interest statement, and no other submissions were received.

On July 25, 2025, Respondents petitioned for Commission review of (1) the ALJ's Sanctions Orders, (2) the FID's findings with respect to the DTSA SOL, (3) the FID's findings with respect to the existence of a DI and injury or threat of injury thereto, and (4) the FID's findings of trade secrets misappropriation. No other petitions were filed. On August 4, 2025, SDC and OUII filed respective responses to Respondents' petition.

Having reviewed the record of the investigation, including the FID and the parties' submissions, the Commission has determined to review the FID in part as well as the ALJ's Sanctions Orders. Specifically, the Commission has determined to review (1) the ALJ's Sanctions Orders, (2) the FID's findings with respect to the applicability of the DTSA SOL, and (3) the FID's findings with respect to the existence of a DI and injury or threat of injury thereto and the prevention of the establishment of such an industry in the United States. The Commission has determined not to review the remainder of the FID.

In connection with its review, the Commission requests that the parties brief their positions on the following questions with citations to the existing evidentiary record:

1. Please explain whether and how much SDC, prior to filing the complaint in this investigation, has invested in any OLED R&D and/or manufacturing apart from eMagin Corp. (''eMagin'') and Samsung Display America Lab (''SDAL'') either in the United States or globally.

2. How should the Commission define the DI for purposes of the Commission's consideration of the nature and significance of the DI's investments and whether an industry in the United States is substantially injured or threatened with substantial injury? Should the DI be defined as an industry for OLED displays or should it be two industries comprised of micro-OLEDs and all other OLED displays? What are the implications for the Commission's analysis and any potential remedies based on how the U.S. industry is defined?

3. What are the realities of the marketplace that the Commission should consider in analyzing whether the DI requirement is satisfied?

4. Please explain the nature and significance of each of eMagin's and SDAL's DI investments in the context of SDC's domestic and global OLED operations.

5. Please explain the causal nexus between Respondents' unfair acts and the alleged actual or threatened injury with respect to eMagin and SDAL specifically, rather than a nexus between the unfair acts and any injury to SDC more generally. Should the Commission find actual or threatened injury solely with respect to eMagin, please explain whether and why such finding would support a violation of section 337 and, if there is such a violation, whether the scope of the requested remedial orders should be limited to micro-OLEDs.

6. Please explain the appropriate duration of any remedial orders, should the Commission find a violation of section 337 and determine to issue remedial orders based on the FID's findings that Respondents misappropriated the asserted trade secrets under the category of TS I, TS II, TS IV, and TS VII.

In answering the above briefing questions, the parties should specifically point to where in their arguments before the ALJ and in their petition for review or responses thereto where these issues were addressed and the corresponding record evidence discussed. In seeking briefing on these issues, the Commission will not excuse any party's noncompliance with Commission rules and the ALJ's procedural requirements, including requirements to present issues and arguments in submissions to the ALJ and/or in petitions for Commission review. Any such attempts will be regarded as waived. Additionally, the parties are invited to brief only the discrete issues requested above. The parties are not to brief other issues on review, which are adequately presented in the parties' existing filings.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia,* (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely

affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines,* Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm'n Op. at 7–10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission's determination. *See* Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: The parties to the investigation are requested to file written submissions on the issues identified in this notice. Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Such submissions should address the recommended determination by the ALJ on remedy and bonding.

In the initial submission, Complainant is also requested to identify the remedy sought and Complainant and OUII are requested to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. Complainant is further requested to provide the HTSUS subheadings under which the accused products are imported, and to supply the identification information for all known importers of the products at issue in this investigation. All initial written submissions from the parties and/or third parties/interested government agencies, and proposed remedial orders from the parties must be filed no later than close of business on September 25, 2025. All reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on October 2, 2025. Opening submissions from the parties are limited to 75 pages. Reply submissions from the parties are limited to 45 pages. All submissions from third parties and/or interested government agencies are limited to 10 pages. No further submissions on any of these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (''Inv. No. 337–TA–1378'') in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, *https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf*). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary, (202) 205–2000.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed with the Commission and served on any parties to the investigation within two business days of any confidential filing. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on September 11, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 11, 2025.

Susan Orndoff,

Supervisory Attorney.

[FR Doc. 2025–18459 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1719 (Final)]

Paper File Folders From Sri Lanka; Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, 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 paper file folders from Sri Lanka, provided for in subheading 4820.30.00 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'').[2]

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective October 21, 2024, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition of Domestic Folder Manufacturers, Hastings, Minnesota, and Naperville, Illinois. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of paper file folders from Sri Lanka were being 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 investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection

[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 38460 (August 8, 2025).

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** of June 4, 2025 (90 FR 23708). The public hearing in connection with the investigation, originally scheduled for August 5, 2025, was cancelled.[3]

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on September 22, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5668 (September 2025), entitled *Paper File Folders from Sri Lanka: Investigation No. 731–TA–1719 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 22, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18524 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1436]

Certain Shapewear Garments; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation Based on Consent Order; Termination of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (''ID'') (Order No. 21) issued by the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ'') granting a joint motion to terminate the above-captioned investigation based on a settlement agreement, consent order stipulation, and consent order. A consent order is issued to the remaining respondent Honeylove Sculptwear, Inc. of Los Angeles, CA (''Honeylove''). The investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Lall, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2043. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 6, 2025, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed on behalf of Spanx, LLC (''Spanx'') of Atlanta, Georgia. 90 FR 9083–84 (Feb. 6, 2025). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (''Section 337''), based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or sale within the United States after importation of certain shapewear garments by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,179,713; 9,930,916; 10,455,866; D707,920 (''the '920 patent''); D796,780; and D796,784 (''the '784 patent''). *Id.* at 9083. The Commission's notice of investigation named the following respondents: (1) Honeylove; (2) Guangzhoushi Chiping Dianzi Maoyi Co. Ltd. of Guangzhou, China; (3) Daerwene Inc. of Boulder, CO; (4) Guangzhoushi Cedong Shangmao Youxiangongsi of Guangzhou, China; (5) Bingrong Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen, China; and (6) Dolce Vita Intimates LLC of Harrison, NJ. *Id.* at 9084. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (''OUII'') was also named as a party in this investigation. *Id.*

On April 1, 2025, the Commission terminated this investigation in part based on withdrawal of the complaint with respect to (1) all allegations against respondents Guangzhoushi Chiping Dianzi Maoyi Co. Ltd., Daerwene Inc., Guangzhoushi Cedong Shangmao Youxiangongsi, Bingrong Co., Ltd., and Dolce Vita Intimates LLC; and (2) allegations based on the '784 and '920 patents brought against respondent Honeylove. *See* Order No. 6 (Mar. 10, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Apr. 1, 2025).

On August 12, 2025, Spanx and Honeylove, the only remaining respondent, filed a joint motion to terminate this investigation based on a consent order stipulation and proposed consent order. On August 22, 2025, OUII filed a response supporting the motion.

On August 28, 2025, the presiding ALJ issued the subject ID (Order No. 21) granting the joint motion pursuant to Commission Rule 210.21 (19 CFR 210.21). ID at 2. The ID finds that the joint motion includes the statement that ''there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied between the parties concerning the subject matter of the investigation.'' *Id.* The ID finds that the motion attaches a consent order stipulation that complies with Commission Rule 210.21(c)(3) (19 CFR 210.21(c)(3)) and a consent order that complies with Commission Rule 210.21(c)(4) (19 CFR 210.21(c)(4)). *Id.* The ID also finds that ''there is no evidence indicating that terminating this investigation based on the settlement agreement and consent order would be contrary to the public interest.'' *Id.* at 3.

No party filed a petition for review of the subject ID.

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID (Order No. 21). The investigation is terminated in its entirety based on a consent order issued herewith to the remaining respondent Honeylove.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on September 22, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 22, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18495 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1122–1NEW]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; New Collection; Semi-Annual and Annual Performance Reporting Data Catalog for Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs

AGENCY: Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

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

[3] 90 FR 37886 (August 6, 2025).

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 30 days until October 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact: Tiffany Watson, Office on Violence Against Women, at 202–307–6026 or *Tiffany.Watson@usdoj.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on July 24, 2025, allowing a 60-day comment period. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the 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/or
—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.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1122–0NEW. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* New Collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Semi-annual and Annual Performance Reporting Data Catalog for Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs.

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: 1122–1NEW. U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* The affected public includes grantees and subgrantees of federal grant programs authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (as amended) and administered by the Office on Violence Against Women. These include formula grant program administrators/grantees and subgrantees and discretionary grant program grantees.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond/reply:* It is estimated that it will take the approximately 6,112 respondents, which include grantees and subgrantees under formula and discretionary programs authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (as amended) and administered by the Office on Violence Against Women, approximately one hour to complete a performance reporting form that is specific to the OVW grant program under which they receive funding. In addition, a grantee or subgrantee will only be required to complete the sections of the form that pertain to those specific activities that are supported by federal funding and permissible under the authorizing legislation.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total hour burden to complete the data collection form is 9,112 hours, that is 3,112 formula program grantees and subgrantees completing a form once a year with an estimated completion time for the form being one hour and 3,000 discretionary program grantees completing a form twice a year with an estimated completion time of one hour.

7. *An estimate of the total annual cost burden associated with the collection, if applicable:* The annualized costs to the Federal Government resulting from the OVW staff review of the performance reports submitted by grantees are estimated to be $800,000. This includes the cost of building and maintaining this data collection as well as administrative costs.

8. *Total Burden Hours:*

Activity	Estimated number of respondents	Frequency	Total annual responses	Time per response (hours)	Total annual burden (hours)
Formula Administrator Performance Reporting Form	112	Annually	1	1	112
Formula Subgrantee Performance Reporting Form	3,000	Annually	1	1	3,000
Discretionary Performance Reporting Form	3,000	Semi-annually	2	1	6,000
Total					9,112

If additional information is required contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218, Washington, DC.

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2025–18527 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–FX–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

Arts Advisory Panel Meetings

AGENCY: National Endowment for the Arts.

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given that 34 meetings of the Arts Advisory Panel to the National Council on the Arts will be held by teleconference or videoconference.

DATES: See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for individual meeting times and dates. All meetings are Eastern time and ending times are approximate:

ADDRESSES: National Endowment for the Arts, Constitution Center, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20506.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Further information with reference to these meetings can be obtained from Daniel Beattie, Office of Guidelines & Panel Operations, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506; *beattied@arts.gov,* or call 202–682–5688.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The closed portions of meetings are for the purpose of Panel review, discussion, evaluation, and recommendations on financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, including information given in confidence to the agency. In accordance with the determination of the Chair of March 11, 2022, these sessions will be closed to the public pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 10.

The Upcoming Meetings Are

Music Theater (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 6, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Music (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 12, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Music (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 12, 2025; 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Theater (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 13, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Theater (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 13, 2025; 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Film & Media Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 14, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Film & Media Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 14, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Music (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 17, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Music (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 17, 2025; 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Theater (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 18, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Visual Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 18, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Visual Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 18, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Visual Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 19, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Music (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 19, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Opera (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 19, 2025; 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Locals (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: November 20, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Presenting and Multidisciplinary Works (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 2, 2025; 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Arts Education (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 2, 2025; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Presenting and Multidisciplinary Works (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 3, 2025; 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Arts Education (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 3, 2025; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Presenting and Multidisciplinary Works (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 4, 2025; 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Arts Education (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 4, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Arts Education (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 4, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Folk and Traditional Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 8, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Literary Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 9, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Literary Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 9, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Dance (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 9, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Design and Our Town (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 9, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Design and Our Town (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 9, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Folk and Traditional Arts (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 10, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Museums (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 10, 2025; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Museums (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 10, 2025; 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Dance (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 11, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Dance (review of applications): This meeting will be closed.

Date and time: December 15, 2025; 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Daniel Beattie,

Director, Guidelines & Panel Operations, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 2025–18478 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537–01–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreements

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing requests with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add certain Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contracts to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: Date of notice: September 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission the following requests:

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and No.	MC docket No.	K docket No.
9/16/2025	PMEI, PMI & FCPIS 89	MC2025–1689	K2025–1679
9/15/2025	PMEI, PMI & FCPIS 90	MC2025–1692	K2025–1682
9/18/2025	PMEI, PMI & FCPIS 91	MC2025–1697	K2025–1687

Documents are available at *www.prc.gov.*

Kevin Rayburn,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–18462 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements; Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage Negotiated Service Agreements

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* September 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean C. Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission the following requests:

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and No.	MC docket No.	K docket No.
09/15/25	PME–PM–GA 1413	MC2025–1690	K2025–1680
09/15/25	PME–PM–GA 1414	MC2025–1691	K2025–1681
09/15/25	PM–GA 855	MC2025–1693	K2025–1683
09/15/25	PM–GA 856	MC2025–1694	K2025–1684
09/16/25	PME–PM–GA 1415	MC2025–1695	K2025–1685
09/18/25	PM–GA 857	MC2025–1696	K2025–1686
09/18/25	PM–GA 858	MC2025–1698	K2025–1688
09/18/25	PM–GA 859	MC2025–1699	K2025–1689
09/18/25	PM–GA 860	MC2025–1700	K2025–1690
09/19/25	PME–PM–GA 1416	MC2025–1701	K2025–1691

Documents are available at *www.prc.gov.*

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–18457 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0211]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 18f–1 and Form N–18f–1

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. 350l–3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Rule 18f–1 (17 CFR 270.18f–1) enables a registered open-end management investment company (''fund'') that may redeem its securities in-kind, by making a one-time election, to commit to make cash redemptions pursuant to certain requirements without violating section 18(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–18(f)). A fund relying on the rule must file Form N–18F–1 (17 CFR

274.51) to notify the Commission of this election. The Commission staff estimates that 8 funds file Form N–18F–1 annually, and that each response takes one hour. Based on these estimates, the total annual burden hours associated with the rule is estimated to be 8 hours. The estimated burden hours associated with rule 18f–1 and Form 18F–1 have decreased by 4 hours from the current allocation of 12 hours. This decrease is due to a decrease in the estimated number of investment companies filing Form N–18F–1 annually. There is no external cost associated with this collection of information.

The estimate of average burden hours is made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and is not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules.

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.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by November 24, 2025. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: September 22, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–18474 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35754; 812–15890]

Cambria ETF Trust and Cambria Investment Management, L.P.

September 22, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act'') for an exemption from section 15(a) of the Act, as well as from certain disclosure requirements in rule 20a–1 under the Act, Item 19(a)(3) of Form N–1A, Items 22(c)(1)(ii), 22(c)(1)(iii), 22(c)(8) and 22(c)(9) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and sections 6–07(2)(a), (b), and (c) of Regulation S–X (''Disclosure Requirements'').

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: The requested exemption would permit Applicants to enter into and materially amend subadvisory agreements with subadvisers without shareholder approval and would grant relief from the Disclosure Requirements as they relate to fees paid to the subadvisers.

APPLICANTS: Cambria ETF Trust and Cambria Investment Management, L.P.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on September 3, 2025, and amended on September 8, 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 *Secretarys-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 October 17, 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.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: W. John McGuire, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Loko, Senior Special 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' application, dated September 8, 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.* 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. 2025–18488 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35753; File No. 812–15880]

FPLF Management LLC and Fortress Private Lending Fund

September 22, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under Section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act'') for an exemption from Sections 18(a)(2), 18(c), 18(i), and 61(a) of the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end investment companies that have elected to be regulated as business development companies to issue multiple classes of shares with varying sales loads and asset-based distribution and/or service fees.

APPLICANTS: FPLF Management LLC and Fortress Private Lending Fund.

FILING DATE: The application was filed on August 19, 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 *Secretarys-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 October 17, 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.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: David Brooks, Fortress Investment Group LLC, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105, with copies to Nicole M. Runyan, P.C. and Kim E. Kaufman, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022, *nicole.runyan@kirkland.com* and *kim.kaufman@kirkland.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Loko, Senior Special 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' application, dated August 19, 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.* 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. 2025–18487 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–104006; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2025–127]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Establish Certain Market Data Products

September 19, 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 September 12, 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 and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a ''non-controversial'' proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[4] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') proposes to establish certain market data products. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5. The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission's website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*), the Exchange's website (*https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/bzx/*), 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.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to establish the following feeds in connection with its proposed rule change to introduce Complex Orders:[5] BZX Options Depth for the Exchange's Complex Order Book, BZX Options Top for the Exchange's Complex Order Book and BZX Options Auction Feed for the Exchange's Complex Order Book (collectively, the ''Exchange's Complex Order Feeds'').[6]

Currently, the Exchange offers BZX Options Depth[7] and BZX Options Top[8] market data feeds for its Simple Book.[9] In connection with its proposed rule change to implement Complex Orders,[10] the Exchange now proposes to also include the applicable feeds for the Complex Order Book,[11] as the Exchange's affiliates currently do.[12]

The BZX Options Depth is a data feed that currently offers depth of book quotations and execution information based on options orders entered into the Simple Book. As proposed, the Exchange would offer an additional market data feed for BZX Options Depth that would contain depth of book quotations and execution information based on options orders entered into the Complex Order Book. BZX Options Top is a data feed that currently offers top of book quotations and execution information based on option orders entered into the Simple Book. As proposed, the Exchange would offer an additional market data feed for BZX Options Top that would contain top of book quotations and execution information based on options orders entered into the Complex Order Book. Lastly, the Exchange proposes to offer a new market data feed, BZX Options Auction Feed, which will provide information regarding the current status of price and size information related to auctions conducted by the Exchange for the Complex Order Book. The Exchange's Complex Order Feeds,

[5] See SR–CboeBZX–2025–126.

[6] The Exchange intends to submit a separate rule filing to establish fees for the Exchange's Complex Order Feeds.

[7] *See* Rule 21.15(b)(1).

[8] *See* Rule 21.15(b)(2).

[9] *See* Rule 16.1.

[10] *See supra* note 5.

[11] *Id.*

[12] *See e.g.,* Cboe EDGX Rule 21.15(b)(1), 21.15(b)(2) and 21.15(b)(5). Noting that all three feeds: EDGX Options Depth, EDGX Options Top and EDGX Options Auction Feed, offer separate data feeds for the EDGX Simple Book and EDGX Complex Order Book as such terms are defined in EDGX Rule 21.20.

similar to the existing BZX Options Depth and BZX Options Top market data feeds for its Simple Book, are all real-time market data feeds.

The Exchange notes that the Exchange's Complex Order Feeds shall contain the same fields as the Exchange's affiliates, with the exception that there may be minor differences across the exchanges to account for differences in trading venues, such as Cboe Exchange, Inc. offering a Global Trading Hours session.[13] The Exchange's Complex Order Feeds do not contain any new data fields that are not already included in the Exchange's affiliates applicable data feeds. Each of the Exchange Complex Order Feeds can help subscribers make informed investment decisions and operate in the same manner as the Exchange's affiliated options exchange feeds as well as the existing BZX Options Depth and BZX Options Top market data feeds for the Simple Book. Further, market participants may continue to receive the existing BZX Options Depth and BZX Options Top market data feeds for the Simple Book, and are not required to purchase the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds.[14]

Implementation Date

In connection with the proposed rule change to implement Complex Orders,[15] the Exchange proposes to implement this change on October 13, 2025; however, this date may be subject to change. The Exchange will announce via Exchange Notice the implementation date of the proposed rule change.

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. This proposal is in keeping with those principles in that it promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the optional Exchange Complex Order Feeds to those interested in paying to receive any or all of these data feeds.

The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by potential purchasers. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by facilitating their prompt access to the value-added information in connection with the launch of Complex Orders. All three of the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds can enable market participants to make informed decisions on trading on the Exchange's Complex Order Book by using the Exchange Complex Order Feeds to assess current market conditions that directly affect such decisions.

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. This proposed addition of the Exchange Complex Order Feeds provides investors with additional options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.[20]

The proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds are designed for firms that are interested in gaining insight into the real time market data for the Complex Order Book. 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 Exchange activity to market participants making routing decisions concerning their options order.

As mentioned above, the Exchange's affiliated options exchanges already offer these feeds.[21] As the Exchange has proposed to implement Complex Orders—creating a Complex Order Book, and the Exchange now proposes to implement similar data feeds that its affiliated options exchanges already offer for their own Complex Order Books.

In summary, the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds will help to protect a free and open market by providing additional real-time market data (offered on an optional basis) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices. Additionally, the proposal would not permit unfair discrimination because the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds will be available to all market participants.

[13] *See* Cboe Titanium U.S. Options Complex Auction Multicast PITCH Specification (specifying details for the Exchange's and its affiliates Complex Auction feeds); *see also* Cboe Titanium U.S. Options Complex Multicast TOP Specification (specifying details for the Exchange's and its affiliates Complex Top feeds); *see also* Cboe Titanium U.S. Options Complex Multicast PITCH Specification (specifying details for the Exchange's and its affiliates Complex Depth feeds). All three specifications lay out the fields provided across the exchanges for these three feeds.

[14] The Exchange intends to submit a separate filing to establish fees for these products.

[15] *See* supra note 5.

[16] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[18] *Id.*

[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 supra* note 12.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds will enhance competition by providing a new option for receiving market data to market participants. The proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds will also further enhance competition between exchanges as other exchanges also offer market data feeds for their own complex order books.[22]

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Market participants are not required to purchase the proposed Exchange Complex Order Feeds. Rather, the Exchange is making these additional order feeds available, and firms may choose to receive (and pay for) this data based on their own business needs. Potential purchasers may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to purchase such data.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not:

A. significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest;

B. impose any significant burden on competition; and

C. become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[23] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[24] 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–CboeBZX–2025–127 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–CboeBZX–2025–127. 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–CboeBZX–2025–127 and should be submitted on or before October 15, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[25]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–18452 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[22] See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85207 (February 27, 2019), 84 FR 7963 (March 5, 2019) (SR–EMERALD–2019–09) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change to Establish MIAX Emerald Top of Market Data Feed, MIAX Emerald Complex Top of Market Data Feed, MIAX Emerald Administrative Information Subscriber Data Feed, and MIAX Emerald Order Feed).

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[24] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[25] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Interest Rates

The Small Business Administration publishes an interest rate called the Optional Peg Rate (13 CFR 120.214) on a quarterly basis. This rate is a weighted average cost of money to the government for maturities similar to the average SBA direct loan. This rate may be used as a base rate for guaranteed fluctuating interest rate SBA loans. This rate will be 4.75 percent for the October–December quarter of FY 2026.

Pursuant to 13 CFR 120.921(b), the maximum legal interest rate for any Third Party Lender's commercial loan which funds any portion of the cost of a 504 project (see 13 CFR 120.801) shall be 6% over the New York Prime rate or, if that exceeds the maximum interest rate permitted by the constitution or laws of a given State, the maximum interest rate will be the rate permitted by the constitution or laws of the given State.

Daniel J. Pische,

Director, Office of Financial Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2025–18490 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12829]

Foreign Terrorist Organization Designation of Barrio 18

Based upon a review of the Administrative Record assembled in this matter, and in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, I have concluded that there is a sufficient factual basis to find that the relevant circumstances described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (hereinafter ''INA'') (8 U.S.C. 1189), exist with respect to: Barrio 18 (also known as Calle 18, The Revolutionaries, Sureños).

Therefore, I hereby designate the aforementioned organization and its respective aliases as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the INA.

This determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**. The designation goes into effect upon publication.

Dated: September 11, 2025.

Marco Rubio,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–18498 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–AD–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12831]

Notice of Determinations; Additional Culturally Significant Object Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: ''Painted Worlds: Color and Culture in Mesoamerican Art'' Exhibition

SUMMARY: On July 2, 2024, notice was published in the **Federal Register** of determinations pertaining to certain objects to be included in an exhibition entitled ''We Live in Painting: The Nature of Color in Mesoamerican Art.'' Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that a certain additional object being imported from abroad pursuant to an agreement with its foreign owner or custodian for temporary display in the aforesaid exhibition, now entitled ''Painted Worlds: Color and Culture in Mesoamerican Art,'' at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, is of cultural significance, and, further, that its temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202–632–6471; email: *section2459@state.gov*). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/PD, 2200 C Street NW (SA–5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522–0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236–3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021. The notice of determinations published on July 2, 2024, appears at 89 FR 54949.

Stefanie E. Williams,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–18456 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12828]

Specially Designated Global Terrorist Designation of Barrio 18

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(a)(ii)(A) of Executive Order 13224, as amended (''E.O. 13224'' or ''Order''), I hereby determine that the person known as Barrio 18 (also known as Calle 18, The Revolutionaries, Sureños) is a foreign person who has committed or has attempted to commit, poses a significant risk of committing, or has participated in training to commit acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

Consistent with the determination in section 10 of E.O. 13224 that prior notice to persons determined to be subject to the Order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States would render ineffectual the blocking and other measures authorized in the Order because of the ability to transfer funds instantaneously, I determine that no prior notice needs to be provided to any person subject to this determination who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, because to do so would render ineffectual the measures authorized in the Order.

This determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: September 11, 2025.

Marco Rubio,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–18492 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–AD–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. MCF 21138]

TBL Group, Inc.—Acquisition of Control—BTM Coaches, Inc.

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice Tentatively Approving and Authorizing Finance Transaction.

SUMMARY: TBL Group, Inc. (TBL Group), a holding company that owns multiple interstate motor passenger carriers, has filed an application for Board approval of its acquisition of an additional federally regulated motor passenger carrier, BTM Coaches, Inc. (BTM Coaches). The Board is tentatively approving and authorizing the transaction. If no opposing comments are timely filed, this notice will be the final Board action.

DATES: Comments must be filed by November 7, 2025. If any comments are filed, TBL Group may file a reply by November 21, 2025. If no opposing comments are filed by November 7, 2025, this notice shall be effective on November 8, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments referring to Docket No. MCF 21138 may be filed with the Board either via e-filing on the Board's website or in writing addressed to: Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, send one copy of comments to TBL Group's representative: Gregory A. Ostendorf, Scopelitis, Garvin, Light, Hanson & Feary, P.C., 10 W Market Street, Suite 1400, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Ziehm at (202) 918–5462. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 245–0245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 25, 2025, TBL Group filed an application under 49 U.S.C. 14303 and 49 CFR part 1182, for Board authority for TBL Group to control BTM Coaches, currently an interstate motor passenger carrier, from its sole shareholder, William A. Moberg (Proposed Transaction). (Appl. 1.)

According to the application, TBL Group is a Texas corporation, headquartered at 15734 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, TX 77032. (*Id.*) TBL Group asserts that it is not a federally regulated carrier. (*Id.* at 2.) The application further states that it controls five interstate motor passenger carriers (Affiliated Carriers): GBJ Inc. (GBJ), Echo Tours & Charters, LP (Echo Tours), Echo East Cost Transportation LLC (Echo East), Echo Windy City, LLC (Echo Windy), and Reston Limousine & Travel Service, Inc. (Reston). (*Id.* at 2–5). TBL Group states that GBJ is a Texas corporation doing business as Echo AFC Transportation, AFC Transportation, and Echo AFC Medical Transportation that primarily provides charter and contract shuttle services for companies, non-profits, schools, and tour operators in Houston, Tex., but also provides interstate charter passenger

transportation service. (*Id.* at 2–3.) Echo Tours is described as a Texas limited partnership doing business as Echo Transportation that primarily provides charter and contract shuttle services for companies, non-profits, schools, and tour operators in the metropolitan area of Dallas, Tex., but also provides interstate charter passenger transportation. (Id. at 3.) Echo East is described in the application as a Texas limited liability company that primarily provides interstate and intrastate contract and charter services in the area of Jacksonville, Fla. (*Id.* at 4.) Echo Windy is described as a Texas limited liability company doing business as Echo Windy City Transportation that primarily provides intrastate limousine and charter passenger service in the metropolitan area of Chicago, Ill., but also provides interstate passenger limousine and charter passenger services. (*Id.* at 4.) Reston is described as a Virginia corporation that provides limousine, shuttle, and charter passenger service, interstate and intrastate, in the metropolitan area of Washington, DC (*Id.* at 5.) TBL Group states that, except for GBL, Echo Tours, Echo East, Echo Windy, and Reston, there are no other affiliated interstate carriers with which the TBL Group is involved. (*Id.* at 8.)

The application describes BTM Coaches as a Florida corporation with its primary place of business in Cocoa, Fla. (*Id.* at 6.) TBL Group describes BTM Coaches as primarily providing general charter motor coach and contract bus services to schools/universities, companies, organizations, and groups of individuals for activities such as tours, to/from airport, weddings, athletics, recreation/entertainment, and other activities favoring group transportation. (*Id.* at 7.) The application also states that BTM Coaches provides a limited amount of student home-to-school transportation in the area of Cocoa, Fla. (*Id.*) It also describes BTM Coaches' primary service area as East Central Florida, *i.e.,* the area around Daytona Beach and south to the area around Vero Beach, including Orlando and the various theme parks and resorts, and the cruise terminals at Port Canaveral (collectively, the Service Area). (*Id.*) The application also states that, in providing its services, BTM Coaches utilizes approximately 40 motor coaches, 11 minibuses, and 9 school buses. (*Id.*) It also utilizes approximately 102 drivers. (*Id.*) The application asserts that no authority from the state of Florida is required for the operations of BTM Coaches. (*Id.*)

Under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), the Board must approve and authorize a transaction that it finds consistent with the public interest, taking into consideration at least (1) the effect of the proposed transaction on the adequacy of transportation to the public, (2) the total fixed charges resulting from the proposed transaction, and (3) the interest of affected carrier employees. TBL Group has submitted the information required by 49 CFR 1182.2, including information demonstrating that the proposed transaction is consistent with the public interest under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(7), and a jurisdictional statement under 49 U.S.C. 14303(g) that the aggregate gross operating revenues of the involved carriers exceeded $2 million during a consecutive 12-month period ending not more than six months before the date of the agreement of the parties, *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(5).

TBL Group asserts that granting the application is not expected to have any detrimental impact on the adequacy of transportation services available to the public in the Service Area. (Appl. 9.) TBL Group anticipates that services available for the public will improve as operating efficiencies are realized and additional services and capacity are made available. (*Id.*) TBL Group further states that for the foreseeable future, the services currently provided by BTM Coaches will continue to be provided by BTM Coaches under the same name used to provide such services prior to the Proposed Transaction. (*Id.*) TBL Group asserts that its experience in the same market segments served by BTM Coaches, charter transportation and contract shuttle services, is expected to result in improved operating efficiencies, increased equipment utilization rates, and cost savings derived from economies of scale, all of which will help ensure the provision of adequate service to the public. (*Id.* at 9–10.) TBL Group also asserts that BTM Coaches' Service Area is geographically diverse from the areas served by the Affiliated Carriers except for Echo East. (*Id.* at 12.) TBL Group states that it is estimated that Echo East and BTM Coaches each generate less than five percent of their respective revenues from the overlap in their service areas. (*Id.*) TBL Group also represents that in the overlapping geographic area the services provided by Echo East tend to involve smaller vehicles and shorter moves, while the services provided by BTM Coaches tend to involve larger motor coaches and longer trips and/or longer periods of time. (*Id.* at 13.) In addition, TBL Group asserts that BTM Coaches competes directly with other passenger transportation service providers in the Service Area, which is a very competitive market due to the significant number of national, regional, and local providers operating within that area, including Academy Bus, Lamers Bus Lines, Motor Coach Class A Transportation, Inc., Escot Bus Lines, Empire Coach Lines, Inc., and Mears Transportation, LLC. (*Id.* at 12.)

TBL Group states that the Proposed Transaction would increase fixed charges, in the form of interest expenses, because funds will be borrowed to assist in the financing of the Proposed Transaction. (*Id.* at 10.) TBL Group asserts that the increase will not impact the provision of transportation services to the public. (*Id.*) TBL Group further asserts that it is the current intention of TBL Group to continue the existing operations of BTM Coaches, and as such, the Proposed Transaction is not expected to have substantial impacts on employees or labor conditions. (*Id.*) TBL Group does not expect or contemplate a measurable reduction in force or changes in compensation levels and/or benefits, although staffing redundancies could potentially result in limited downsizing of back-office and/or managerial level personnel. (*Id.*)

Based on TBL Groups' representations, the Board finds that the acquisition as proposed in the application is consistent with the public interest. The application will be tentatively approved and authorized. If any opposing comments are timely filed, these findings will be deemed vacated, and, unless a final decision can be made on the record as developed, a procedural schedule will be adopted to reconsider the application. *See* 49 CFR 1182.6. If no opposing comments are filed by the expiration of the comment period, this notice will take effect automatically and will be the final Board action in this proceeding.

This action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c).

Board decisions and notices are available at *www.stb.gov.*

It is ordered:

1. The Proposed Transaction is approved and authorized, subject to the filing of opposing comments.

2. If opposing comments are timely filed, the findings made in this notice will be deemed vacated.

3. This notice will be effective on November 8, 2025, unless opposing comments are filed by November 7, 2025. If any comments are filed, TBL Group may file a reply by November 21, 2025.

4. A copy of this notice will be served on: (1) the U.S. Department of

Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; (2) the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 10th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530; and (3) the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the General Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Decided: September 18, 2025.

By the Board, Board Members Fuchs, Hedlund, and Schultz.

Kenyatta Clay,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–18471 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. EP 519 (Sub-No. 5)]

Renewal of National Grain Car Council

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice of intent to renew charter.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given that the Surface Transportation Board (Board) intends to renew the charter of the National Grain Car Council (NGCC or Council).

ADDRESSES: A copy of the charter will be available on the Board's website at *https://www.stb.gov/resources/stakeholder-committees/grain-car-council/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeremy Lutes, Designated Federal Officer, at (202) 900–5226. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 245–0245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NGCC functions as a continuing working group to facilitate private-sector solutions and recommendations to the Board on matters affecting grain transportation. The NGCC functions solely as an advisory body and complies with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. 10, and its implementing regulations.

The NGCC consists of approximately 40 voting members, excluding governmental representatives. The membership comprises a balanced representation of individuals knowledgeable in the transportation of grain, including no fewer than 12 members from the Class I railroads (one marketing and one car management representative from each Class I), seven representatives from Class II and III carriers, 14 representatives from grain shippers and receivers, and seven representatives from private car owners and car manufacturers. All voting members of NGCC serve on the Council in a representative capacity on behalf of their respective industry or stakeholder group. The members of the Board are *ex officio* (non-voting) members of the NGCC, and the Vice Chair of the Board is designated as Co-Chair of the NGCC. Representatives from the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Transportation may be invited to serve on the Council in an advisory capacity as *ex officio* (non-voting) members. Non-voting members of NGCC may consist of regular government employees, and, in some circumstances, special government employees.

The NGCC meets at least annually, and meetings are open to the public, consistent with the Government in the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94–409 (1976).

Further information about the NGCC is available on the Board's website (*https://www.stb.gov/resources/stakeholder-committees/grain-car-council/*) and at the General Services Administration's FACA database (*https://facadatabase.gov/*).

Decided: September 19, 2025.

By the Board, Anika Cooper, Director, Office of Chief Counsel.

Zantori Dickerson,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–18458 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. EP 670 (Sub-No. 3)]

Renewal of Rail Energy Transportation Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice of intent to renew charter.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given that the Surface Transportation Board (Board) intends to renew the charter of the Rail Energy Transportation Advisory Committee (RETAC).

ADDRESSES: A copy of the charter is available on the Board's website at *https://www.stb.gov/resources/stakeholder-committees/retac/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth McGrath, Designated Federal Officer, at (202) 748–4566. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 245–0245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: RETAC was established by the Board on September 24, 2007, to provide advice and guidance to the Board, on a continuing basis, and to provide a forum for the discussion of emerging issues and concerns regarding the transportation by rail of energy resources, including, but not necessarily limited to, coal and biofuels (such as ethanol), and petroleum. RETAC functions solely as an advisory body and complies with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. Chapter 10, and its implementing regulations.

RETAC consists of approximately 31 voting members, excluding governmental representatives. The membership embraces a balanced representation of individuals experienced in issues affecting the transportation of energy resources, including no fewer than: 1 representative from each of the 6 Class I railroads; 3 representatives from Class II and III railroads; 3 representatives from coal producers; 5 representatives from electric utilities (including at least one rural electric cooperative and one state- or municipally-owned utility); 4 representatives from biofuel feedstock growers or providers and biofuel refiners, processors, and distributors; 2 representatives from private car owners, car lessors, or car manufacturers; 3 representative from the petroleum shipping industry; 2 representatives from renewable energy sources; and 1 representative from a labor organization. The Committee may also include up to two members with relevant experience but not necessarily affiliated with one of the aforementioned industries or sectors. All voting members of the Committee serve in a representative capacity on behalf of their respective industry or stakeholder groups. The members of the Board are *ex officio* (non-voting) members of RETAC. Representatives from the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Energy, and Transportation, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission may be invited to serve on the Committee in an advisory capacity as *ex officio* (non-voting) members. Non-voting members of RETAC may consist of regular government employees and, in some circumstances, special government employees.

RETAC meets at least twice a year, and meetings are open to the public, consistent with the Government in the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94–409 (1976).

Further information about RETAC is available on the Board's website (*https://www.stb.gov/resources/stakeholder-committees/retac/*) and at the General Services Administration's

FACA database (*https://facadatabase.gov/*).

Decided: September 19, 2025.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Aretha Laws-Byrum,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–18460 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Request To Release Airport Property; Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO), Waterloo, Iowa

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent to rule on request to release airport property for land disposal.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on the release and disposal of one parcel of land at the Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO), Waterloo, Iowa.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this application may be mailed or delivered to the FAA at the following address: Amy J. Walter, Airports Land Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Airports Division, ACE–620G, 901 Locust, Room 364, Kansas City, MO 64106.

In addition, one copy of any comments submitted to the FAA must be mailed or delivered to: Steven Kjergaard, Director of Aviation, Waterloo Regional Airport, 2790 Livingston Lane, Waterloo, IA 50703, (515) 291–4483.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy J. Walter, Airports Land Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Airports Division, ACE–620G, 901 Locust, Room 364, Kansas City, MO 64106, (816) 329–2603, *amy.walter@faa.gov.*

The request to release property may be reviewed, by appointment, in person at this same location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA invites public comment on the request to release approximately 89.16-acres of airport property at the Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO) under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47107(h)(2). The Director of Aviation has requested from the FAA one parcel totaling 89.16-acres of airport property be released from obligations and sold. The FAA determined the request to release and sell this property at the Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO) submitted by the Sponsor meets the procedural requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration and the release and sale of the property does not and will not impact future aviation needs at the airport. The FAA may approve the request, in whole or in part, no sooner than thirty days after the publication of this Notice.

The following is a brief overview of the request:

Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO) is proposing the release and sale of 89.16-acres of airport property. The release of land is necessary to comply with Federal Aviation Administration Grant Assurances that do not allow federally acquired airport property to be used for non-aviation purposes. The sale of the subject property will result in the release of land and surface rights at the Waterloo Regional Airport (ALO) from the conditions of the AIP Grant Agreement Grant Assurances. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47107(c)(2)(B)(i) and (iii), the airport will receive fair market value when the parcel is sold.

Any person may inspect, by appointment, the request in person at the FAA office listed above under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. In addition, any person may request an appointment and inspect the application, notice and other documents determined by the FAA to be related to the application in person at the Waterloo Regional Airport.

Issued in Kansas City, MO, on September 22, 2025.

Rodney N. Joel,

Director, FAA Central Region, Airports Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–18508 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2317]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a New or Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Bird/Other Wildlife Strike Report

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves voluntary reporting of bird/other wildlife strike information following a wildlife strike incident with aircraft. This data becomes part of the publicly available National Wildlife Strike Database. The information to be collected is necessary because it provides critical information that allows the FAA to determine high-risk species, track national trends, evaluate the FAA's wildlife hazard management program, and monitor compliance with Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 139, Section 139.337—Wildlife Hazard Management. Additionally, this essential information allows engine and airframe manufacturers to evaluate the effectiveness of aircraft components. It also helps airports identify and mitigate hazardous species and the location of wildlife attractants, affords a better understanding of strike dynamics, and provides key metrics for an airport to evaluate the effectiveness of its wildlife management program.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by November 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: John Weller, 800 Independence Avenue SW, AAS–300, Washington, DC 20591.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Weller by email at: *john.weller@faa.gov;* phone: (202) 267–3778.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0045.

Title: Bird/Other Wildlife Strike Report.

Form Numbers: 5200–7.

Type of Review: This is a renewal of an information collection.

Background: 14 CFR 139.337, Wildlife Hazard Management, requires the FAA to collect wildlife strike data to develop standards and monitor hazards to aviation. Data identify wildlife strike

control requirements and provide in-service data on aircraft component failure. Pilots, airport operations staff, aircraft and airport maintenance personnel, air traffic controllers, wildlife biologists, and anyone else having knowledge of a strike can report incidents to the FAA, primarily using the online version of FAA Form 5200–7. The data becomes part of the publicly available National Wildlife Strike Database used to enhance safety by airports, airlines, engine and airframe manufacturers, and the FAA.

Respondents: Approximately 19,739 pilots, airport operations staff, aircraft and airport maintenance personnel, air traffic controllers, wildlife biologists, and others with knowledge of a strike.

Frequency: As needed.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 5 Minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 1,645 Hours.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 22, 2025.

Anthony M. Butters,

Manager, Airport Safety Policy Branch, Office of Airports Safety and Standards.

[FR Doc. 2025–18486 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Unmanned and Autonomous Flight Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice; solicitation of nominations for membership.

SUMMARY: The Department solicits nominations for membership to serve on the Unmanned and Autonomous Flight Advisory Committee (UAFAC), which is intended to provide advice to the Secretary of Transportation through the FAA Administrator on policy and technical-level issues related to unmanned and autonomous aviation operations and activities.

DATES: The deadline for nominations for Committee members must be received on or before October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Email all nomination materials to *9-FAA-UAFAC@faa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Kolb, Analyst, Regulatory Planning Branch, Office of Rulemaking, *9-FAA-UAFAC@faa.gov,* 202–267–4441.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: UAFAC was established by the Secretary on January 14, 2025 pursuant to Section 916 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, Public Law 118–63, and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. ch. 10. The purpose of UAFAC is to provide advice on policy and technical-level issues related to unmanned and autonomous aviation operations and activities, including, at a minimum, the following:

a. The safe integration of unmanned aircraft systems and autonomous flight operations into the National Airspace System, including feedback on the following:

(1) The certification and operational standards of highly automated aircraft, unmanned aircraft, and associated elements of such aircraft; and

(2) Coordination of procedures for operations in controlled and uncontrolled Airspace, and communication protocols;

b. The use cases of unmanned aircraft systems, including evaluating and assessing the potential benefits of using unmanned aircraft systems;

c. The development of processes and methodologies to address safety concerns related to the operation of unmanned aircraft systems, including risk assessments and mitigation strategies;

d. Unmanned aircraft system training, education, and workforce development programs, including evaluating aeronautical knowledge gaps in the unmanned aircraft system workforce, assessing the workforce needs of unmanned aircraft system operations, and establishing a strong pipeline to ensure a robust unmanned aircraft system workforce;

e. The analysis of unmanned aircraft system data and trends; and

f. Unmanned aircraft system infrastructure, including the use of existing aviation infrastructure and the development of necessary infrastructure.

In addition, UAFAC will provide advice on equipping and enabling communities to be informed about how unmanned aircraft systems, autonomous aviation operations, and other technologies may operate in ways that are least impactful to those communities.

The Committee is chartered through January 14, 2027 and is subject to renewal every two years. The Committee is expected to meet an estimated three times a year. Unless otherwise required by law or approved by the Secretary, all meetings will be held virtually (or in a hybrid forum that does not require additional use of Federal funds).

In this notice, the Department is soliciting nominations for membership to the Committee. Members are appointed by the Secretary of Transportation. The Committee shall report to the Secretary of Transportation through the FAA Administrator. UAFAC comprises no more than 12 representative members from the following stakeholder groups:

(1) Commercial operators of unmanned aircraft systems;

(2) Unmanned aircraft system manufacturers;

(3) Counter-UAS manufacturers;

(4) FAA-approved unmanned aircraft system service suppliers;

(5) Unmanned aircraft system test ranges under section 44803 of title 49, United States Code;

(6) Unmanned aircraft system physical infrastructure network providers;

(7) Community advocates with safety, privacy, and noise interests related to unmanned and autonomous aviation operations and activities;

(8) Certified labor organizations representing commercial airline pilots, air traffic control specialists employed by the Administration, certified aircraft maintenance technicians, certified aircraft dispatchers, or aviation safety inspectors; and

(9) Academia or a relevant research organization.

Members will serve a 2-year term but may be reappointed. The Department is interested in ensuring membership is balanced fairly in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the Committee.

Process and Deadline for Submitting Nominations: Qualified individuals can self-nominate or be nominated by any individual or organization. To be considered for UAFAC, nominators should submit the following information:

(1) Name, title, and relevant contact information (including phone, fax, and email address) of the individual requesting consideration.

(2) A letter of support from a company, union, trade association, academic, or nonprofit organization on letterhead containing a brief description of why the nominee should be considered for membership.

(3) A short biography of the nominee, including professional and academic credentials.

(4) An affirmative statement that the nominee meets all Committee eligibility requirements and identifies which stakeholder group they would represent.

Please do not send company, trade association, or organization brochures or any other information. Materials submitted should total two pages or less. Should more information be

needed, DOT staff will contact the nominee, obtain information from the nominee's past affiliations, or obtain information from publicly available sources, such as the internet.

Nominations must be received before October 24, 2025. Nominees selected for appointment to the Committee will be notified by return email and by letter of appointment.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 12, 2025.

Brandon Roberts,

Executive Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2025–18472 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Extension of Public Comment Period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SpaceX Starship-Super Heavy Vehicle at Launch Complex 39A, at Kennedy Space Center in Merritt Island, Florida

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Public comment period.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) and FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,* the FAA is announcing the extension of the comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for SpaceX Starship-Super Heavy Vehicle operations at Launch Complex 39A at Kennedy Space Center in Merritt Island, Florida (Draft EIS).

DATES: The public comment period for the Draft EIS will close on September 29, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Draft EIS is available for public review at *https://www.faa.gov/space/stakeholder_engagement/spacex_starship_ksc.* The Draft EIS has been posted and comments will be received through the Federal E-Rulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search for ''FAA–2024–1395'' to retrieve the docket and follow the instructions to submit a comment.

The FAA invites interested parties to submit comments on the Draft EIS. Public comments can be submitted electronically to *www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1395, by postal mail to Ms. Eva Long, FAA Environmental Protection Specialist, c/o Leidos, 2877 Guardian Lane, Virginia Beach, VA 23452.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Draft EIS analyzes:

- Up to 44 Starship-Super Heavy launches per year
- Up to 44 Super Heavy landings per year, to include landings at LC–39A, landing on a droneship in the Atlantic Ocean, or expending in the Atlantic Ocean
- Up to 44 Starship landings per year, to include landings at LC–39A, landing on a droneship in the Atlantic Ocean, or soft-water or hard-water landing with expending or recovery in the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, or Indian Ocean
- Construction of launch, landing, and other associated infrastructure at and in proximity to LC–39A

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the FAA in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, the FAA cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so. All comments received during the comment period will be given equal weight and be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Final EIS.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 22, 2025.

Stacey Molinich Zee,

Manager, Operations Support Branch.

[FR Doc. 2025–18523 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Request To Release Airport Property; Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW), Maquoketa, Iowa

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent to rule on request to release airport property for land disposal.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comments on the release and disposal of one parcel of land at the Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW), Maquoketa, Iowa.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this application may be mailed or delivered to the FAA at the following address: Amy J. Walter, Airports Land Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Airports Division, ACE–620G, 901 Locust, Room 364, Kansas City, MO 64106.

In addition, one copy of any comments submitted to the FAA must be mailed or delivered to: Joshua Boldt, City Manager, City of Maquoketa, 201 E Pleasant Street, Maquoketa, IA 52060, (563) 652–2484.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy J. Walter, Airports Land Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Airports Division, ACE–620G, 901 Locust, Room 364, Kansas City, MO 64106, (816) 329–2603, *amy.walter@faa.gov.*

The request to release property may be reviewed, by appointment, in person at this same location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA invites public comment on the request to release approximately 3.59-acres of airport property at the Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW) under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47107(h)(2). The City Manager has requested from the FAA one parcel totaling 3.59-acres of airport property be released from obligations and sold. The FAA determined the request to release and sell this property at the Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW) submitted by the Sponsor meets the procedural requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration and the release and sale of the property does not and will not impact future aviation needs at the airport. The FAA may approve the request, in whole or in part, no sooner than thirty days after the publication of this Notice.

The following is a brief overview of the request:

Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW) is proposing the release and sale of 3.59-acres of airport property. The release of land is necessary to comply with Federal Aviation Administration Grant Assurances that do not allow federally acquired airport property to be used for non-aviation purposes. The sale of the subject property will result in the release of land and surface rights at the Maquoketa Municipal Airport (OQW) from the conditions of the AIP Grant Agreement Grant Assurances. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47107(c)(2)(B)(i) and (iii), the airport will receive fair market value when the parcel is sold.

Any person may inspect, by appointment, the request in person at the FAA office listed above under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. In addition, any person may request an appointment and inspect the application, notice and other documents

determined by the FAA to be related to the application in person at the Maquoketa Municipal Airport.

Issued in Kansas City, MO, on September 22, 2025.

Rodney N. Joel,

Director, FAA Central Region, Airports Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–18507 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA–2016–0034]

Notice of Petition for Extension of Waiver of Compliance

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document provides the public notice that Portland & Western Railroad, Inc. (PNWR) petitioned FRA for an extension of relief from certain regulations concerning inspection of track with concrete ties.

DATES: FRA must receive comments on the petition by October 24, 2025. FRA will consider comments received after that date to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES:

Comments: Comments related to this docket may be submitted by going to *https://www.regulations.gov* and following the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov;* this includes any personal information. Please see the Privacy Act heading in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document for Privacy Act information related to any submitted comments or materials.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Baker, Railroad Safety Specialist, FRA Operating Practices Division, telephone: 202–308–1440, email: *daniel.baker@dot.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under part 211 of title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this document provides the public notice that by letter dated August 7, 2025 PNWR petitioned FRA for an extension of a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR part 213 (Track Safety Standards). FRA assigned the petition Docket Number FRA–2016–0034.

PNWR requests extended relief from 49 CFR 213.234, *Automated inspection of track constructed with concrete crossties,* which requires railroads to conduct automated inspections to identify rail set deterioration. In lieu of the regulation's requirements, PNWR seeks to continue the practices of the current waiver, including annual training to employees on identifying the signs of and handling rail seat deterioration; bi-annual on-foot track inspections; and annual light and heavy hi-rail geometry vehicle inspections. PNWR requests to continue using this relief on 20.3 miles of track constructed with concrete ties on the Oregon Electric subdivision on which DMU commuter trains operate.

A copy of the petition, as well as any written communications concerning the petition, is available for review online at *www.regulations.gov*.

Interested parties are invited to participate in these proceedings by submitting written views, data, or comments. FRA does not anticipate scheduling a public hearing in connection with these proceedings since the facts do not appear to warrant a hearing. If any interested party desires an opportunity for oral comment and a public hearing, they should notify FRA, in writing, before the end of the comment period and specify the basis for their request.

Communications received by October 24, 2025 will be considered by FRA before final action is taken. Comments received after that date will be considered if practicable.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of FRA's dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its processes. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy*. See also *https://www.regulations.gov/privacy-notice* for the privacy notice of *regulations.gov*.

Issued in Washington, DC.

John Karl Alexy,

Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety, Chief Safety Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18477 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

Notice of Withdrawal and Reissue for Notice of Funding Opportunity for Projects Located Off the Northeast Corridor for the Fiscal Year 2024 Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail Program

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of withdrawal; reissuance of notice.

SUMMARY: On October 2, 2024, FRA published a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of funding and procedures to obtain grant funding for eligible projects located off the Northeast Corridor for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail Program (FSP-National). The full text of the October 2, 2024, NOFO can be found at *www.Grants.gov* using the funding opportunity ID FR–FSP–24–003. In order to comply with subsequent Executive Orders and to incorporate additional funding, FRA is withdrawing the full text of the October 2, 2024, notice and re-issuing a notice for FSP-National. The full text of the reissued NOFO can be found using the funding opportunity ID FR–FSP–23–004. The total funding available for awards under the reissued NOFO is up to $5,070,784,989.

DATES: Applications for funding under this solicitation are due no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) January 7th, 2026. Applications that are incomplete or received after 11:59 p.m. EST January 7th, 2026 will not be considered for funding. FRA reserves the right to modify this deadline. See Section 4 of the reissued NOFO for additional information on the application process.

ADDRESSES: Applicants must submit all application materials, in their entirety, through *www.Grants.gov*. FRA is committed to ensuring that information is available in appropriate alternative formats to meet the requirements of persons who have a disability. If you

require an alternative version of files provided, please contact *FRA-NOFO-Support@dot.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information concerning this notice, grant application submission, and processing questions, please contact *FRA-NOFO-Support@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order to comply with subsequent Executive Orders and to incorporate FY 2025 annual and advanced funding, and additional FY 2022–2024 advanced funding, FRA is withdrawing the full text of the October 2, 2024 NOFO, 89 FR 80304, and re-issuing a notice for FSP-National. The full text of the reissued NOFO can be found at *www.Grants.gov* using the funding opportunity ID FR–FSP–23–004. The total funding available for awards under the reissued NOFO is up to $5,070,784,989.

Robert Andrew Feeley,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–18489 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0764]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V Sarita

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 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0764 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.

[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.

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.

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. 2025–18505 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0766]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V WHAT'S NEXT II

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 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0766 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.

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.

[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.

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. 2025–18501 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0762]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V PTO

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 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0762 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.

[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.

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.

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. 2025–18504 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0763]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V JENNIFER MAY

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 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0763 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.

[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.

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.

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. 2025–18503 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0765]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V Delta Echo 7702

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 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0765 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.

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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.

[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.

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.

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Will my comments be made available to the public?

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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. 2025–18502 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2022–0103; Notice 2]

Hercules Tire & Rubber Company, Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Grant of petition.

SUMMARY: Hercules Tire & Rubber Company, (Hercules), has determined that certain Ironman iMove PT radial tires do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 139, *New Pneumatic Radial Tires for Light Vehicles.* Hercules filed an original noncompliance report on October 26, 2022, and amended the report on November 28, 2022. Hercules subsequently petitioned NHTSA on October 27, 2022, and amended its petition on December 1, 2022, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This document announces the grant of Hercules' petition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jayton Lindley, Safety Compliance Engineer, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, NHTSA, (325) 655–0547.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview: Hercules determined that certain Ironman iMove PT radial tires do not fully comply with paragraph S5.5.1(b) of FMVSS No. 139, *New Pneumatic Radial Tires for Light Vehicles* (49 CFR 571.139).

Hercules filed an original noncompliance report dated October 26, 2022, and amended the report on November 28, 2022, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* Hercules petitioned NHTSA on October 27, 2022, and amended its petition on December 1, 2022, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

Notice of receipt of Hercules's petition was published with a 30-day public comment period, on July 26, 2024, in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 60686). No comments were received. To view the petition and all supporting documents log onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Then follow the online search instructions to locate docket number ''NHTSA–2022–0103.''

II. Tires Involved: Approximately 5,146 Ironman iMove PT radial tires, size 215/55R17, manufactured between March 7, 2022, and May 16, 2022, were reported by the manufacturer.

III. Noncompliance: Hercules explains that the date code portion of the Tire Identification Number (TIN) on the subject tires inaccurately identifies the week of manufacture and, therefore, does not comply with paragraph S5.5.1(b) of FMVSS No. 139 and 49 CFR part 574.5(b)(3). Specifically, the TIN on the subject tires contains a date code in which the first symbol is ''7'' when it should be ''1.''

IV. Rule Requirements: Paragraph S5.5.1(b) of FMVSS No. 139 and 49 CFR 574.5(b)(3) include the requirements relevant to this petition. Each tire (manufactured on or after September 1, 2009) must be labeled with the TIN, as required by 49 CFR part 574.5(b)(3), on the intended outboard sidewall of the tire. The date code, consisting of four numerical symbols, is the final group of the TIN and must identify the tire's week and year of manufacture. The first and second symbols of the date code must identify the week of the year by using ''01'' for the first full calendar week in each year, ''02'' for the second full calendar week, and so on. The third and fourth symbols of the date code must identify the last two digits of the year of manufacture.

V. Summary of Hercules's Petition: The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of Hercules's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by Hercules. They do not reflect the views of the Agency. Hercules describes the subject noncompliance and contends that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

Hercules explains that the subject tires were manufactured in calendar weeks 10–19 of calendar year 2022, therefore the first symbol of the date code portion of the TIN should be ''1.'' However, the tires contain a TIN in which the first symbol of the date code is ''7,'' indicating that the tire was manufactured in calendar weeks 70–79, which do not exist.

Hercules states that other than the incorrect first digit of the date code, all other content within the TIN is accurate and the tires comply with the applicable FMVSS No. 139 performance requirements.

Hercules believes that subject noncompliance will not cause consumers to be misled because the incorrect date code indicates a calendar week that does not exist. For example, if the date code listed on the subject tire is ''7322,'' it indicates that the tire was manufactured in calendar week 73 of the year 2022, which does not exist.

According to Hercules, NHTSA has granted prior petitions in which the noncompliance involves mislabeled or inaccurate date codes because the noncompliance will not confuse or mislead the consumer. Hercules believes that NHTSA's main concern with TINs that are mislabeled or inaccurate is the potential for adverse safety consequences due to consumers using aged tires that are beyond the manufacturer's recommended service life, regardless of the condition of the tire.[1]

Hercules says that the incorrect date code ''cannot be confused with any other reasonably related date code that would lead a consumer to use the subject tires for longer than the recommended time frame.'' Further, Hercules says the date code indicates the correct year that the tire was manufactured, thus the consumer would not be misled about the overall age of the tire.

Hercules says the subject noncompliance is similar to noncompliances in prior petitions that were granted by NHTSA that involved discrepancies in the TIN.[2] Hercules states that there is no risk a consumer would use the subject tire beyond the recommended maximum service life because the year of manufacture indicated by the date code is correct. In the worst-case scenario, Hercules expects that a consumer would contact them or their local tire distributor regarding the accuracy of the date code on the subject tires.

Hercules states that in the event of a recall, it is able to identify the subject tires and notify consumers. Hercules contends that NHTSA has granted prior petitions in which the manufacturer had the ability to identify affected tires if a

[1] *See* Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, 86 FR 47726 (August 26, 2021).

[2] *See* Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc., Grant of Petition, 71 FR 4396 (January 26, 2006), Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc., Grant of Petition, 66 FR 45076 (August 27, 2001).

recall were to occur.[3] Hercules quotes NHTSA as stating, ''The purpose of the date code is to identify the tire so that, if necessary, the appropriate action can be taken in the interest of public safety—such as, a safety recall notice.'' Hercules notes that NHTSA has previously granted a petition for a noncompliance in which a date code was not provided but the manufacturer was able to notify consumers using that TIN with a missing date code.

Hercules concludes by stating its belief that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety and its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

VI. NHTSA's Analysis: In determining inconsequentiality of a noncompliance, NHTSA focuses on the safety risk to individuals who experience the type of event against which a recall would otherwise protect.[4] In general, NHTSA does not consider the absence of complaints or injuries when determining if a noncompliance is inconsequential to safety. The absence of complaints does not mean vehicle occupants have not experienced a safety issue, nor does it mean that there will not be safety issues in the future.[5] Further, because each inconsequential noncompliance petition must be evaluated on its own facts and determinations are highly fact-dependent, NHTSA does not consider prior determinations as binding precedent. Petitioners are reminded that they have the burden of persuading NHTSA that the noncompliance is inconsequential to safety.

NHTSA has evaluated the merits of the petition submitted by Hercules and is granting its request for relief from notification and remedy based on the following three considerations:

1. NHTSA has no basis to believe that the subject tires do not meet the performance and labeling requirements of FMVSS No. 139, except for the incorrect number used for the first digit of the week portion of the TIN.

2. The year portion of the date code is correct, indicating that the tires were manufactured in 2022, therefore consumers can rely on the correct year portion of the date code to determine when it is appropriate to replace their tires in order to avoid using them beyond their recommended life.

3. Hercules stated that they have ensured that the tires can be registered on the Ironman registration site such that Hercules will be able to isolate and identify any affected tires in the event that a safety recall were to be required. NHTSA has verified that the tires may successfully be registered using the incorrect date code.

Lastly, the agency would like to provide additional context to the petitioner's quotation of previous statements made by the agency regarding the purpose of the date code portion of the TIN. The statement quoted by the petitioner was made in the context of responding to a specific petition and not intended to be a general statement regarding the sole purpose of the date code. The date code provides information to consumers about the age of their tires in addition to facilitating the identification of affected tires in the event of a recall.

VII. NHTSA's Decision: In consideration of the foregoing, NHTSA finds that Hercules has met its burden of persuasion that the subject FMVSS No. 139 noncompliance in the affected tires is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. Accordingly, Hercules's petition is hereby granted and Hercules is consequently exempted from the obligation of providing notification of, and a free remedy for, that noncompliance under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, this decision only applies to the subject tires that Hercules no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, the granting of this petition does not relieve tire distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant tires under their control after Hercules notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

(Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8)

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–18475 Filed 9–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

[3] *See* Bridgestone/Firestone Grant of Inconsequentiality Petition, 64 FR 20090 (May 28, 1999); *see also* Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., Grant of Inconsequentiality Petition, 68 FR 16115 (April 2, 2003).

[4] *See Gen. Motors, LLC; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 78 FR 35355 (June 12, 2013) (finding noncompliance had no effect on occupant safety because it had no effect on the proper operation of the occupant classification system and the correct deployment of an air bag); *Osram Sylvania Prods. Inc.; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 78 FR 46000 (July 30, 2013) (finding occupant using noncompliant light source would not be exposed to significantly greater risk than occupant using similar compliant light source).

[5] *See Morgan 3 Wheeler Limited; Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 81 FR 21663, 21666 (Apr. 12, 2016); *see also United States* v. *Gen. Motors Corp.,* 565 F.2d 754, 759 (D.C. Cir. 1977) (finding defect poses an unreasonable risk when it ''results in hazards as potentially dangerous as sudden engine fire, and where there is no dispute that at least some such hazards, in this case fires, can definitely be expected to occur in the future'').

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

Department of Homeland Security

8 CFR Part 214

Weighted Selection Process for Registrants and Petitioners Seeking To File Cap-Subject H–1B Petitions; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

8 CFR Part 214

[CIS No. 2820–25; DHS Docket No. USCIS–2025–0040]

RIN 1615–AD01

Weighted Selection Process for Registrants and Petitioners Seeking To File Cap-Subject H–1B Petitions

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) proposes to amend its regulations governing the process by which U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) selects H–1B registrations for unique beneficiaries for filing of H–1B cap-subject petitions (or H–1B petitions for any year in which the registration requirement is suspended). DHS proposes to implement a weighted selection process that would generally favor the allocation of H–1B visas to higher skilled and higher paid aliens, while maintaining the opportunity for employers to secure H–1B workers at all wage levels, to better serve the Congressional intent for the H–1B program.

DATES: Written comments on the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) must be submitted on or before October 24, 2025. Written comments on the associated information collections 1615–0144 and 1615–0009 must be submitted on or before November 24, 2025. The electronic Federal Docket Management System will accept comments before midnight Eastern time at the end of that day.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the entirety of this proposed rulemaking package, identified by DHS Docket No. USCIS–2025–0040 through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov*. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), the summary of this rule found above may also be found at *https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the website instructions for submitting comments.

Comments submitted in a manner other than via *https://www.regulations.gov,* including emails or letters sent to DHS or USCIS officials, will not be considered comments on the proposed rule and may not receive a response from DHS. Please note that DHS and USCIS cannot accept any comments that are hand-delivered or couriered. In addition, DHS and USCIS cannot accept comments contained on any form of digital media storage devices, such as CDs/DVDs and USB drives. USCIS is also not accepting mailed comments at this time. If you cannot submit your comment by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* please contact the Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, by telephone at (240) 721–3000 for alternate instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Business and Foreign Workers Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Camp Springs, MD 20746; telephone (240) 721–3000 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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Table of Abbreviations

BLS—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
CBA—collective bargaining agreement
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
CPI–U—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOD—U.S. Department of Defense
DOL—U.S. Department of Labor
ETA—Employment and Training Administration
FR—Federal Register
FY—Fiscal Year
HR—human resources
HSA—Homeland Security Act of 2002
INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
LCA—Labor Condition Application for Nonimmigrant Workers
NEPA—National Environmental Policy Act
NPRM—notice of proposed rulemaking
OES—Occupational Employment Statistics
OEWS—Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics
OFLC—Office of Foreign Labor Certification
OMB—Office of Management and Budget
OPQ—Office of Performance and Quality
OPS—Office of Policy and Strategy
PRA—Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995
PRD—Policy Research Division
Pub. L.—Public Law
PWD—prevailing wage determination
RFA—Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980
RIA—regulatory impact analysis
RIN—Regulation Identifier Number
SBA—U.S. Small Business Administration
SCOPS—Service Center Operations
Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
SOC—Standard Occupational Classification
UMRA—Unfunded Mandates Reform Act 1995
U.S.C.—United States Code
USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

I. Public Participation

DHS invites all interested parties to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, comments, and arguments on all aspects of this proposed rule. DHS also invites comments that relate to the economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this proposed rule. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. Comments that will provide the most assistance to USCIS in implementing these changes will reference a specific portion of the proposed rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change. Comments submitted in a manner other than via *https://www.regulations.gov,* including emails or letters sent to DHS or USCIS officials, will not be considered comments on the proposed rule and may not receive a response from DHS.

Instructions: If you submit a comment, you must include the agency name (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services) and the DHS Docket No. USCIS–2025–0040 for this rulemaking. Please note 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 public comment 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 and Security Notice available at *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Docket: For access to the docket and to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* referencing DHS Docket No. USCIS–2025–0040. You may also sign up for email alerts on the online docket to be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

II. Background

A. Purpose and Summary of the Proposed Regulatory Action

DHS proposes to amend its regulations governing the selection process for registrations for H–1B cap subject petitions. Under the existing H–1B registration process, prospective petitioners (also known as registrants) seeking to file H–1B cap-subject petitions must first electronically register for each prospective beneficiary. USCIS then runs the H–1B selection process to randomly select unique beneficiaries based on properly submitted electronic registrations. If the unique beneficiary is randomly selected, then each registrant that registered for that beneficiary receives a registration selection notice and may file an H–1B cap-subject petition on their behalf.

DHS proposes to amend the process through which it selects registrations for unique beneficiaries to move away from a purely random selection process to a weighted selection process. This proposal would cover registrations for petitions subject to the regular cap and those asserting eligibility for the advanced degree exemption. The proposal would also change how USCIS selects petitions in circumstances where USCIS has suspended the registration process (for instance, because of technical issues with the electronic registration system).

Specifically, the proposal would weight registrations (or petitions) for selection generally based on each beneficiary's equivalent wage levels. When random selection is required because USCIS receives more registrations than USCIS projects to be needed to meet the numerical allocations, USCIS would conduct a weighted selection among the registrations for unique beneficiaries (or petitions) received generally based on the highest Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage would equal or exceed for the relevant Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code in the area(s) of intended employment. The proffered wage is the wage that the employer intends to pay the beneficiary.

Under the proposed process, registrations for unique beneficiaries or petitions would be assigned to the relevant OEWS wage level and entered into the selection pool as follows: registrations for unique beneficiaries or petitions assigned wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times, those assigned wage level III would be entered into the selection pool three times, those assigned wage level II would be entered into the selection pool two times, and those assigned wage level I would be entered into the selection pool one time. Each unique beneficiary would only be counted once toward the numerical allocation projections, regardless of how many registrations were submitted for that beneficiary or how many times the beneficiary is entered in the selection pool. This proposed weighting and selection process would not alter the prevailing wage level associated with a given position for U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) purposes, which is informed by a comparison of the requirements for the proffered position to the normal requirements for the occupational classification.[1]

Through the proposed regulatory revisions, DHS aims to implement the numerical cap in a way that incentivizes employers to offer higher wages, or to petition for positions requiring higher skills and higher skilled aliens, that are commensurate with higher wage levels. The proposed process would favor the allocation of H–1B visas to higher skilled and higher paid aliens, while maintaining the opportunity for employers to secure H–1B workers at all wage levels.

B. Legal Authority

The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)'s authority for these proposed regulatory amendments is found in various sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA or the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.,* and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135, 6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.* General authority for issuing this proposed rule is found in section 103(a) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1103(a), which authorizes the Secretary to administer and enforce the immigration and nationality laws and establish such regulations as the Secretary deems necessary for carrying out such authority, as well as section 112 of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 112, which vests all of the functions of DHS in the Secretary and authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations.[2] Further authority for these proposed regulatory amendments is found in:

- Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), which establishes the H–1B nonimmigrant classification;
- Section 214(a)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(a)(1), which authorizes the Secretary to prescribe, by regulation, the time and conditions of the admission of nonimmigrants;
- Section 214(c)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1), which, *inter alia,* authorizes the Secretary to prescribe how an importing employer may petition for nonimmigrant workers, including nonimmigrants described at section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), as well as the form of the petition and the information that an importing employer must provide in the petition;
- Section 214(g) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(g), which, *inter alia,* prescribes the H–1B numerical limitations, various exceptions to those limitations, and the period of authorized admission for H–1B nonimmigrants;
- Section 214(i) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i), which sets forth the definition and requirements of a ''specialty occupation'';
- Section 235(d)(3) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1225(d)(3), which authorizes ''any immigration officer . . . to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence of or from any person touching the privilege of any alien or person he believes or suspects to be an alien to enter, reenter, transit through, or reside in the United States or concerning any matter which is material and relevant to the enforcement of [the INA] and the administration of [DHS]'';

[1] DOL, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.*

[2] Although several provisions of the INA discussed in this NPRM refer exclusively to the ''Attorney General,'' such provisions are now to be read as referring to the Secretary of Homeland Security by operation of the HSA. *See* 6 U.S.C. 202(3), 251, 271(b), 542 note, 552(d), 557; 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(1), (g), 1551 note; *Nielsen* v. *Preap,* 586 U.S. 392, 397 n.2 (2019); *see also* 6 U.S.C. 522 (''Nothing in this chapter, any amendment made by this chapter, or in section 1103 of Title 8, shall be construed to limit judicial deference to regulations, adjudications, interpretations, orders, decisions, judgments, or any other actions of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.'').

• Section 287(b) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1357(b), which authorizes the taking and consideration of evidence ''concerning any matter which is material or relevant to the enforcement of [the INA] and the administration of [DHS]'';

• Section 101(b)(1)(F) of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 111(b)(1)(F), which provides that a primary mission of DHS is to ''ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland'';

• Section 402 of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 202, which charges the Secretary with ''[e]stablishing and administering rules [3] . . . governing the granting of visas or other forms of permission . . . to enter the United States'' and ''[e]stablishing national immigration enforcement policies and priorities''; *see also* HSA sec. 428, 6 U.S.C. 236; and

• Section 451(a)(3) and (b) of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 271(a)(3) and (b), transferring to USCIS the authority to adjudicate petitions for nonimmigrant status, establish policies for performing that function, and set national immigration services policies and priorities.

C. The H–1B Visa Program's Numerical Cap and Exemptions

The H–1B visa program allows U.S. employers to temporarily hire foreign workers to perform services in a specialty occupation, services related to a U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) cooperative research and development project or coproduction project, or services of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling. *See* INA 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b); Immigration Act of 1990, Public Law 101–649, sec. 222(a)(2), 104 Stat. 4978 (Nov. 29, 1990); 8 CFR 214.2(h). A specialty occupation is defined as an occupation that requires the (1) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and (2) attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum qualification for entry into the occupation in the United States. *See* INA 214(i)(l), 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(l).

Congress has established limits on the number of foreign workers who may be granted initial H–1B nonimmigrant visas or status each fiscal year (FY) (commonly known as the ''cap''). *See* INA sec. 214(g), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g). The total number of foreign workers who may be granted initial H–1B nonimmigrant status during any fiscal year may not exceed 65,000. *See* INA sec. 214(g), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g). Certain petitions are exempt from the 65,000 numerical limitation.[4] *See* INA sec. 214(g)(5) and (7), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(5) and (7). The annual exemption from the 65,000 cap for H–1B workers who have earned a qualifying U.S. master's or higher degree may not exceed 20,000 foreign workers. *See* INA sec. 214(g)(5)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(5)(C).

D. Wage Requirement

An H–1B petitioner generally must file with DOL a Labor Condition Application for Nonimmigrant Workers (LCA) attesting, among other things, that it will pay the beneficiary a wage that is either (1) the actual wage that it pays to all other individuals with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question or (2) the prevailing wage for the occupational classification in the area of intended employment based on the best information available at the time of filing the application, whichever is greater.[5] The H–1B petitioner must also attest that it will provide working conditions for the beneficiary that will not adversely affect the working conditions of workers similarly employed. *See* INA sec. 212(n)(1)(A)(i)–(ii), 8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)(A)(i)–(ii); 20 CFR part 655, subpart H. DOL regulations state that the wage requirement includes the employer's obligation to offer benefits and eligibility for benefits provided as compensation for services to the H–1B nonimmigrant on the same basis, and in accordance with the same criteria, as the employer offers to similarly employed U.S. workers. *See* 20 CFR 655.731(c)(3). DOL regulations additionally provide that the employer must afford working conditions to the H–1B beneficiary on the same basis and in accordance with the same criteria as it affords to its U.S. workers who are similarly employed, and without adverse effect upon the working conditions of such U.S. workers. *See* 20 CFR 655.732(a).

The LCA, certified by DOL, requires that the petitioner specify, among other information: The SOC code, the wage that an employer will pay the nonimmigrant worker, the prevailing wage rate for the job opportunity, the source of the prevailing wage rate, and the applicable prevailing wage level for the job opportunity if the OEWS survey is the source of the prevailing wage rate.[6] If there is an applicable collective bargaining agreement (CBA) that was negotiated at arms-length between a union and the employer that contains a wage rate applicable to the occupation, then the CBA must be used to determine the prevailing wage for a petitioner's job opportunity. 20 CFR 655.731(a)(2). In the absence of an applicable CBA, the petitioner generally has the option of determining the prevailing wage by one of three avenues: (1) obtaining a prevailing wage determination (PWD) issued by DOL;[7] (2) obtaining the prevailing wage from an independent authoritative source that satisfies the requirements set forth in 20 CFR 655.731(b)(3)(iii)(B); or (3) obtaining the prevailing wage from another legitimate source of wage information that satisfies the requirements set forth in 20 CFR 655.731(b)(3)(iii)(C). 20 CFR 655.731(a)(2)(ii)(A)–(C). An employer may also elect to rely on a wage determination issued pursuant to the provisions of the Davis Bacon Act, Public Law 107–217 (Aug. 21, 2002), as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a *et seq.,* or the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act of 1965, Public Law 89–286 (Oct. 22, 1965), as amended, 41 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.,* if applicable. 20 CFR 655.731(b)(3)(i). When using the OEWS survey to determine the prevailing wage for a particular job opportunity, the first step is to select the most relevant occupational classification by examining the employer's job opportunity and comparing it to the tasks, knowledge, and work activities generally associated with relevant

[3] Section 102(e) of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 112(e), provides that ''the issuance of regulations by the Secretary shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, except as specifically provided in this chapter, in laws granting regulatory authorities that are transferred by this chapter, and in laws enacted after November 25, 2002.''

[4] Exempt petitions are petitions for (1) employment (or an offer of employment) at an institution of higher education or a related affiliated nonprofit entity, (2) employment (or an offer of employment) at a nonprofit research organization or a government research organization, or (3) H–1B workers who have earned a qualifying U.S. master's degree or higher degree. Also exempt are those petitions for beneficiaries who have previously been counted under the cap, unless eligible for a full 6-years of authorized admission when the petition is filed, and who seek to change jobs or extend their stay during their 6-year period of authorized admission, and those exempt from the 6-year period of authorized admission limitation based on section 104(c) or 106(a) and (b) of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act (AC21), Public Law 106–313, 114 Stat. 1254 (Oct. 17, 2000), as amended by section 11030A of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Public Law 107–273, 116 Stat. 1758 (2002).

[5] An H–1B petition for H–1B2 DOD research and development project positions or services is exempt from the LCA requirement.

[6] DOL, ETA, Form ETA–9035 and ETA–9035e, Labor Condition Application for Nonimmigrant Workers, Items F.a.10–14 (expires Oct. 31, 2027), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/Form%20ETA-9035_exp%2010.31.2027.pdf.*

[7] DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Information and Resources,'' *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/wages* (last visited May 2, 2025).

occupations to ensure that the most relevant occupational code has been selected.[8] Then, the relevant prevailing wage level is selected by comparing the requirements for the job opportunity to the occupational requirements, that is, the tasks, knowledge, skills, and specific vocational preparation (education, training, and experience) generally required for acceptable performance in that occupation.[9] DOL utilizes four prevailing wage levels classified as ''entry,'' ''qualified,'' ''experienced,'' and ''fully competent,'' respectively, relative to the occupation.[10]

E. Need for Reform and Rationale for Proposed Rule

Congressional intent behind creating the H–1B program was, in part, to help U.S. employers fill labor shortages in positions requiring highly skilled or highly educated workers.[11] A key goal of the program at its inception was to help U.S. employers obtain the temporary employees they need to meet their business needs to remain competitive in the global economy.[12] To address legitimate countervailing concerns of the adverse impact foreign workers could have on U.S. workers, Congress enacted a number of measures intended to protect U.S. workers, including the annual numerical limitations. Congress was concerned that a surplus of foreign labor could depress wages for all workers in the long run and recognized the cap as a means of ''continuous monitoring of all admissions.'' [13]

The demand for H–1B workers subject to the annual numerical limitations has exceeded the availability of visa numbers every year for more than a decade.[14] This high demand created a rush of simultaneous submissions at the beginning of the H–1B cap petition period, preventing application of the numerical limitations based solely on the order in which the petitions are received by USCIS. *See Liu* v. *Mayorkas,* 588 F. Supp. 3d 43, 48 (D.D.C. 2022) (discussing the high demand for H–1B visas, the operational challenges USCIS faced administering the H–1B cap because of the high demand, and the creation of the registration requirement).

Congress directed DHS to process earlier-filed petitions before later-filed petitions, *see* INA sec. 214(g)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(3) (stating that aliens who are subject to the numerical limitations will be ''issued visas (or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status) in the order in which the petitions are filed''),[15] but did not define what it means to ''file'' a petition, or how to order petitions that are filed during the same timeframe.

The Secretary has discretion to prescribe rules to fill such gaps in the INA. As noted earlier in this preamble, the Secretary has broad authority to administer and enforce the INA, establish such regulations as the Secretary deems necessary for carrying out such authority, and to prescribe the time and conditions under which an alien may be admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and how an importing employer may petition for nonimmigrant workers. *See* INA secs. 103(a), 214(a)(1), and 214(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1103(a), 1184(a)(1), and 1184(c)(1).

DHS has leveraged these authorities to make significant improvements to the H–1B selection process over the years in response to the high demand, consistent with the purpose and structure of the annual numerical limitations. The registration process, for instance, selects among ''registrations submitted electronically over a designated period of time to ensure the fair and orderly administration of the numerical allocations.'' 84 FR at 896.[16]

DHS's random selection process is a similar type of gap-filling measure. When this process was previously challenged, DHS prevailed.[17] The court observed that ''[i]t is not difficult to envision a scenario where many more petitions arrive on the final receipt date than are needed to fill the statutory cap, and processing them 'in order' . . . may also be random and arbitrary.'' [18] This court importantly held that ''Congress left to the discretion of USCIS how to handle simultaneous submissions'' and ''USCIS has discretion to decide how best to order those petitions.'' [19] In short, DHS has authority to engage in reasoned decision making with regard to how to administer the H–1B petitioning process (including whether to require a registration process as an antecedent procedural step to be eligible to file an H–1B cap-subject petition), and how to best select among simultaneously submitted H–1B registrations or petitions.[20] Congress provided DHS

[8] DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.*

[9] *See id.*

[10] *See id.*

[11] *See* H.R. Rep. 101–723(I) (1990), as reprinted in 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6710, 6721.

[12] *See* Bipartisan Policy Center, ''Immigration in Two Acts,'' at 7 (Nov. 2015), *https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/BPC-Immigration-Legislation-Brief.pdf,* citing H.R. Rep. 101–723(I) supra note 10 at 6721 (''At the time [1990], members of Congress were also concerned about U.S. competitiveness in the global economy and sought to use legal immigration as a tool in a larger economic plan, stating that 'it is unlikely that enough U.S. workers will be trained quickly enough to meet legitimate employment needs, and immigration can and should be incorporated into an overall strategy that promotes the creation of the type of workforce needed in an increasingly global economy.' '').

[13] *See* H.R. Conf. Rep. 101–955, at 126 (1990), as reprinted in 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6784, 6790–91.

[14] Total Number of H–1B Cap Registration Submissions and Selections, FY 2021–FY 2025, USCIS Office of Performance and Quality (OPQ), data queried 3/2025, TRK #17518; Total Number of H–1B Cap-Subject Petitions Submitted, FY 2016–FY 2020, USCIS Service Center Operations (SCOPS), June 2019. *See also* Congressional Research Service, ''Temporary Professional Foreign Workers: Background, Trends, and Policy Issues'' (June 9, 2022), *https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47159* (''Employer petitions for new H–1B workers have routinely exceeded the statutory numerical limits—in some years exceeding limits during the first week or even on the first day that petitions are accepted by USCIS.'').

[15] *See also* Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H–1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens, 84 FR 888, 896 (Jan. 31, 2019) (noting that ''a literal application of this statutory language [to issue visas or otherwise provide H–1B status in the order in which the petitions are filed, down to the second] would lead to an absurd result'' because ''[s]uch a literal application would necessarily mean that processing delays pertaining to a petition earlier in the petition filing order would preclude issuance of a visa or provision of status to all other H–1B petitions later in the petition filing order.'' Therefore, USCIS' ''longstanding approach to implementing the numerical limitation has been to project the number of petitions needed to reach the numerical limitation. . . .'').

[16] DHS notes that the registration process, like the petition process that applies when registration is suspended, faithfully implements INA sec. 214(g)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(3) by, among other things, ensuring that earlier-filed registrations and petitions receive priority over later ones. For instance, in addition to allowing for a more efficient administration of the annual numerical allocations, the process accounts for the possibility that DHS will receive an insufficient number of simultaneously submitted registrations during the initial registration to meet the H–1B regular cap; in such a circumstance, registration will remain open until USCIS has received a sufficient number of registrations for unique beneficiaries to meet the cap. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*); *see also* 84 FR at 896 (explaining that, where an insufficient number of registrations have been received during the initial registration period, USCIS would select all of the registrations properly submitted during the initial registration period, and that registrations submitted after the initial registration would continue to be selected on a rolling basis until such time as a sufficient number of registrations have been received).

[17] *See Walker Macy LLC* v. *USCIS,* 243 F. Supp. 3d 1156 (D. Or. 2017).

[18] *Id.* at 1174.

[19] *Id.* at 1176.

[20] *See Loper Bright Enters.* v. *Raimondo,* 603 U.S. 369, 395 (2024) (explaining that a statute's meaning may be that the agency is authorized to exercise a degree of discretion and empowered to prescribe rules to fill in statutory gaps based on ''reasoned decision making''); *see also Liu* v. *Mayorkas,* 588 F.Supp.3d 43, 55 (D.D.C. 2022) (finding that the registration requirement does not violate the INA, is not ultra vires, and that registration is merely ''an antecedent procedural step to be eligible to file an H–1B cap[-subject] petition''); *Walker Macy LLC* v. *USCIS,* 243 F. Supp. 3d 1156 (D. Or. 2017). DHS acknowledges, as DHS did in the 2020 NPRM, that

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with the authority to better ensure a fair, orderly, and efficient allocation of H–1B cap numbers based on reasoned decision making, including consideration of the overall statutory scheme and purpose of the classification: the selection of highly skilled and paid nonimmigrants in the United States while protecting the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers.

DHS acknowledges that it has implemented regulations over the years that provide for a random selection from all petitions or registrations that occur within a certain timeframe. *See, e.g.,* 70 FR 23775 (May 5, 2005), 84 FR 888 (Jan. 31, 2019). However, while the current random selection of petitions or registrations is reasonable, DHS believes it is neither the optimal, nor the exclusive method of selecting registrations or petitions toward the numerical allocations when more registrations or petitions, as applicable, are simultaneously submitted than projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations. Pure randomization does not serve the ends of the H–1B program or Congressional intent to help U.S. employers fill labor shortages in positions requiring highly skilled workers.[21] Under the current random selection process, in every fiscal year from FY 2019 through FY 2024, petitions for beneficiaries at wage level III and wage level IV were the least represented among all wage levels in cap-subject H–1B filings, both under the regular cap and the advanced-degree exemption.[22]

As discussed previously in this preamble, wage levels are used in determining a prevailing wage for a given occupation in a given location under the OEWS survey based on the education, training, and experience required for the specific position. Wage level I, which DOL has set at approximately the 17th percentile of the OEWS wage distribution for the relevant occupation in the relevant location, applies to positions requiring ''entry'' level workers; wage level II, set at approximately the 34th percentile, applies to positions requiring ''qualified'' workers; wage level III, set at approximately the 50th percentile, applies to positions requiring ''experienced'' workers; and wage level IV, set at approximately the 67th percentile, applies to positions requiring ''fully competent'' workers.[23] In other words, wage levels III and IV—the two wage levels that meet or exceed the median wage (50th percentile) of the OEWS wage distribution for a specific occupation and location—are the least represented wage levels in H–1B petitions under the current process.

DHS believes a better reasoned policy, consistent with the intent of the H–1B statutory scheme, is to utilize the numerical cap in a way that incentivizes a U.S. employer's recruitment of beneficiaries for positions requiring the highest skill levels within the visa classification or otherwise earning the highest wages in an occupational classification and area of intended employment, which generally correlate with higher skill levels. Put simply, because demand for H–1B visas has exceeded the annual supply for more than a decade,[24] DHS prefers that simultaneously submitted registrations for cap-subject H–1B visas be selected in a manner that favors beneficiaries earning the highest wages relative to their SOC codes and area(s) of intended employment.

DHS believes that salary generally is a reasonable proxy for skill level.[25] DHS data show a correlation between higher salaries and higher skill and wage levels.[26] As a position's required skill level increases relative to the occupation, so, too, may the wage level, and necessarily, the corresponding prevailing wage.[27] A proffered wage that corresponds to the prevailing wage rate reflecting a higher wage level is generally a reasonable proxy for the higher level of skill required for the position. DHS recognizes, however, that some employers may choose to offer a higher proffered wage to a certain beneficiary to be more competitive in the H–1B selection process. In that situation, while the proffered wage may not necessarily reflect the skill level required for the position in the strict sense of DOL's PWD, the proffered wage still is a reasonable reflection of the value the employer has placed on that specific beneficiary. DHS believes that an employer who offers a higher wage than required by the prevailing wage level does so because that higher wage is a clear reflection of the beneficiary's value to the employer, which, even if not related to the position's skill level per se, reflects the unique qualities the beneficiary possesses. Accordingly, the changes proposed in this rule would better ensure that the H–1B cap selection process favors relatively higher-skilled, higher-valued, or higher-paid foreign workers rather than continuing to allow numerically-limited cap numbers to be allocated predominantly to workers in lower skilled or lower paid positions.[28]

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in the preamble to the 2019 H–1B Registration final rule, DHS stated that prioritization of registration selection on factors other than degree level, such as salary, would require statutory changes. 85 FR at 69244 (citing 83 FR at 914). As DHS stated in the 2020 NPRM and as explained earlier in this section, however, DHS's interpretation of the statute has changed.

[21] *See* H.R. Rep. 101–723(I) (1990), as reprinted in 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6710, 6721 (stating ''The U.S. labor market is now faced with two problems that immigration policy can help to correct. The first is the need of American business for highly skilled, specially trained personnel to fill increasingly sophisticated jobs for which domestic personnel cannot be found and the need for other workers to meet specific labor shortages.'').

[22] USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY–2018–FY–2024. DOL data downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance*.

[23] *See, e.g.,* Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Aliens in the United States, 85 FR 63872, 63875 (Oct. 8, 2020) (later vacated); Wage Methodology for the Temporary Non-Agricultural Employment H–2B Program, 80 FR 24146, 24148 n.6 (Apr. 29, 2015); Daniel Costa & Ron Hira, Economic Policy Institute, ''H–1B Visas and Prevailing Wage Level'' (May 4, 2020), *https://www.epi.org/publication/h-1b-visas-and-prevailing-wage-levels*.

[24] Total Number of H–1B Cap Registration Submissions and Selections, FY 2021—FY 2025, USCIS OPQ, data queried 3/2025, TRK #17518; Total Number of H–1B Cap-Subject Petitions Submitted, FY 2016–FY 2020, USCIS SCOPS, June 2019. *See also* Congressional Research Service, ''Temporary Professional Foreign Workers: Background, Trends, and Policy Issues'' (June 9, 2022), *https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47159*.

[25] *See* DOL, ETA, ''Wage Methodology for the Temporary Non-Agricultural Employment H–2B Program,'' 76 FR 3452, 3453 (Jan. 19, 2011) (it is a ''largely self-evident proposition that workers in occupations that require sophisticated skills and training receive higher wages based on those skills.''); Daniel Costa & Ron Hira, Economic Policy Institute, ''H–1B Visas and Prevailing Wage Level'' (May 4, 2020), *https://www.epi.org/publication/h-1b-visas-and-prevailing-wage-levels*. (''Specialized skills should command high wages; such skills are typically a function of inherent capability, education level, and experience. It would be reasonable to expect that these workers should receive wages higher than the median wage.'').

[26] For example, in Computer and Mathematical Occupations, the FY 2024 national median salary of H–1B workers for Level I was $89,253; for Level II was $106,000; for Level III was $140,000; and for Level IV was $163,257. USCIS OPQ, SAS PME C3 Consolidated, VIBE, DOL OFLC TLC Disclosure Data, queried 4/2025, TRK #17347.

[27] DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf* (noting that a wage level increase may be warranted if a position's requirements indicate skills that are beyond those of an entry level worker).

[28] *See* Daniel Costa & Ron Hira, Economic Policy Institute, ''H–1B Visas and Prevailing Wage Level'' (May 4, 2020), *https://www.epi.org/publication/h-1b-visas-and-prevailing-wage-levels/* (pointing to data that ''all H–1B employers, but especially the largest employers, use the H–1B program either to hire relatively lower-wage workers (relative to the wages paid to other workers in their occupation) who possess ordinary skills or to hire skilled workers and pay them less than the true market value''); George Fishman, Center for Immigration Studies, ''Elon Musk is Right about H–1Bs'' (Jan. 9,

Ultimately, prioritizing in the previously described manner would incentivize employers to offer higher wages or higher skilled positions to H–1B workers and disincentivize the existing widespread use of the H–1B program to fill lower paid or lower skilled positions without effectively precluding beneficiaries with lower wage levels or entry level positions.[29]

While DHS prefers that cap-subject H–1B visas be allocated in a manner that favors beneficiaries earning the highest wages, DHS also recognizes the value in maintaining the opportunity for employers to secure H–1B workers at all wage levels. In this respect, this proposed rule differs from the wage-based selection rule that DHS finalized in 2021. On November 2, 2020, DHS proposed a rule (85 FR 69236) to amend its regulations governing the process by which USCIS selects H–1B registrations for filing of H–1B cap-subject petitions, or H–1B petitions for any year in which the registration requirement will be suspended. The rule was finalized on January 8, 2021 (2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule, 86 FR 1676), and its implementation was delayed shortly thereafter.[30] However, after the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California vacated it,[31] the rule was subsequently withdrawn and was therefore never implemented.[32] Under the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule, USCIS would have ranked and selected registrations generally based on the highest Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)[33] prevailing wage level that the proffered wage equaled or exceeded for the relevant SOC code and area(s) of intended employment, beginning with level IV and proceeding in descending order with levels III, II, and I. The 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule was expected to result in the likelihood that registrations for level I wages would not be selected, as well as a reduced likelihood that registrations for level II would be selected. 86 FR 1676, 1724 (Jan. 8, 2021). DHS believes the selection process finalized under the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule was a reasonable approach to facilitate the admission of higher skilled or higher paid workers. However, DHS now believes that rule did not capture the optimal approach because it effectively left little or no opportunity for the selection of lower wage level or entry level workers, some of whom may still be highly skilled.[34] Unlike the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule, under this proposed rule, USCIS would assign a weight to—rather than rank and select—registrations generally based on their corresponding OEWS wage level.[35] By engaging in a wage-level-based weighting of registrations for unique beneficiaries, DHS would better ensure that initial H–1B visas and status grants would more likely go to the highest skilled or highest paid beneficiaries, while not effectively precluding those at lower wage levels. Facilitating the admission of higher skilled workers ''would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market,'' consistent with the goals of the H–1B program.[36]

F. Current Selection Process

DHS implemented the electronic H–1B registration process after determining that it could introduce a cost-saving, innovative solution to facilitate the selection of H–1B cap-subject petitions toward the annual numerical allocations. 84 FR 888 (Jan. 31, 2019). Under the current regulation, all petitioners seeking to file an H–1B cap-subject petition must first electronically submit a registration for each beneficiary on whose behalf they seek to file an H–1B cap-subject petition, unless USCIS suspends the registration requirement. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*1*). In February 2024, building on its programmatic experience since implementing the H–1B registration process, DHS amended its regulations to implement a beneficiary-centric selection process for H–1B registrations to ensure each beneficiary would have the same chance of being selected, regardless of the number of registrations submitted on his or her behalf, among other integrity measures. 89 FR 7456 (Feb. 2, 2024). Under this beneficiary-centric selection process, registrations are counted based on the number of unique beneficiaries who are registered. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*). Each unique beneficiary is counted once toward the random selection, regardless of how many registrations are submitted for that beneficiary. *Id.* A prospective petitioner whose registration is selected is eligible to file an H–1B cap-subject petition based on the selected registration during the associated filing period. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*1*).

2025), *https://cis.org/Report/Elon-Musk-Right-about-H1Bs* (noting the benefit of giving preference to prospective H–1B workers who are ''the best and brightest (those promised the highest salaries)''); Norm Matloff, Barron's, ''Where are the 'Best and Brightest?' '' (June 8, 2013), *https://www.barrons.com/articles/SB50001424052748703578204578523472393388746* (''The data show that most of the foreign tech workers are ordinary folks doing ordinary work.''); Norman Matloff, Center for Immigration Studies, ''H–1Bs: Still Not the Best and the Brightest'' (May 12, 2008), *https://cis.org/Report/H1Bs-Still-Not-Best-and-Brightest* (presenting ''data analysis showing that the vast majority of the foreign workers—including those at most major tech firms—are people of just ordinary talent, doing ordinary work.''); Adam Ozimek, Connor O'Brien, & John Lettieri, Economic Innovation Group, ''Exceptional by Design'' (Jan. 2025), *https://eig.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Exceptional-by-Design.pdf* (''Wages are a clear expression of the value firms expect a worker to contribute, yet the H–1B gives no preference to workers with higher salary offers.'').

[29] *See* Daniel Costa & Ron Hira, Economic Policy Institute, ''H–1B Visas and Prevailing Wage Level'' (May 4, 2020), *https://www.epi.org/publication/h-1b-visas-and-prevailing-wage-levels/*.

[30] The rule was scheduled to go into effect on March 9, 2021. On February 8, 2021, DHS issued a final rule delaying the effective date of the H–1B Selection Final Rule to December 31, 2021. Modification of Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File Cap-Subject H–1B Petitions; Delay of Effective Date, 86 FR 8543 (Feb. 8, 2021).

[31] *Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.* v. *DHS,* No. 4:20–cv–07331, 2021 WL 4198518 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2021) (vacating the rule as improperly issued but not reaching the merits of plaintiffs' alternative arguments).

[32] Following several months of litigation, on September 15, 2021, the court vacated the rule and remanded the matter to DHS and DHS subsequently withdrew the rule. On December 22, 2021, DHS issued a final rule to withdraw the final rule published on January 8, 2021, because that rule had been vacated by a Federal district court. Modification of Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File Cap-Subject H–1B Petitions, Implementation of Vacatur, 86 FR 72516 (Dec. 22, 2021).

[33] The 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule referred to the OES wage level based on terminology used at the time. However, the OES program has since started using the name Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS). *See https://www.bls.gov/oes/notices/2023/occupational-employment-and-wage-statistics-oews.htm* (last visited May 2, 2025).

[34] For example, an entry level (level I) worker in an occupation classified by the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) as a Job Zone 5 occupation, which generally requires a graduate degree, may be higher skilled than a qualified (level II) worker in a Job Zone 4 occupation, which generally requires a bachelor's degree. *See* O*NET Online, ''Job Zones Overview,'' *https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/zones* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025). O*NET, which maintains a database of occupational information, is developed under the sponsorship of ETA. *See* O*NET Online, ''About O*NET,'' *https://www.onetcenter.org/overview.html* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

[35] The weighted selection method proposed in this rule is similar to an ''alternative'' approach that DHS described (and requested public comments on) in the 2020 NPRM. 85 FR 69236, 69242 (Nov. 2, 2020). As DHS received only one responsive comment, which offered no substantive rationale in support of or against the alternative approach, DHS declined to consider it further in the final rule. 86 FR 1676, 1709 (Jan. 8, 2021).

[36] *See* Muzaffar Chishti & Stephen Yale-Loehr, Migration Policy Institute, ''The Immigration Act of 1990: Unfinished Business a Quarter-Century Later'' (July 2016), *https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/1990-Act_2016_FINAL.pdf* (''Sponsors of [the Immigration Act of 1990, which created the H–1B program as it exists today,] believed that facilitating the admission of higher-skilled immigrants would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market.'').

USCIS monitors the number of H–1B registrations for unique beneficiaries it receives during the announced registration period. At the conclusion of that period, if more registrations for unique beneficiaries are submitted than projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations, USCIS randomly selects from among unique beneficiaries for whom registrations were properly submitted, the number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the H–1B numerical allocations. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*) and (*6*). Under this random H–1B registration selection process, USCIS first selects from a pool of all unique beneficiaries, including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption, a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the regular cap. *Id.* Then from the remaining unselected beneficiaries who are eligible for the advanced degree exemption, USCIS selects a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to meet this exemption. *Id.*

A prospective petitioner that properly registered for a beneficiary who is selected is notified of the selection and instructed that the petitioner is eligible to file an H–1B cap-subject petition for the beneficiary named in the selected registration within a filing period that is at least 90 days in duration. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*3*). When registration is required, a petitioner seeking to file an H–1B cap-subject petition is not eligible to file the petition unless the petition is based on a valid, selected registration for the beneficiary named in the petition.[37] 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*).

In the event that there is an insufficient number of unique beneficiaries during the annual initial registration period to meet the number projected as needed to reach the numerical limitation, USCIS would select all of the unique beneficiaries for whom registrations were properly submitted during the initial registration period and notify all of the registrants that they may proceed with the filing of an H–1B cap-subject petition based on their selected registration(s). 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*) and (*6*). USCIS would keep the registration period open beyond the initial registration period, allowing for the submission of registrations for additional beneficiaries, until it determines that a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries have registrations properly submitted on their behalf to reach the applicable numerical limitations. *Id.* When necessary, USCIS may randomly select the remaining number of unique beneficiaries deemed necessary to meet the applicable numerical limitation from among the registrations for unique beneficiaries received on the final registration date. *Id.*

The current selection process also allows for selection based solely on the submission of petitions in any year in which the registration process is suspended due to technical or other issues. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iv)(B). That process also allows for random selection in any year in which the number of petitions received on the final receipt date exceeds the number projected to meet the applicable numerical limitation. *Id.*

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

DHS proposes to amend the way USCIS selects unique beneficiaries, and the registrations submitted on their behalf for H–1B cap-subject petitions (or petitions, if the registration process is suspended), including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption, as follows.

A. Required Information on the Registration and the Petition

For purposes of the weighting and selection process proposed in this rulemaking, a registrant would be required to select the box for the highest OEWS wage level (''wage level IV,'' ''wage level III,'' ''wage level II,'' or ''wage level I'') that the beneficiary's proffered wage generally equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment.[38] *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). The registrant would also be required to provide the appropriate SOC code of the proffered position and the area of intended employment that served as the basis for the OEWS wage level indicated on the registration, in addition to any other information required on the electronic registration form (and on the H–1B petition) as specified in form instructions. The proffered wage,[39] SOC code, and area(s) of intended employment would all be indicated on the LCA filed with the petition. While an LCA is not a requirement for registration, a valid registration must represent a bona fide job offer (*see* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii)), and each prospective petitioner must make the necessary certifications (*see* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*)), when submitting a registration, which, among other things, include that the registration is based on a bona fide job offer and that the prospective petitioner intends to file an H–1B petition on behalf of the beneficiary named in the registration if the beneficiary is selected. Therefore, DHS expects each prospective petitioner to know and be able to provide the relevant equivalent wage level and SOC code when submitting a registration.

For registrants relying on a prevailing wage that is not based on the OEWS survey, if the proffered wage were less than the corresponding level I OEWS wage, the registrant would select the ''wage level I'' box on the registration form. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). If the proffered wage is expressed as a range, the registrant would select the OEWS wage level that the lowest wage in the range will equal or exceed. This helps ensure fairness and prevents employers from artificially inflating a beneficiary's selection odds. If the H–1B beneficiary would work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent, the registrant would select the box for the lowest equivalent wage level among the corresponding wage levels for each of those locations or each of those positions and would list the location corresponding to that lowest equivalent wage level as the area of intended employment.[40] *Id.* For example, if the beneficiary would work as a software developer (SOC code 15–1252) with a proffered wage of $175,000 in both Sacramento, California, where such wage exceeds wage level IV, and San Francisco, California, where the highest level that such wage meets or

[37] During the initial filing period, if USCIS does not receive a sufficient number of petitions projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations, USCIS will select additional unique beneficiaries, or reopen the registration process, as applicable, to receive registrations for the number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*7*).

[38] While wage levels on many registrations are likely to be based on the OEWS prevailing wage, in some circumstances (as discussed in this proposed rule), the registrant would derive the appropriate wage level based on the provisions of this rule. For example, where the prevailing wage is based on a private wage survey and lower than OEWS wage level I, the registrant would select level I, or where there is insufficient OEWS wage data, the registrant would derive the appropriate wage level based on the DOL 2009 Prevailing Wage Guidance.

[39] The proffered wage is the wage that the employer intends to pay the beneficiary. On the LCA, the proffered wage is the ''wage rate paid to nonimmigrant workers.'' DOL, ETA, Form ETA–9035 and ETA–9035E, Labor Condition Application for Nonimmigrant Workers, Item F.a.10 (expires Oct. 31, 2027), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/Form%20ETA-9035_exp%2010.31.2027.pdf*.

[40] Providing the area of intended employment that corresponds to the lowest equivalent wage level at registration would not preclude the registrant, if selected and eligible to file a petition, from listing any additional concurrent work location(s) on the petition.

exceeds would be wage level II, the registrant would select the ''wage level II'' box on the registration form and list San Francisco as the area of intended employment.[41] The proposal to require a registrant to select the lowest among the corresponding wage levels if a beneficiary would work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent, is meant to prevent gaming of the weighted selection process. This removes a potential incentive to inflate wage levels through strategic location or position choices and helps ensure integrity of the selection process.[42]

DHS recognizes that some occupations do not have current OEWS prevailing wage information available on DOL's Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) Wage Search website.[43] In the limited instance where there is no current OEWS prevailing wage information for the proffered position, such that there are not four wage levels for the occupational classification or there are not wage data for the area of intended employment, the registrant would follow DOL guidance on PWDs to determine which OEWS wage level to select on the registration.[44] DHS expects each registrant would be able to identify the appropriate SOC code for the proffered position because all petitioners are required to identify the appropriate SOC code for the proffered position on the LCA, even when there are no applicable wage level data available or the OEWS survey is not used as the prevailing wage source on the LCA. Using the SOC code and the previously mentioned DOL guidance, all registrants would be able to determine the appropriate OEWS wage level for purposes of completing the registration, regardless of whether they were to specify an OEWS wage level or utilize the OEWS program as the prevailing wage source on an LCA.

The information required for the registration process provided in proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*) would also be collected on the petition, regardless of whether USCIS suspends the registration requirement. Specifically, in accordance with form instructions each petitioner would be required to select the highest OEWS wage level on the petition that the beneficiary's proffered wage generally equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iv)(B). If the beneficiary's proffered wage is lower than OEWS wage level I, because it is based on a prevailing wage from another legitimate source (other than OEWS) or an independent authoritative source, the petitioner must select ''wage level I.'' *Id.* If the beneficiary will work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the petitioner is an agent, the petitioner must select the lowest corresponding OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage will equal or exceed. *Id.* Where there is no current OEWS prevailing wage information for the beneficiary's proffered position, the petitioner must select the appropriate wage level that corresponds to the requirements of the beneficiary's proffered position using DOL's prevailing wage guidance. *Id.* The petitioner must also provide the SOC code of the proffered position in accordance with form instructions. The OEWS wage level selected on the petition must reflect the corresponding OEWS wage level as of the date that the registration underlying the petition was submitted. However, if the registration process is suspended, the OEWS wage level selected must reflect the corresponding OEWS wage level as of the date that the petition is submitted. Petitioners must submit evidence of the basis of the wage level selected on the registration as of the date that the registration underlying the petition was submitted, or, in the case of suspended registration, as of the date the petition is submitted. Such evidence could include, but is not limited to, a printout from the DOL OFLC Wage Search website for the beneficiary's SOC code and area(s) of intended employment as of the relevant date.

B. Process for Weighting and Selecting Registrations

With regard to selection of unique beneficiaries and the registrations submitted on their behalf, because the beneficiary-centric selection process is needed to prevent unscrupulous actors from unfairly increasing the odds that a beneficiary would be selected, DHS proposes to implement a wage-based selection process that would operate in conjunction with the existing beneficiary-centric selection process. Under this process the number of registrations submitted on a beneficiary's behalf does not impact his or her chance of being selected. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*).

Specifically, USCIS would continue to count registrations based on the number of unique beneficiaries who are registered. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*). When a random selection of registrations is necessary, DHS proposes that USCIS would enter each unique beneficiary into the selection pool in a weighted manner based on an assigned OEWS wage level. USCIS would assign each unique beneficiary an OEWS wage level based on the lowest OEWS wage level among all registrations submitted on the beneficiary's behalf. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*). Under this provision, where only one registration is submitted on a beneficiary's behalf, USCIS would assign the beneficiary to the OEWS wage level entered by the registrant in accordance with the form instructions. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*) and (*ii*). However, for example, a beneficiary for whom a level I registration and a level IV registration have been submitted would be assigned to wage level I for the purpose of weighted selection. The proposal to assign the beneficiary to the lowest OEWS wage level among all of the registrations submitted on his or her behalf is intended to remove an incentive for multiple registrants to submit frivolous registrations with artificially high wage levels in an attempt to unfairly increase a beneficiary's chances of selection.[45]

If more unique beneficiaries had registrations properly submitted on their behalf during the annual initial registration period than projected as needed to reach the applicable numerical allocation, USCIS would

[41] *See* DOL, ''OFLC Wage Search,'' Software Developer, Sacramento, CA, *https://flag.dol.gov/wage-data/wage-search* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025); DOL, ''OFLC Wage Search,'' Software Developer, San Francisco, CA, *https://flag.dol.gov/wage-data/wage-search* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

[42] For instance, in the case of multiple positions, if DHS were to instead require registrants to select the box for the highest corresponding OEWS wage level that the proffered wage were to equal or exceed, then a petitioner could place the beneficiary in a lower paying position for most of the time and a higher paying position for only a small percent of the time, but use that higher paying position to increase their chances of being selected in the registration process. Similarly, in the case of multiple locations, a petitioner could place the beneficiary in a higher paying locality for only a small percent of time but use that higher paying locality to increase their chances of being selected in the registration process.

[43] OFLC, a component of DOL, administers the OFLC Wage Search for OEWS prevailing wage information at *https://flag.dol.gov/wage-data/wage-search* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

[44] DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.*

[45] For instance, if USCIS were to instead assign a beneficiary to the highest wage level among all the registrations submitted on his or her behalf, or even an average of such wage levels, an unscrupulous employer might have an incentive to work with another entity to submit a frivolous level IV registration on the beneficiary's behalf to increase his or her chance of selection.

enter each unique beneficiary into the selection pool in a weighted manner as follows: a beneficiary assigned wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times, a beneficiary assigned wage level III would be entered into the selection pool three times, a beneficiary assigned wage level II would be entered into the selection pool two times, and a beneficiary assigned wage level I would be entered into the selection pool one time. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) and (5)(*ii*). The random selection would be computer-generated and would only select a unique beneficiary one time, regardless of how many registrations were submitted for that beneficiary or how many times the beneficiary is entered in the selection pool.

During an annual initial registration period that will last a minimum of 14 calendar days (and start at least 14 calendar days before the earliest date on which H–1B cap-subject petitions may be filed for a particular fiscal year), if there are fewer unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations on their behalf than projected to reach the regular cap, USCIS would select all registrations properly submitted. This would be regardless of the wage level. USCIS would thereafter continue to accept registrations until it determined a final registration date to ensure a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries projected to reach the regular cap. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*). If more unique beneficiaries had registrations properly submitted on their behalf on the final registration date than needed to reach the regular cap, USCIS would select unique beneficiaries from among those registrations properly submitted on the final registration date in a weighted manner based on the beneficiary's assigned wage level as described previously. *Id.*

Thereafter, USCIS would complete the same weighting and selection process to meet the advanced degree exemption. If a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries had registrations properly submitted on their behalf during the annual initial registration period than projected as needed to reach the advanced degree exemption, USCIS would select unique beneficiaries who are eligible for the advanced degree exemption in a weighted manner on the basis of the beneficiary's assigned wage level. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*ii*). During the annual initial registration period, if fewer unique beneficiaries had registrations properly submitted on their behalf than projected as needed to reach the advanced degree exemption, USCIS would select all registrations properly submitted during the annual initial registration period, regardless of wage level, and would continue to accept registrations until it were to determine a final registration date based on the submission of registrations for a sufficient number for unique beneficiaries to reach the advanced degree exemption. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*i*). If more unique beneficiaries had registrations properly submitted on their behalf on the final registration date than are needed to reach the advanced degree exemption, USCIS would select unique beneficiaries from among those registrations properly submitted on the final registration date in a weighted manner based on the beneficiary's assigned wage level as described previously. *Id.*

If a beneficiary is selected, each registrant that properly submitted a registration on that beneficiary's behalf would be notified of the beneficiary's selection and would be eligible to file a petition on that beneficiary's behalf during the applicable petition filing period. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*).

C. Process for Selecting Petitions in the Event of Suspended Registration

With regard to petition selection if the electronic registration process were suspended, DHS proposes that USCIS would assign each petition to the equivalent OEWS wage level selected in accordance with form instructions. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iv)(B). In the event of suspended registration, if more petitions are received on the final receipt date than projected as needed to reach the applicable numerical limitation, USCIS would weight and select the petitions received as follows: a petition assigned to wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times, a petition assigned to wage level III would be entered into the selection pool three times, a petition assigned to wage level II would be entered into the selection pool two times, and a petition assigned to wage level I would be entered into the selection pool one time. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iv)(B)(*1*) and (*2*).

D. H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Filing Following Registration

Unless registration is suspended, a petitioner would be eligible to file an H–1B petition for a beneficiary who may be counted under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act, or eligible for exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act, only if the petition is based on a valid selected registration. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*). An H–1B petition filed on behalf of a beneficiary would have to contain and be supported by the same identifying information and position information, including SOC code, provided in the selected registration and indicated on the LCA used to support the petition. *Id.* Such petition would also have to include a proffered wage that equals or exceeds the prevailing wage for the corresponding OEWS wage level in the registration for the SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment.[46] *Id.* DHS recognizes that a beneficiary may have multiple work locations. While the electronic registration would require the registrant to list only one work location—specifically, the work location corresponding to the lowest equivalent wage level as the area of intended employment—the petition would have to list all addresses where the beneficiary will work. If the area of intended employment provided in the registration is not listed in the petition, USCIS may, in its discretion, determine that a change in the area(s) of intended employment would be permissible, provided such change is consistent with a bona fide job offer at the time of registration, as discussed in greater detail later in this preamble.

E. Process Integrity

As is currently required, the entity submitting a registration and/or petition would be required to certify the veracity of the contents of such submissions. If USCIS were to determine that the statement of facts contained on the registration or petition submission was inaccurate, fraudulent, materially misrepresents any fact, or was not true and correct, USCIS would deny the petition or, if approved, would revoke the petition approval. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii) and (11)(iii)(A)(*2*). In addition, USCIS would deny (or revoke, if approved) an H–1B cap-subject petition if it were not based on a valid selected registration for the beneficiary named or identified in the petition. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii) and (11)(iii)(A)(*6*). DHS proposes to revise 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii) to clarify that a valid registration must represent a bona fide job offer. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii).

As stated previously, the proposed rule would require an H–1B petition filed after registration selection to contain and be supported by the same

[46] In circumstances where the prevailing wage is based on a private wage survey and is lower than level I, the proffered wage on the H–1B petition would need to equal or exceed the prevailing wage reflected in the private survey used by the registrant to register the beneficiary at OEWS level I.

identifying information and position information, including SOC code, provided in the selected registration and indicated on the LCA used to support the petition. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*). Such petition must also include a proffered wage that equals or exceeds the prevailing wage for the corresponding OEWS wage level in the registration for the SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment as described in 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*). These requirements are necessary to prevent unscrupulous actors from entering information at the registration stage to increase their chance of selection without intending to employ the beneficiary under the same terms indicated at registration. DHS also expects that the area of intended employment provided at registration would be reflected as a worksite in the subsequently filed petition. However, recognizing that there are legitimate reasons that an intended work location might change between the time of registration and the time of filing the petition, DHS is proposing that USCIS may, in its discretion, find that a change in the area(s) of intended employment would be permissible, provided such change is consistent with a bona fide job offer at the time of registration. For instance, an employer with multiple offices might decide to place the beneficiary at a different office than originally intended at a wage that equals or exceeds the same equivalent wage level for the new location as that indicated on the registration. *See id.*

DHS also recognizes that there are legitimate reasons that a petition would list more work locations than the intended work location listed on the registration, namely, when the beneficiary would work in multiple locations or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent and is required to list the location with the lowest corresponding wage level. Using the earlier example of the beneficiary who would work in both Sacramento, California and San Francisco, California where the registration only listed San Francisco as the area of intended employment but the petition would list both Sacramento, California and San Francisco, California as work locations, USCIS would not consider this to be a ''change in the area(s) of intended employment'' under proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*).

Additionally, under the existing registration system, petitioners must already certify that each registration they submit reflects a legitimate job offer, and this rule would revise 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii) to clarify that a valid registration must represent a bona fide job offer.[47] As such, each registrant should be able to identify the appropriate SOC code and wage level for the proffered position at the registration stage. The requirements enumerated at proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*) are necessary for program integrity and align with existing job offer requirements.

The proposed rule would also allow USCIS to deny a subsequent new or amended petition filed by the petitioner, or a related entity, on behalf of the same beneficiary if USCIS were to determine that the filing of the new or amended petition was part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase the odds of selection during the registration (or petition, if applicable) selection process, such as by reducing the proffered wage to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the original registration or petition. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(iii). In this context, attempting to ''unfairly increase the odds of selection'' generally refers to attempting to derive the benefit from the increased chance of selection associated with a higher corresponding wage level without having a bona fide job offer at the corresponding wage level selected by the registrant during registration. Additionally, a new or amended petition containing a proffered wage equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the original registration or petition may reveal an attempt to ''unfairly increase the odds of selection'' or indicate that the registration or petition did not in fact represent a bona fide job offer, which would violate the requirement that a valid registration represents a bona fide job offer. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii).

DHS included the previously referenced example of reducing the proffered wage to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the original registration or petition in the text of proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(iii) for illustrative purposes, but it is not the only scenario that could lead to a determination that a new or amended petition was part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase the odds of selection during the selection process. Similarly, if the new or amended petition included the same proffered wage but changed the work location such that the proffered wage now corresponded to a lower OEWS wage level for the new location than the level indicated on the registration, USCIS could consider that change in determining whether the new or amended petition was part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase the odds of selection. On the other hand, USCIS would not deny a new or amended petition solely on the basis of a different proffered wage or location if the wage continues to meet or exceed the same OEWS wage level as listed on the original petition. USCIS would consider the totality of the circumstances when determining whether to deny a new or amended petition filed in these scenarios.

If the new or amended petition were already approved, the proposed regulation would similarly allow USCIS to revoke approval of such petition on notice if it determines that the filing of the petition is part of the petitioner's (or related entity's) attempt to unfairly increase the odds of selection during the registration or petition selection process, as applicable, such as by reducing the proffered wage to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the registration, or the original petition if the registration process was suspended. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(11)(iii)(A)(*8*). USCIS would not, however, revoke approval solely based on a different proffered wage if that wage meets or exceeds the same corresponding OEWS wage level as listed on the original petition.

Similar to how USCIS considers ''related entity'' for purposes of the bar on multiple cap-subject H–1B filings under 8 CFR 214.2(h)(2)(i)(G), a ''related entity'' under proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(iii) and (11)(iii)(A) may include a parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate company, but would not be limited to only those companies that are legally related to the petitioner through corporate ownership and control. Some factors relevant to relatedness may include familial ties, proximity of locations, leadership structure, employment history, similar work assignments, and substantially similar supporting documentation. USCIS would consider the totality of the circumstances when determining whether a new or subsequent petitioner is a ''related entity.''[48]

[47] In this context, a ''legitimate job offer'' and a ''bona fide job offer'' mean the same thing. DHS proposes to use the phrase ''bona fide job offer'' to more closely align with the definition of a ''United States employer'' at 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(ii), which requires that the employer have ''a bona fide job offer for the beneficiary to work within the United States.''

[48] *See* USCIS, Policy Memorandum, PM–602–0159, *Matter of S- Inc.,* Adopted Decision 2018–02 (AAO Mar. 23, 2018).

F. Severability

DHS is proposing that the provisions of this rule be severable from one another as well as severable from the registration requirement more broadly and the beneficiary-centric selection methodology. Should DHS issue a final rule based on this proposed rule, and after any such rule goes into effect, if any of the revisions of that final rule to provisions in 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8), (10), and (11) are found to be invalid or unenforceable by their terms or as applied to any person or circumstance, DHS intends that they should nevertheless be construed so as to continue to give the maximum effect to the provision(s) permitted by law, unless any such provision is held to be wholly invalid and unenforceable, in which event the revision(s) should be severed from the remainder of the provisions and the holding should not affect the other provisions or the application of those other provisions. For instance, the rule's provisions for weighting and selecting registrations are intended to be severable from the rule's provisions for weighting and selecting petitions. For example, if the rule is finalized as proposed, and the provisions pertaining to weighted selection of petitions (if the registration process is suspended) are enjoined or vacated, DHS intends for those provisions to be severable, to the greatest extent possible, from the provisions pertaining to weighted selection of registrations. Because these are alternative methods of selection, depending on whether registration is required or the registration process is suspended, the provisions pertaining to weighted selection of registrations can and would be administered independently from the provisions pertaining to weighted selection of petitions. Similarly, this rule's provisions for weighting and selecting registrations and petitions (as applicable) are intended to be severable from existing regulations on H–1B registration generally and beneficiary-centric registration in particular.

Although DHS does not propose to codify a severability clause in the regulatory text, the Department wishes to emphasize its intent for the provisions of this rule to be severable. The absence of codified severability language is solely to avoid potential confusion within 8 CFR 214.2, which governs a wide range of nonimmigrant classifications beyond the H–1B program and already contains multiple other severability provisions. The absence of a proposed severability provision in the regulatory text associated with this rulemaking is intended to maintain regulatory text that is more readable and streamlined, but it should not be taken to suggest that DHS's intent regarding severability is any different here than it would be in connection with a rule containing a severability clause.

IV. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

A. Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation) directs agencies to significantly reduce the private expenditures required to comply with Federal regulations and provides that ''any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations.''

This rule has been designated a ''significant regulatory action'' that is economically significant, under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This rule is not an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because it is being issued with respect to an immigration-related function of the United States. The rule's primary direct purpose is to implement or interpret the immigration laws of the United States (as described in INA sec. 101(a)(17), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)) or any other function performed by the U.S. Federal Government with respect to aliens. See OMB Memorandum M–25–20, ''Guidance Implementing Section 3 of Executive Order 14192, titled 'Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation' '' (Mar. 26, 2025).

Summary of Changes

As discussed in the preamble, the purpose of this NPRM is to amend DHS regulations governing the process by which USCIS selects H–1B registrations for filing of H–1B cap-subject petitions (or H–1B petitions for any year in which the registration requirement will be suspended), by implementing a process in which all unique beneficiaries, while still randomly selected, would be weighted generally according to the highest OEWS wage level that the proffered wage equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. Specifically, USCIS would weight and select each unique beneficiary (or petition, if registration is suspended) as follows: a beneficiary (or petition) assigned to wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times, a beneficiary (or petition) assigned to wage level III would be entered into the selection pool three times, a beneficiary (or petition) assigned to wage level II would be entered into the selection pool two times, and a beneficiary (or petition) assigned to wage level I would be entered into the selection pool one time.

For the 10-year implementation period of the rule (FY2026 through FY2035), DHS estimates the annual costs would be about $30 million. DHS estimates the annual net benefits (undiscounted) would be approximately $472 million in FY2026, $974 million in FY2027, $1,476 million in FY2028, and $1,978 million in each year from FY2029 through FY2035. DHS estimates the annualized net benefits of the rule would be about $1,642 million at 3 percent and $1,594 million at 7 percent. DHS estimates the annual transfers (undiscounted) would be approximately $858 million in FY2026, $1,717 million in FY2027, $2,575 million in FY2028, and $3,434 million in each year from FY2029 through FY2035. DHS estimates the annualized transfers of the rule would be about $2,859 million at 3 percent and $2,778 million at 7 percent.

Table 1 provides a detailed summary of estimated quantifiable and unquantifiable impacts of the proposed rule.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS AND IMPACTS OF THE NPRM

Proposed rule provisions	Description of the proposed change to provisions	Estimated costs/transfers of provisions	Estimated benefits of provisions
1. Required Information on the Registration.	A registrant would be required to select the box for the highest OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's wage generally equals or exceeds and also would be required to provide the SOC code for the proffered position and the area of intended employment that served as the basis for the OEWS wage level indicated on the registration.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ DHS estimates proposed costs would be $15 million due to the additional time burden associated with the registration tool. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ Submission of additional wage level information, the SOC code, and area of intended employment on the electronic registration form would allow USCIS to further improve the integrity of the H–1B cap selection processes.
2. Weighting and Selecting Registrations (or petitions if registration is suspended).	DHS proposes to implement a wage-based selection process that would operate in conjunction with the existing beneficiary-centric selection process for registrations. When there is random selection USCIS would enter each unique beneficiary (or petition, as applicable) into the selection pool in a weighted manner: a beneficiary (or petition) assigned wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times; level III, three times; level II, two times; and level I, one time.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. Transfer: H–1B workers. ☐ Due to the proposed weighted registration selection process, DHS estimates that $858 million of wages would be transferred from wage level I H–1B workers to higher wage level H–1B workers in FY2026, $1,717 million in FY2027, $2,575 million in FY2028, and $3,434 million in each year from FY2029 through FY2035. This transfer would be a cost to the wage level I H–1B worker who would lose the wage associated with the H–1B registration. This transfer also would be a benefit to the higher wage level H–1B workers who would receive a wage associated with the H–1B registration. Petitioners— ☐ There would be an unquantifiable transfer from the petitioners who would hire wage level I H–1B workers to the petitioners who would hire workers at higher wage levels. This transfer would be a cost in terms of lost producer surplus to the petitioners who registered at wage level I and were not selected due to the proposed changes. This transfer would be an unquantifiable benefit in terms of gained producer surplus to the petitioners who registered at higher wage levels and got their H–1B registrations selected due to the higher probability of getting selected. ☐ There would also be an unquantified transfer and benefit from an increase in state and federal payroll taxes paid to the government by the petitioner. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None.	Quantitative: Petitioners and H–1B Workers— ☐ Total benefits of $502 million in FY2026, $1,004 million in FY2027, $1,506 million in FY2028, and $2,008 million in each year from FY2029 through FY2035 estimated in difference of wage paid to the higher wage level H–1B workers. DHS/USCIS— ☐ By engaging in a wage-level-based weighting of registrations for unique beneficiaries, DHS would better ensure that initial H–1B visas and status grants would more likely go to the higher skilled or higher paid beneficiaries. Facilitating the admission of higher skilled workers ''would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market,'' consistent with the goals of the H–1B program. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None.
3. Required Information on the Petition.	The information required for the registration process would also be collected on the petition. Petitioners would be required to submit evidence of the basis of the wage level selected on the registration as of the date that the registration underlying the petition was submitted.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ DHS estimates this proposed cost would be $15 million due to the additional time burden associated with filing the H–1B petition. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None DHS/USCIS— ☐ Submission of additional information on the petition form (including wage level information and the SOC code), and evidence of the basis of the wage level selected, would allow USCIS to further improve the integrity of the H–1B cap selection and adjudication processes.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS AND IMPACTS OF THE NPRM—Continued

Proposed rule provisions	Description of the proposed change to provisions	Estimated costs/transfers of provisions	Estimated benefits of provisions
4. Process Integrity	The proposed rule would require an H–1B petition filed after registration selection to contain and be supported by the same identifying information and position information including OEWS wage level, SOC code, and area of intended employment provided in the selected registration and indicated on the LCA used to support the petition. The proposed rule would also allow USCIS to deny a subsequent new or amended petition or revoke an approved petition if USCIS were to determine that the filing of the new or amended petition was part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase odds of selection during the registration selection process.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ DHS estimates that the proposed rule could lead to an increase in the number of denials or revocations of H–1B petitions. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None.	Quantitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ None. Qualitative: Petitioners— ☐ None. DHS/USCIS— ☐ These proposed changes would lead to improved program integrity for USCIS.

In addition to the impacts summarized in Table 1, and as required by OMB Circular A–4, Table 2 presents the prepared accounting statement showing the costs and benefits that would result in this proposed rule.[49]

TABLE 2—OMB A–4 ACCOUNTING STATEMENT

[$ millions, FY 2023 *]

Time Period: FY 2026 through FY 2035.

Category	Primary estimate	Minimum estimate	Maximum estimate	Source citation
BENEFITS				
Annualized Monetized Benefits at 3%.	$1,672			Regulatory impact analysis (RIA).
Annualized Monetized Benefits at 7%.	$1,625			RIA.
Annualized quantified, but unmonetized, benefits.	N/A			RIA.
Qualitative (unquantified) Benefits.	—Submission of additional wage level information, the SOC code, and area of intended employment on the electronic registration form would allow USCIS to further improve the integrity of the H–1B cap selection processes. —By engaging in a wage-level-based weighting of registrations for unique beneficiaries, DHS would better ensure that initial H–1B visas and status grants would more likely go to the higher skilled or higher paid beneficiaries. Facilitating the admission of higher—skilled workers ''would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market,'' consistent with the goals of the H–1B program. —The increased wages would also provide an increase in payroll taxes paid to the state and federal government.			RIA.
COSTS				
Annualized monetized costs at 3%.	$30			RIA.
Annualized monetized costs at 7%.	$30			
Annualized quantified, but unmonetized, costs.	N/A			RIA.
Qualitative (unquantified) costs	—DHS estimates that the proposed rule could lead to an increase in the number of denials or revocations of H–1B petitions.			RIA.
TRANSFERS				
Annualized monetized transfers at 3%.	$2,859			RIA.
Annualized monetized transfers at 7%.	$2,778			RIA.

[49] OMB, ''Circular A–4'' (Sept. 17, 2003), *trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/circulars/A4/a-4.pdf* (last visited Aug. 1, 2025).

TABLE 2—OMB A–4 ACCOUNTING STATEMENT—Continued
[$ millions, FY 2023 *]
Time Period: FY 2026 through FY 2035.

Category	Primary estimate	Minimum estimate	Maximum estimate	Source citation
From/To	From wage level I H–1B workers and petitioners to wage level II, III, and IV H–1B workers and petitioners.			RIA.
Annualized unquantified monetized transfers.	N/A			RIA.
Qualitative (unquantified) transfers.	There would be an unquantifiable transfer from the petitioners who would hire wage level I H–1B workers to the petitioners who would hire workers at higher wage levels in terms of producer surplus. This transfer would be a cost in terms of lost producer surplus to the petitioners who registered at wage level I and were not selected due to the proposed changes. This transfer would be an unquantifiable benefit in terms of gained producer surplus to the petitioners who registered at higher wage levels and got their H–1B registrations selected due to the higher probability of getting selected.			RIA.
From/To	From wage level I H–1B petitioners to wage level II, III, and IV H–1B petitioners.			RIA.
Effects on State, local, or tribal governments.	N/A			RIA.
Effects on small businesses	DHS estimates that the proposed rule would result in a significant economic impact on 5,193 small entities (30 percent of small entities that filed a cap-subject petition in FY 2024) due to loss of labor.			Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis.
Effects on wages	N/A			RIA.
Effects on growth	N/A			RIA.

*Note that costs are measured in FY 2023 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) wages, but benefits and transfers are measured in average of FY 2023 and FY 2024 dollars using filed LCA wages.

Background and Population

The H–1B nonimmigrant visa program allows U.S. employers to temporarily hire foreign workers to perform services in a specialty occupation, services related to a DOD cooperative research and development project or coproduction project, or services of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling.[50] A specialty occupation is defined as an occupation that requires the (1) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge and (2) attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum qualification for entry into the occupation in the United States.[51]

The number of aliens who may be issued initial H–1B visas or otherwise provided initial H–1B nonimmigrant status during any fiscal year has been capped at various levels by Congress over time, with the current numerical limit being 65,000 per fiscal year.[52] Congress has also provided for various exemptions from this annual numerical limit, including an exemption for 20,000 aliens who have earned a master's or higher degree from a U.S. institution of higher education.[53]

Under the current regulation, all petitioners seeking to file an H–1B cap-subject petition must first electronically submit a registration for each beneficiary on whose behalf they seek to file an H–1B cap-subject petition, unless USCIS suspends the registration requirement.[54] USCIS monitors the number of H–1B registrations for unique beneficiaries properly submitted during the announced registration period of at least 14 days. At the conclusion of that period, if more registrations for unique beneficiaries are submitted than projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations, USCIS randomly selects from among unique beneficiaries for whom registrations were properly submitted, the number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the H–1B numerical allocations.[55] Under this random H–1B registration selection process, USCIS first selects from a pool of all unique beneficiaries, including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption. USCIS then selects from the remaining unique beneficiaries a sufficient number projected as needed to reach the advanced degree exemption. A prospective petitioner that properly registered for a beneficiary who is selected is notified of the selection and instructed that the petitioner is eligible to file an H–1B cap-subject petition for the beneficiary named in the selected registration within a filing period that is at least 90 days in duration.[56] When registration is required, a petitioner seeking to file an H–1B cap-subject petition is not eligible to file the petition unless the petition is based on a valid, selected registration for the beneficiary named in the petition.[57]

In general, prior to filing an H–1B petition, the employer is required to obtain a certified LCA from the DOL.[58] The LCA collects information about the employer and the occupation for the H–1B worker(s). The LCA requires certain attestations from the employer, including, among others, that the employer will pay the H–1B worker(s) at least the required wage.[59]

This proposed rule would amend DHS regulations concerning the selection of electronic registrations submitted by or on behalf of prospective petitioners seeking to file H–1B cap-subject petitions (or the selection of petitions, if the registration process is suspended), which includes petitions subject to the regular cap and those asserting eligibility for the advanced degree exemption, to allow for

[50] *See* INA sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b); Immigration Act of 1990, Public Law 101–649, sec. 222(a)(2), 104 Stat. 4978 (Nov. 29, 1990); 8 CFR 214.2(h).

[51] *See* INA sec. 214(i)(l), 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(l).

[52] *See* INA sec. 214(g)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(A).

[53] *See* INA sec. 214(g)(5) and (7), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(5) and (7). *See* more detailed information on cap exemptions in Footnote 4.

[54] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A).

[55] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*) and (*6*).

[56] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*3*).

[57] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*1*).

[58] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(i)(B).

[59] *See* 20 CFR 655.731 through 655.735.

weighting and selection generally based on OEWS wage levels for simultaneously submitted registrations (including registrations submitted within the same window of time). When applicable, USCIS would weight and select the registrations for unique beneficiaries (or petitions) received generally based on the highest OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage would equal or exceed for the relevant SOC code and in the area(s) of intended employment. Although the allocation of regular cap (65,000) slots and advanced degree exemption (20,000) slots are approximately 75 percent and 25 percent respectively, the multiple-stage random selection process results in an increased probability that H–1B beneficiaries with a qualifying master's degree or higher will be selected.

Table 3 shows the number of registrations received for beneficiaries without a qualifying master's degree (Non-master's), and with a qualifying master's degree or above (Master's or higher) for FY 2020 through FY 2024.[60] Table 3 includes the number of unique beneficiaries because DHS implemented a beneficiary-centric selection process for H–1B registrations in FY 2024, which is when USCIS started selecting registrations by unique beneficiary instead of selecting by registration. 89 FR 7456 (Feb. 2, 2024). Based on a 5-year annual average, DHS estimates the annual average receipts of registrations to be 465,523. The 5-year annual average of registrations received for non-master's is 299,935, the 5-year annual average of registrations received for master's or higher is 165,587, and the 5-year annual average of number of unique beneficiaries with eligible registrations is 320,711.

TABLE 3—FORM I–129, H–1B REGISTRATIONS FOR FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

Fiscal year	Number of registrations (non-master's + master's or higher)	Non-master's	Master's or higher	Number of unique beneficiaries—with eligible registrations
2020	274,237	148,142	126,095	118,026
2021	308,613	161,820	146,793	235,435
2022	483,927	334,360	149,567	356,633
2023	780,884	529,530	251,354	450,354
2024	479,953	325,825	154,128	443,108
5-Year Total	2,327,614	1,499,677	827,937	1,603,556
5-Year Average	465,523	299,935	165,587	320,711

Source: USCIS OPQ, Benefits Hub, queried 3/2025, TRK #17347.
Registrations submitted in each fiscal year are for the beneficiaries to begin work as an H–1B nonimmigrant the following fiscal year. Cap-subject petitions filed in each fiscal year are generally for the beneficiaries to begin work as H–1B nonimmigrants the following fiscal year.

Table 4 shows the number of H–1B cap-subject petitions (Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker) received for non-master's and master's or higher as well as historical Form G–28 filings by attorneys or accredited representatives accompanying H–1B cap-subject petitions for FY 2020 through FY 2024. DHS notes that these forms are not mutually exclusive. Based on the 5-year average, DHS estimates 80 percent of H–1B cap-subject petitions would be filed with Form G–28.[61] Although the advanced degree exemption cap is 20,000, there are more petitions for beneficiaries with master's or higher degrees than 20,000 because some beneficiaries with master's or higher degrees are selected during the regular cap selection process.[62]

TABLE 4—H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITIONS RECEIVED FOR FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

Fiscal year	H–1B cap-subject petitions received (non-master's + master's or higher)	Non-master's	Master's or higher	Number of petitions filed with form G–28
2020	100,498	40,740	59,758	82,099
2021	90,104	40,641	49,463	72,636
2022	94,702	51,046	43,656	74,373
2023	92,830	50,533	42,297	73,751
2024	96,367	48,933	47,434	75,306
5-Year Total	474,501	231,893	242,608	378,165
5-Year Average	94,900	46,379	48,522	75,633

Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. Form G–28 data from USCIS OPS, PRD, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025.

[60] The terms ''Non-master's'' and ''Master's or higher'' used in this analysis refer to the beneficiary's degree type, not which cap type they were selected under.

[61] Calculation: 75,633 5-Year Average Forms G–28 ÷ 94,900 5-Year Average Form I–129 petitions = 80 percent.

[62] *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*).

In this analysis, DHS uses historical data of both registrations and received petitions to estimate the future registration and petition population. Specifically, DHS uses 5-year averages to estimate the number of registrations and H–1B cap-subject petitions received annually.

Costs, Transfers, and Benefits of the Proposed Rule

Required Information on the Registration

For purposes of the weighting and selection process proposed in this rulemaking, a registrant would be required to select the box for the highest OEWS wage level (''wage level IV,'' ''wage level III,'' ''wage level II,'' or ''wage level I'') that the beneficiary's proffered wage generally equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). The registrant would also be required to provide the appropriate SOC code of the proffered position and the area of intended employment that served as the basis for the OEWS wage level indicated on the registration, in addition to any other information required on the electronic registration form (and on the H–1B petition) as specified in the registration form instructions.

For registrants relying on a prevailing wage that is not based on the OEWS survey, if the proffered wage were less than the corresponding level I OEWS wage, the registrant would select the ''wage level I'' box on the registration form. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). If the proffered wage is expressed as a range, the registrant would select the OEWS wage level that the lowest wage in the range will equal or exceed. If the H–1B beneficiary would work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent, the registrant would select the box for the lowest equivalent wage level among the corresponding wage levels for each of those locations or each of those positions and would list the location corresponding to that lowest equivalent wage level as the area of intended employment.[63] The proposal to require a registrant to select the lowest among the corresponding wage levels if a beneficiary would work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent, is meant to prevent gaming of the weighted selection process.[64]

DHS recognizes that some occupations do not have current OEWS prevailing wage information available on DOL's OFLC Wage Search website.[65] In the limited instance where there is no current OEWS prevailing wage information for the proffered position, such that there are not four wage levels for the occupational classification or there are not wage data for the area of intended employment, the registrant would follow DOL guidance on PWDs to determine which OEWS wage level to select on the registration.[66] DHS expects each registrant would be able to identify the appropriate SOC code for the proffered position because all petitioners are required to identify the appropriate SOC code for the proffered position on the LCA, even when there are no applicable wage level data available or the OEWS survey is not used as the prevailing wage source on the LCA. Using the SOC code and the previously mentioned DOL guidance, all registrants would be able to determine the appropriate OEWS wage level for purposes of completing the registration, regardless of whether they were to specify an OEWS wage level or utilize the OEWS program as the prevailing wage source on an LCA.

This proposed change would add additional requirements for registrants. DHS estimates that this change would increase the time burden by 20 minutes for each registration (0.3333 hours) from 36 minutes (0.6 hours) to 56 minutes (0.9333 hours). The proposed change would offer qualitative benefits. Specifically, submission of additional wage level information and the SOC code on both an electronic registration and on Form I–129 would result in the benefit of allowing USCIS to further improve the integrity of the H–1B cap selection and adjudication processes.

Table 5 shows the number of total registrations and estimated total registrations with Form G–28 attached. Based on a 5-year annual average, DHS estimates the annual average registrations are 465,523. The estimated 5-year annual average of registrations with Form G–28 attached is 180,970.

TABLE 5—FORM I–129, H–1B REGISTRATIONS AND ATTACHED FORM G–28 FOR FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

Fiscal year	Total registrations (A)	Total eligible registrations (B)	Eligible registrations with Form G–28 (C)	Percentage of eligible registrations with Form G–28 (B/C)	Estimated total registrations with Form G–28 * (A × B/C)
2020	274,237	269,424	74,356	28	75,684
2021	308,613	301,447	147,350	49	150,853
2022	483,927	474,421	205,335	43	209,449
2023	780,884	758,994	249,579	33	256,777
2024	479,953	470,342	207,634	44	211,877
5-Year Total	2,327,614	2,274,628	884,254	39	904,852
5-Year Average	465,523	454,926	176,851	39	180,970

Source: USCIS OPQ, Benefits Hub, queried 3/2025, TRK #17518.

[63] Providing the area of intended employment that corresponds to the lowest equivalent wage level at registration would not preclude the registrant, if selected and eligible to file a petition, from listing any additional concurrent work location(s) on the petition.

[64] For instance, in the case of multiple positions, if DHS were to instead require registrants to select the box for the highest corresponding OEWS wage level that the proffered wage were to equal or exceed, then a petitioner could place the beneficiary in a lower paying position for most of the time and a higher paying position for only a small percent of the time, but use that higher paying position to increase their chances of being selected in the registration process. Similarly, in the case of multiple locations, a petitioner could place the beneficiary in a higher paying locality for only a small percent of time but use that higher paying locality to increase their chances of being selected in the registration process.

[65] OFLC, a component of DOL, administers the OFLC Wage Search for OEWS prevailing wage information at *https://flag.dol.gov/wage-data/wage-search* (last visited Apr. 11, 2025).

[66] DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.*

* Estimated Total Registrations with Form G–28 is estimated using the Percentage of Eligible Registrations with Form G–28 and Total Registrations.

DHS estimates the opportunity cost of time of gathering and preparing information by multiplying the estimated increased time burden for those submitting an H–1B registration by the compensation rate of a human resources (HR) specialist, in-house lawyer, or outsourced lawyer, respectively.

In order to estimate the opportunity cost of time for completing and submitting an H–1B registration, DHS assumes that a prospective petitioner would use an HR specialist, an in-house lawyer, or an outsourced lawyer to prepare an H–1B registration.[67] DHS uses the mean hourly wage of $36.57 for HR specialists to estimate the opportunity cost of the time for preparing and submitting an H–1B registration.[68] Additionally, DHS uses the mean hourly wage of $84.84 for in-house lawyers to estimate the opportunity cost of the time for preparing and submitting an H–1B registration.[69]

DHS accounts for worker benefits when estimating the total costs of compensation by calculating a benefits-to-wage multiplier using the BLS report detailing the average employer costs for employee compensation for all civilian workers in major occupational groups and industries. DHS estimates that the benefits-to-wage multiplier is 1.45 and, therefore, is able to estimate the full opportunity cost per registration, including employee wages and salaries and the full cost of benefits, such as paid leave, insurance, retirement, etc.[70] DHS multiplied the average hourly U.S. wage rate for HR specialists and in-house lawyers by 1.45 to account for the full cost of employee benefits, for a total of $53.03 per hour for an HR specialist[71] and $123.02 per hour for an in-house lawyer.[72] DHS recognizes that a firm may choose, but is not required, to outsource the preparation of these registrations and, therefore, presents two wage rates for lawyers. To determine the full opportunity costs of time if a firm hired an outsourced lawyer, DHS multiplied the average hourly U.S. wage rate for lawyers by 2.5 for a total of $212.10 to approximate an hourly cost for an outsourced lawyer to prepare and submit an H–1B registration.[73]

DHS does not know the exact number of registrants who will choose an in-house or an outsourced lawyer but assumes it may be a 50/50 split and, therefore, provides an average. The estimated number of registrations with Form G–28 attached is 180,970 from Table 5. Table 6 shows the current total annual average cost for a lawyer to complete the registration on behalf of a prospective petitioner. The current opportunity cost of time for submitting an H–1B registration using an attorney or other representative is estimated to range from $13,357,758 to $23,030,242, with an average of $18,194,000.

TABLE 6—CURRENT AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING AN H–1B REGISTRATION WITH AN ATTORNEY OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE

	Population submitting with a lawyer	Time burden to complete H–1B registration (hours)	Cost of time	Total current opportunity cost
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
In-house lawyer	180,970	0.6	$123.02	$13,357,758
Outsourced lawyer	180,970	0.6	212.10	23,030,242
Average	.....	.....	.....	18,194,000

Source: USCIS analysis.

To estimate the current remaining opportunity cost of time for an HR specialist submitting an H–1B registration without a lawyer, DHS applies the estimated public reporting time burden (0.6 hours) to the compensation rate of an HR specialist. Table 7 estimates the current total annual opportunity cost of time to HR specialists completing and submitting an H–1B registration would be approximately $9,053,907.

[67] DHS limited its analysis to HR specialists, in-house lawyers, and outsourced lawyers to present estimated costs. However, DHS understands that not all entities employ individuals with these occupations and, therefore, recognizes equivalent occupations may also prepare and submit these registrations.

[68] *See* BLS, ''Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2023, 13–1071 Human Resources Specialists,'' *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes131071.htm* (last updated Apr. 3, 2024).

[69] *See* DOL, BLS, ''Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2023, 23–1011 Lawyers,'' *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes231011.htm* (last updated Apr. 3, 2024).

[70] The benefits-to-wage multiplier is calculated as follows: (Total Employee Compensation per hour) ÷ (Wages and Salaries per hour) = ($45.42 Total Employee Compensation per hour) ÷ ($31.29 Wages and Salaries per hour) = 1.45158 = 1.45 (rounded). *See* BLS, Economic News Release, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—December 2023,'' Table 1. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation by ownership [Dec. 2023], *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.htm* (last updated Mar. 13, 2024). The Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures the average cost to employers for wages and salaries and benefits per employee hour worked.

[71] Calculation: $36.57 × 1.45 = $53.03 total wage rate for HR specialist.

[72] Calculation: $84.84 × 1.45 = $123.02 total wage rate for in-house lawyer.

[73] Calculation: $84.84 × 2.5 = $212.10 total wage rate for an outsourced lawyer.

The DHS analysis in Exercise of Time-Limited Authority to Increase the Fiscal Year 2018 Numerical Limitation for the H–2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program, 83 FR 24905 (May 31, 2018), used a multiplier of 2.5 to convert in-house attorney wages to the cost of outsourced attorney wages.

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement rule ''Final Small Entity Impact Analysis: 'Safe-Harbor Procedures for Employers Who Receive a No-Match Letter''' at G–4 (Aug. 25, 2008), *https://www.regulations.gov/document/ICEB-2006-0004-0922,* also used a multiplier of 2.5 to convert in-house attorney wages to the cost of outsourced attorney based on information received in public comment to that rule. The methodology used in that analysis remains sound for using 2.5 as a multiplier for outsourced labor wages in this rule.

TABLE 7—CURRENT AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING AN H–1B REGISTRATION, WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY OR ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE

	Population	Time burden to complete H–1b registration (hours)	HR specialist's opportunity cost of time	Total opportunity cost of time
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
Estimate of H–1B Registrations	284,553	0.6	$53.03	$9,053,907

Source: USCIS analysis. Note that 284,553 = 465,523 (number of total registrations) − 180,970 (number of registrations filed by lawyers) from Table 5.

Table 8 shows the final estimated time burden would increase by 20 minutes (0.3333 hours) to 56 minutes (0.9333 hours) to the eligible population and compensation rates of those who may submit registrations with or without a lawyer due to changes in the instructions, adding clarifying language regarding denying or revoking approved H–1B petitions, adding passport or travel document instructional language, and providing the corresponding wage level, the appropriate SOC code of the proffered position, and the area of intended employment that served as the basis for the OEWS wage level indicated on the registration. DHS does not know the exact number of registrants who would choose an in-house or an outsourced lawyer but assumes it may be a 50/50 split and therefore provides an average. DHS estimates that these current opportunity costs of time for submitting an H–1B registration using an attorney or other representative would range from $20,777,992 to $35,823,542, with an average of $28,300,767.

TABLE 8—NEW OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR AN H–1B REGISTRATION, REGISTRANTS SUBMITTING WITH AN ATTORNEY OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE

	Population of registrants submitting with a lawyer	Time burden to complete H–1B registration (hours)	Cost of time	Total opportunity cost
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
In House Lawyer	180,970	0.9333	$123.02	$20,777,992
Outsourced Lawyer	180,970	0.9333	212.10	35,823,542
Average				28,300,767

Source: USCIS analysis.

To estimate the current remaining opportunity cost of time for an HR specialist submitting an H–1B registration without a lawyer, DHS applies the final estimated public reporting time burden (0.9333 hours) to the compensation rate of an HR specialist. Table 9 estimates the current total annual opportunity cost of time to HR specialists completing and submitting the H–1B registration would be approximately $14,083,353.

TABLE 9—FINAL AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR AN H–1B REGISTRATION, SUBMITTING WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY OR ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE

	Population	Time burden to complete H–1B registration (hours)	HR specialist's opportunity cost of time ($48.40/hr.)	Total opportunity cost of time
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
Estimate H–1B Registration	284,553	0.9333	$53.03	$14,083,353

Source: USCIS analysis.

DHS estimates the total additional annual cost for attorneys and HR specialists to complete and submit H–1B registrations would be approximately $15,136,213 as shown in Table 10. This table shows the current total opportunity cost of time to submit an H–1B registration and the final total opportunity cost of time.

TABLE 10—TOTAL COSTS TO COMPLETE THE H–1B REGISTRATION

Average Current Opportunity Cost Time for Lawyers to Complete the H–1B Registration	$18,194,000
Average Current Opportunity Cost Time for HR Specialist to Complete the H–1B Registration	9,053,907
Total (A)	27,247,907

TABLE 10—TOTAL COSTS TO COMPLETE THE H–1B REGISTRATION—Continued

Average Final Opportunity Cost Time for Lawyers to Complete the H–1B Registration	28,300,767
Average Final Opportunity Cost Time for HR Specialist to Complete the H–1B Registration	14,083,353
Total (B)	42,384,120
Final Additional Opportunity Costs of Time to Complete the H–1B Registration (Total (B) minus Total (A))	15,136,213

Source: USCIS analysis.

Weighting and Selecting Registrations

In the current selection process for H–1B registrations, USCIS randomly selects from among properly submitted registrations the number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the H–1B numerical allocations. This proposed rule would change the way USCIS selects unique beneficiaries, and the registrations submitted on their behalf for H–1B cap-subject petitions (or petitions, if the registration process is suspended), including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption. As proposed, USCIS would weight and select the registrations for unique beneficiaries (or petitions) received generally on the basis of the highest OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage would equal or exceed for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. The proposed changes to weight and select registrations would result in the benefit of increasing the chance that registrations or petitions, as applicable, would be selected for higher paid, and presumably higher skilled or higher-valued, beneficiaries.

Congress has established the limits on certain initial H–1B nonimmigrant visas or status grants each fiscal year not to exceed 65,000 (regular cap) with an annual exemption for those who have earned a qualifying U.S. master's degree or higher from a U.S. institution of higher education not to exceed 20,000 (advanced degree exemption). USCIS monitors the number of H–1B registrations for unique beneficiaries it receives during the announced registration period. At the conclusion of the registration period, USCIS randomly selects from among properly submitted registrations a number of registrations for unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the H–1B numerical allocations. Although the allocation of regular cap (65,000) and advanced degree exemption (20,000) are approximately 75 percent and 25 percent respectively, the multiple-stage random selection process results in an increased probability that H–1B beneficiaries with a master's degree or higher will be selected. Table 11 shows the historical numbers of H–1B cap-subject petitions received by wage level and by the beneficiary's degree type for FY 2020 through FY 2024. Based on the 5-year annual average, DHS estimates the annual average receipts of H–1B cap-subject petitions are 94,900 per year. The 5-year annual average of non-master's degree receipts is 46,379, and the 5-year annual average of master's or higher degree receipts is 48,522.

TABLE 11—FORM I–129, H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITION RECEIVED BY WAGE LEVEL FOR FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

Fiscal year		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	N/A *	All levels
2020		26,152	53,665	10,854	4,531	5,296	100,498
	Non-master's	6,962	23,380	5,530	2,881	1,987	40,740
	Master's or higher	19,190	30,285	5,324	1,650	3,309	59,758
2021		21,990	49,130	10,515	4,353	4,116	90,104
	Non-master's	6,475	24,023	5,663	2,810	1,670	40,641
	Master's or higher	15,515	25,107	4,852	1,543	2,446	49,463
2022		22,361	54,020	11,143	4,502	2,676	94,702
	Non-master's	8,570	32,628	6,140	2,683	1,025	51,046
	Master's or higher	13,791	21,392	5,003	1,819	1,651	43,656
2023		26,107	48,656	10,416	4,205	3,446	92,830
	Non-master's	11,082	30,060	5,675	2,430	1,286	50,533
	Master's or higher	15,025	18,596	4,741	1,775	2,160	42,297
2024		29,435	43,558	10,370	4,431	8,573	96,367
	Non-master's	11,111	24,782	5,897	2,734	4,409	48,933
	Master's or higher	18,324	18,776	4,473	1,697	4,164	47,434
5-Year Total		126,045	249,029	53,298	22,022	24,107	474,501
	Non-master's	44,200	134,873	28,905	13,538	10,377	231,893
	Master's or higher	81,845	114,156	24,393	8,484	13,730	242,608
5-Year Average		25,209	49,806	10,660	4,404	4,821	94,900
	Non-master's	8,840	26,975	5,781	2,708	2,075	46,379
	Master's or higher	16,369	22,831	4,879	1,697	2,746	48,522

Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2018–FY 2024. DOL data downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance*.

*N/A: Approximately 5 percent of H–1B cap-subject receipts have wage levels not available. Most N/As use an independent survey or other survey sources to determine the prevailing wage rather than using the OFLC online data center provided by DOL.

Table 12 presents the percentage of H–1B cap-subject receipts by wage levels for the estimated 94,900 average annual receipts, based on corresponding 5-year averages for FY 2020 through FY 2024. For both non-master's degree and master's or higher degree, wage level II has the most H–1B receipts followed, in order, by level I, level III, and level IV. Master's or higher degree petitions have slightly more receipts in level I and level II as shown by the cumulative percentage of 86 percent compared to the non-master's degree petitions' cumulative percentage of 81 percent. Currently, wage level data are only collected for those beneficiaries who were selected in the registration

selection process and on whose behalf a Form I–129 for H–1B petition was filed because H–1B petitioners must obtain a certified LCA from DOL that includes the applicable wage level. An LCA is not a requirement for registration. Therefore, DHS does not have information on the number of registrations for each wage level. DHS assumes that the H–1B cap-subject petition receipts percentages by wage levels from LCA data are predictive of the H–1B registrations percentages by wage levels. However, to the extent that proffered wages may exceed the wage levels indicated on the LCA, the projections in this discussion would represent the upper bound of the impact of the proposed rule. DHS does not have a way to estimate how many registrants would select a higher wage level than required on the LCA, DHS uses LCA wage data as a reasonable proxy for registration wage data.

DHS uses the percentages of H–1B cap-subject petition receipts by wage level to estimate the distribution of registrations for beneficiaries by wage level. Table 12 shows that the distribution of current H–1B cap-subject petition receipts, 94,900, by wage level is 28 percent, 55 percent, 12 percent, and 5 percent for wage levels I, II, III, and IV, respectively. DHS uses the 5-year average of the number of unique beneficiaries with eligible registrations, 320,711 from Table 3 and applies the distribution of current H–1B cap-subject petition receipts to estimate the number of unique beneficiaries with eligible registrations by wage level shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12—PERCENTAGE OF H–1B CAP-SUBJECT RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES WITH ELIGIBLE REGISTRATIONS BY WAGE LEVEL FOR 5-YEAR AVERAGE FOR FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

5-Year average	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Total
Non-master's	9,254	28,238	6,052	2,834	46,379
Total %	20%	61%	13%	6%	
Cumulative %	20%	81%	94%	100%	
Master's or higher	17,351	24,201	5,171	1,799	48,522
Total %	36%	50%	11%	4%	
Cumulative %	36%	86%	96%	100%	
Cap-Subject Total	26,605	52,439	11,223	4,633	94,900
	28%	55%	12%	5%	100%
Estimated Number of Beneficiaries with Eligible Registration by Wage Level	89,911	177,216	37,928	15,657	320,711

Source: USCIS analysis. N/A counts in H–1B cap-subject receipts by wage level were redistributed among wage levels using the percent of total. For example, for wage level II, 28,238 is 26,975, the 5-year average of non-master's for level II from Table 11, plus 1,264, which is 61 percent of the total N/A count, 2,075. The 5-year annual average of number of beneficiaries with eligible registrations, 320,711, is from Table 3. The estimated number of beneficiaries with eligible registrations by wage level is estimated using percentages by wage level (level I, 28%; level II, 55%; level III, 12%; and level IV, 5%) of the 5-year average of the number of beneficiaries with eligible registrations, 320,711.

The proposed rule would change the way USCIS selects registrations for H–1B cap-subject petitions (or petitions, if the registration process is suspended), including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption. When random selection is required, USCIS would weight and select unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations generally based on the highest OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage would equal or exceed for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. A registrant would be required to select the box for the highest OEWS wage level (''wage level IV,'' ''wage level III,'' ''wage level II,'' or ''wage level I'') that the proffered wage generally equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area of intended employment or otherwise select the appropriate box according to the form instructions. Registrations for unique beneficiaries or petitions would be assigned to the relevant OEWS wage level and entered into the selection pool as follows: registrations for unique beneficiaries or petitions assigned wage level IV would be entered into the selection pool four times, those assigned wage level III would be entered into the selection pool three times, those assigned wage level II would be entered into the selection pool two times, and those assigned wage level I would be entered into the selection pool one time. Each unique beneficiary would only be counted once toward the numerical allocation projections, regardless of how many registrations were submitted for that beneficiary or how many times the beneficiary is entered in the selection pool. If a beneficiary has multiple registrations, the unique beneficiary would be allotted to the lowest wage level of all registrations submitted on his or her behalf. The proposed regulatory revisions would increase the odds of being selected to file H–1B cap-subject petitions for beneficiaries with proffered wages that correspond to the higher wage levels. DHS examines the impacts of the proposed change in three different dimensions: probability of being selected, estimated number of unique beneficiaries selected by wage levels, and economic impact of the proposed change.

Under the current H–1B selection process, if more registrations for unique beneficiaries are submitted than projected as needed to reach the numerical allocations, USCIS randomly selects from among unique beneficiaries for whom registrations were properly submitted, the number of unique beneficiaries projected as needed to reach the H–1B numerical allocations.[74] Under this random H–1B registration selection process, USCIS first selects from a pool of all unique beneficiaries, including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption.[75] USCIS then selects from the remaining unique beneficiaries a sufficient number projected as needed to reach the advanced degree exemption.[76] This process allows beneficiaries who have earned a qualifying U.S. master's degree or higher a greater chance to be selected. The proposed rule would maintain this two-stage selection process to keep a higher chance of beneficiaries with a qualifying U.S. master's degree or higher of being selected. However, for the simplicity of comparing the probabilities of being selected in the current random selection process and in the proposed weighted selection process, DHS combines the pool of beneficiaries for the regular cap and the advanced degree exemption and presents the probabilities of being

[74] 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*)–(*6*).

[75] *Id.*

[76] *Id.*

selected at different wage levels in this analysis.

Table 13 compares the probabilities of being selected and corresponding estimated petition receipts by wage level for the current random selection process and proposed weighted selection process. Under the current random selection process in which every unique beneficiary has an equal chance of being selected, the probability of being selected to file an H–1B cap-subject petition for a unique beneficiary is 29.59 percent across all the wage levels. Under the proposed weighted selection, DHS estimates that the probability of being selected to file a H–1B cap-subject petition for a unique beneficiary would be 15.29 percent for level I, 30.58 percent for level II, 45.87 percent for level III, and 61.16 percent for level IV.[77] The estimated petition receipts for the current selection process and proposed selection process are shown in Table 13. DHS estimates that the percentage change in probability of being selected to file an H–1B cap-subject petition from the current to the proposed process would decrease by 48 percent for level I and would increase by 3 percent, 55 percent, and 107 percent for level II, level III, and level IV, respectively. DHS projects, based on the proposed selection process, that the probability of being selected to file an H–1B cap-subject petition would be allocated more to levels II, III, and IV, and less to level I.

TABLE 13—PROBABILITY OF BEING SELECTED AND ESTIMATED H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITION RECEIPTS BY WAGE LEVEL

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Total
(A) Estimated Number of Beneficiaries with Eligible Registration by Wage Level	89,911	177,216	37,928	15,657	320,711
(B) Probability of Being Selected to File H–1B Cap-Subject Petitions under Current Random Selection by Wage Level	29.59%	29.59%	29.59%	29.59%	
(C) Estimated Petition Receipts (Random Selection)	26,605	52,439	11,223	4,633	94,900
(D) Probability of Being Selected to File H–1B Cap-Subject Petitions under New Weighted Selection by Wage Level	15.29%	30.58%	45.87%	61.16%	
(E) Percentage Change in Probability of Being Selected to File H–1B Cap-Subject Petitions from Current to Proposed Selection System	−48%	3%	55%	107%	
(F) Estimated Petition Receipts (Weighted Selection)	15,330	55,089	16,243	8,239	94,900

Source: (A) USCIS analysis.
(B) The probability of being selected under random selection is 29.59% = (94,900 ÷ 320,711) × 100% regardless of different wage levels.
(C) = (A) × (B).
(D) The probability of being selected under weighted selection for level I is 15.29% = (94,900 ÷ (89,911 × 1 + 177,216 × 2 + 37,928 × 3 + 15,657 × 4)) × 100%. Level II, 30.58% = (probability of being selected for level I, 15.29%) × 2. Level III, 45.87% = 15.29% × 3. Level IV, 61.16% = 15.29% × 4.
(E) Percentage Change in Probability for Level I = (15.29 − 29.59)/29.59 × 100% = −48%; for Level II, III, and IV follow the same calculation.
(F) To estimate the petition receipts by wage level under the proposed rule, DHS simulated the selection process with estimated numbers of beneficiaries with eligible registrations by wage level.

Table 14 shows the estimated difference in H–1B cap-subject petitions by wage level from the current to the proposed selection process. DHS applies 85,000, which is the statutory limit on the number of initial H–1B visas, rather than the historical 5-year annual average of H–1B cap-subject petition receipts, which is 94,900,[78] because only approximately 85,000 beneficiaries would be granted initial H–1B status and paid the applicable required H–1B wage. The estimated number of annual H–1B cap-subject visas would decrease by 10,099 for level I petitions, and would increase by 2,373 for level II petitions, 4,496 for level III petitions, and 3,230 for level IV petitions.

TABLE 14—ESTIMATED DIFFERENCE IN H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITIONS BY WAGE LEVEL FOR CURRENT (RANDOM) AND NEW (WEIGHTED) SELECTION PROCESS

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Total
Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Receipts (Random)	26,605	52,439	11,223	4,633	94,900
Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Receipts (Weighted)	15,330	55,089	16,243	8,239	94,900
Statutory Limit on the Number of Initial H–1B Visa					85,000
Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted (Random)*	23,830	46,968	10,052	4,150	85,000
Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted (Weighted)*	13,731	49,342	14,548	7,379	85,000
Difference in Estimated H–1B cap-subject Visa Granted from Random to Weighted Selection	−10,099	2,373	4,496	3,230	0

*Note that Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted (Random/Weighted) is equal to Estimated H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Receipts (Random/Weighted) multiplied by 85,000/94,900. This scaling is applied to each wage level.

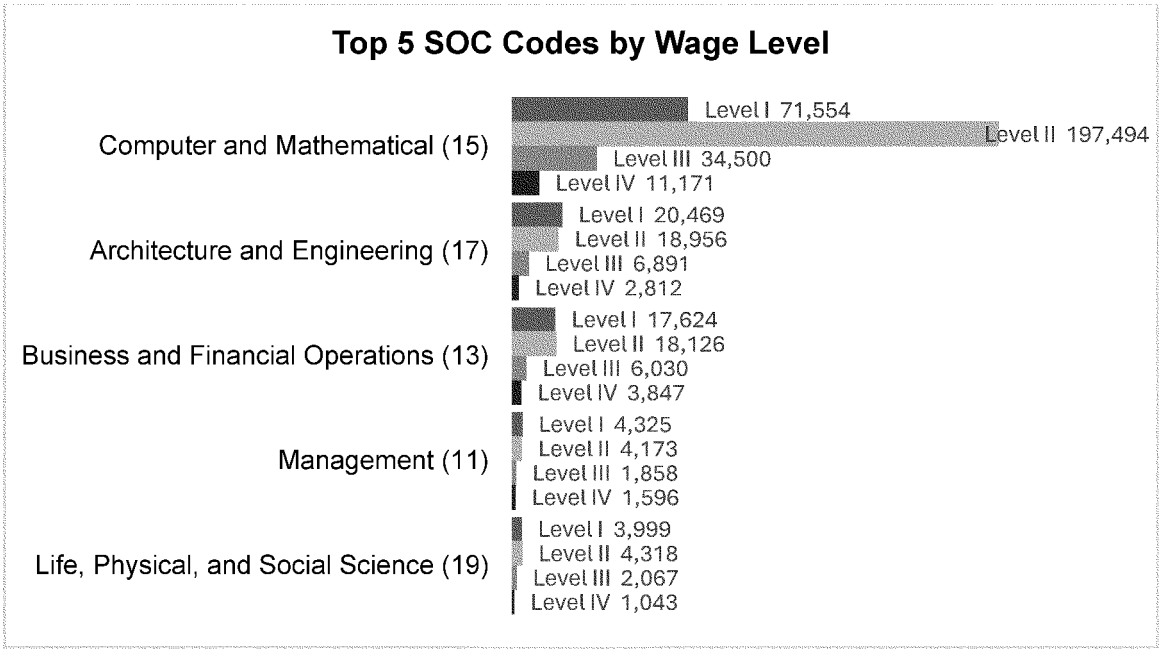
All LCAs that are required for H–1B petitions specify SOC codes for the prospective jobs. The top two SOC major group codes, Computer and Mathematical Occupations (2-digit SOC major group code 15) and Architecture

[77] Under the proposed rule, calculating weighted probability is complex due to the involvement of conditional probabilities and distributional assumptions. For this analysis, DHS uses simple weighted probabilities to approximate the expected distribution of each wage level in the sample (see Table 13), comparing probabilities of being selected. The new weighted probability distribution assumes that companies will keep their current wage rates when submitting registrations or petitions. As a result, the analysis may underestimate the number of registrations or petitions for higher-wage positions selected in the future if companies offer higher wages to improve their chance of selection.

[78] Note that the estimated number of H–1B cap-subject petitions (94,900) exceeds the number of H–1B visas authorized under the statutory cap (approximately 85,000, after certain deductions are made for certain numerical set-asides) to allow for the possibility that some approved workers would either not seek a visa or admission, would not be issued a visa, or would not be admitted to the United States.

and Engineering Occupations (2-digit SOC major group code 17), make up 81 percent of H–1B cap-subject petitions received in FY 2020–FY 2024. The top five SOC major group codes make up 96 percent of total petitions. Figure 1 breaks out the wage levels for these SOC codes. The H–1B cap-subject petitions by wage level presented in previous tables show that most of the petitions are at wage level II. As seen in Figure 1, this is driven by Computer and Mathematical Occupations. Petitions for Computer and Mathematical Occupations are overwhelmingly at wage level II, whereas petitions for Architecture and Engineering Occupations are greater at wage level I than wage level II. For the rest of the top five SOC major group codes, the number of H–1B cap-subject petitions filed at wage level II is greater than level I, but not as drastically different as Computer and Mathematical Occupations.

Figure 1. Top Five SOC codes for FY 2020 – FY 2024, by Wage level



Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. Merged with LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H-1B, H-1B1, E-3), FY 2018 – FY 2024.

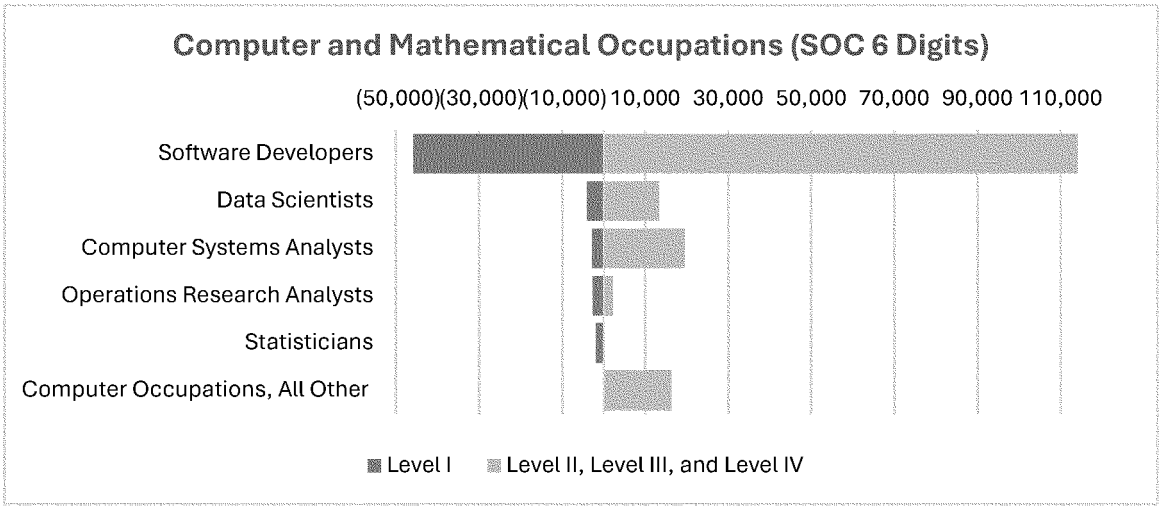
Given that the analysis estimates a 48 percent drop in selections for wage level I beneficiaries, the distribution of wage levels at the SOC code will determine the effects of the proposed rule for occupations under that SOC code. DHS examines these effects for the top two SOC major group codes (15 and 17) by breaking out the distribution into 6-digit SOC codes. The results are summarized in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Of the 470,023 H–1B cap-subject petitions received in FY 2020–FY 2024, 69 percent (326,000) were associated with SOC major group 15 (Computer and Mathematical Occupations). This major occupation group contains 460 distinct 6-digit SOC codes, each corresponding to a different detailed occupation. Examples of detailed occupations include 15–1252 (Software Developers) and 15–2051 (Data Scientists). The top five detailed occupations make up 71 percent of the 326,000 petitions received under SOC major group 15. Figure 2 details the counts for these five detailed occupations, separated by whether they were grouped at wage level I or at one of the higher wage levels (II, III, IV). As Figure 2 shows, all detailed occupations under SOC major group 15 have counts of petitions in wage level I and in higher wage levels except 15–2041 (Statistician).

The proposed rule does not project a significant increase in the selection of higher wage level workers in the 15–2041 (Statistician) occupation.[79] SOC code 15–1299 (Computer Occupations, All Other) is also one of the notable exceptions—there were no petitions with wage level I in this category. SOC code 15–1299 is used to encompass detailed occupations that do not have a specific code within the broad group. The proposed rule would have material effects on these detailed occupations since registrations under this code would receive a large boost in probability that they are selected.

[79] However, it is possible that such prospective employers already pay a wage that corresponds to a higher wage level such that the chance of selection would not be reduced under the proposed rule, or that they would choose to pay a wage that corresponds to a higher wage level in order to increase the chance of selection for workers in level I positions.

Figure 2. Top Five SOC Code 6-Digit in Computer and Mathematical Occupations for FY 2020 – FY 2024, by Wage Level



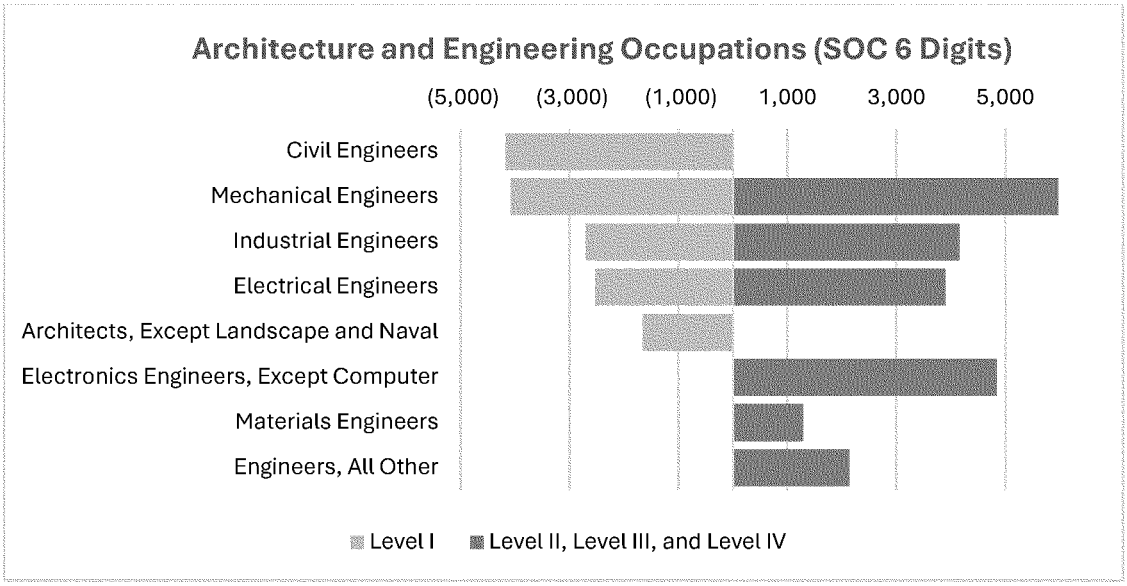
Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. Merged with LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H-1B, H-1B1, E-3), FY 2018 – FY 2024. Note that SOC 6 digits are 2018 SOC classification.

After SOC major group code 15, the major group with the next greatest number of petitioners is SOC major group code 17 (Architecture and Engineering Occupations). This major group had 52,402 petitions filed in FY 2020 through FY 2024. Figure 3 details the counts for the five detailed occupations within SOC major group code 17 that had the greatest number of petitions in FY 2020 through FY 2024. As for SOC major group code 17, many of these occupations have petition counts in wage level I and in higher wage levels. SOC code 17–2051 (Civil Engineers) and 17–1011 (Architects, Except Landscape and Naval) are also a notable exception since all the petitions under this code in the figure were wage level I. The proposed rule would reduce the number of selected H–1B registrations for Civil Engineers and Architects by up to 48 percent, assuming such registrations would be submitted at wage level I consistent with historical LCA wage level data for Civil Engineers.[80] On the other hand, the proposed rule would likely increase the number of selected H–1B registrations for SOC code 17–2072 (Electronics Engineers except Computer), SOC code 17–2131 (Materials Engineers), and 17–2100 (Engineers, All Other) since these detailed occupations are not expected to contain any wage level I registrations, assuming such registrations would be submitted at higher wage levels consistent with historical LCA wage level data for these occupations.[81]

[80] To the extent that some of these employers may already be paying a wage, or offering to pay a wage, that corresponds to a higher wage level, or may choose to do so, DHS recognizes this projected reduction represents the upper bound of estimated impact. However, because DHS does not have a way to estimate how many registrants would pay a proffered wage that corresponds to a higher wage level than the wage level required on the LCA, DHS uses the wage level selected on the LCA as a proxy for the wage level that is likely to be selected on the registration.

[81] See the previous footnote.

Figure 3. Top Five SOC Code 6-Digit in Architecture and Engineering Occupations for FY 2020 – FY 2024, by Wage Level



Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. Merged with LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H-1B, H-1B1, E-3), FY 2018 – FY 2024. Note that SOC 6 digits are 2018 SOC classification.

Most of the petitions are filed with the same top 6-digit SOC codes across wage levels, with several exceptions. The proposed rule projects that almost half of the registrations for beneficiaries with a proffered wage that corresponds to a wage level I typically associated with entry-level workers would not be selected but registrations for beneficiaries with a proffered wage that corresponds to a higher wage level typically associated with more experienced workers would be selected in the same occupational categories.[82] However, for certain occupations that have historically included only petitions for level I positions, such as Civil Engineers or Architects, except Landscape and Naval, the proposed rule does not project a significant increase in the selection of higher wage level workers in the same occupations.[83] Instead, the proposed rule projects increased distribution in occupations that have historically included petitions for higher wage level positions, such as Computer Occupations (all other), Electronics Engineers (except computer), Materials Engineers, or Engineers, All Other shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Therefore, DHS expects that the proposed rule would impact the occupational distribution of H–1B workers.

A prospective petitioner (employer) may respond to the proposed rule in several ways. An employer could choose to increase the proffered wage to increase the probability of getting its H–1B registration selected. If employers choose to increase the proffered wage, or if employers were already offering a salary corresponding to a higher wage level, then this proposed rule might result in more registrations (or petitions, if registration is suspended) with a proffered wage that would correspond to wage level II, III, or IV, and fewer registrations corresponding to wage level I. It is also possible that an employer may choose not to make any changes in response to this rule, especially those employers that were already offering a salary corresponding to a higher wage level.

Other prospective employers may leave the position vacant if the alien beneficiary they registered is not selected, because they would not be able to justify raising the proffered wage to an amount that corresponds to a higher wage level and that would have improved their chance of selection. These employers might be unable to fill their position(s). And other employers might incur additional costs to find available replacement workers, such as by seeking out and/or training other workers.[84]

The effects of this rulemaking on any given employer would depend in part on the interaction of a number of complex variables that constantly are in flux, including national, state, and local labor market conditions, economic and business factors, the type of occupations and skills involved, and the substitutability between H–1B workers and U.S. workers.

DHS acknowledges costs incurred associated with loss of output from not being able to employ the labor of H–1B beneficiaries. Costs incurred associated with loss of potential output will be discussed as a transfer later in this section.

[82] Wage level I, II, III, and IV are defined as entry, qualified, experienced, and fully competent, respectively. DOL, ETA, ''Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance: Nonagricultural Immigration Programs'' (revised Nov. 2009), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.*

[83] However, it is possible that such prospective employers already pay a wage that corresponds to a higher wage level such that the chance of selection would not be reduced under the proposed rule, or that they would choose to pay a wage that corresponds to a higher wage level in order to increase the chance of selection for workers in level I positions.

[84] DHS has not quantified this cost but notes that in the analysis accompanying the 2021 rule, DHS ''assume[d] that an entity whose H–1B petition is denied will incur an average cost of $4,398 per worker (in 2019 dollars) . . . to search for and hire a U.S. worker in place of an H–1B worker during the period of this economic analysis. If petitioners cannot find suitable replacements for the labor H–1B cap-subject beneficiaries would have provided if selected and, ultimately, granted H–1B status, this final rule primarily will be a cost to these petitioners through lost productivity and profits.'' 86 FR at 1724. DHS welcomes comment on whether to add such a cost to the quantified analysis for the final rule, as well as any reliable data or reasonable assumptions regarding the percentage of unselected registrants to which such a cost would apply.

Table 15 shows quantified economic impacts of the proposed rule. To estimate the economic impact of the proposed rule, DHS uses the average annual salary of H–1B cap-subject workers by wage level in FY 2024. In Table 15, the average annual salary for wage level I is $85,006, for wage level II is $103,071, for wage level III is $131,454, and for wage level IV is $162,528. The estimated total annual salary paid to H–1B cap-subject workers under the current selection process in FY 2024 dollars would be $8,862,595,799. However, under the proposed weighted selection process, the estimated total annual salary paid to initial H–1B cap-subject workers would increase because there would be fewer wage level I workers and more wage level II, III, and IV workers. DHS estimates that the total annual salaries paid to H–1B workers would increase by $502,080,486 to $9,364,676,285. The $502 million increase is the estimated quantifiable economic benefit resulting from the proposed rule in the first year.

TABLE 15—BENEFITS AND TRANSFERS

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Total
Estimated Annual H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted (Random)	23,830	46,968	10,052	4,150	85,000
Estimated Annual H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted (Weighted)	13,731	49,342	14,548	7,379	85,000
Difference in Estimated Annual H–1B Cap-Subject Visa Granted between Random and Weighted Selection	−10,099	2,373	4,496	3,230	0
Average Annual Salary of H–1B Workers	$85,006	$103,071	$131,454	$162,528	
Estimated Total Annual Salary Paid to H–1B Cap-Subject Workers (Random)*	$2,025,655,768	$4,841,088,469	$1,321,409,280	$674,442,282	$8,862,595,799
Estimated Total Annual Salary Paid to H–1B Cap-Subject Workers (Weighted)*	$1,167,185,470	$5,085,685,684	$1,912,441,622	$1,199,363,508	$9,364,676,285
Benefits**	$858,470,298	$244,597,215	$591,032,342	$524,921,226	$502,080,486
Transfers***					$858,470,298

Source: USCIS analysis. USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17265. Merged with LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2018–FY 2024. DOL data downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance*.

Estimated Total Annual Salary Paid to H–1B Cap-Subject Workers*: Multiplying Estimated Annual H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Approved by Average Annual Salary of H–1B Workers for Random or Weighted.

Benefit**: Difference between estimated total annual salary paid to H–1B cap-subject workers for weighted and random selection process. $502,080,486 640 = $9,364,676,285 − $8,862,595,799.

Transfer***: Total annual salary paid to level I workers under random selection process who no longer work. This annual salary is transferred to level II, level III, and level IV workers for part of their annual salary under proposed selection process. $858,470,298 = $2,025,655,768 − $1,167,185,470 204.

The maximum initial granted period of stay for the H–1B status is three years, with extensions for up to three years thereafter. Using FY2022 through FY2024 data, DHS estimates the validity period of approved H–1B cap-subject petitions to be 2.9 years for the initial period and 2.2 years for an extension.[85] Assuming all H–1B cap-subject workers stay for the initial granted period of 2.9 years and half of them extend their stay for 2.2 years, the average H–1B cap-subject worker's duration of H–1B status is approximately 4 years.[86] DHS recognizes that H–1B extensions vary across petitions and workers. For purposes of this analysis, DHS believes it appropriate to assume the average H–1B cap-subject worker's duration of H–1B status is 4 years to estimate the benefits and transfers of the proposed rule.

The estimated economic benefits in the first year when the new registration selection process is in effect is approximately $502 million. Assuming H–1B cap-subject workers work an average of four years in U.S., these benefits will accrue for three additional years. The benefits in the second year would be about $1,004 million, which includes the initial $502 million in benefits accrued from new H–1B cap-subject workers with higher wages in the first year plus an estimated $502 million in benefits accrued from H–1B cap-subject workers in the second year. Similarly, the benefits in years 3 and 4 are $1,506 million and $2,008 million reflecting granted H–1B cap-subject workers in the current and prior three years.

In addition to the $502 million in first-year benefits discussed previously, the $9.4 billion in first-year H–1B wages resulting from the proposed rule also contains a transfer from wage level I workers to wage level II, III, and IV workers. When a regulation generates a gain for one group and an equal-dollar-value loss for another group, the regulation is said to cause a transfer from the latter group to the former.[87] When H–1B allocations change from wage level I workers to higher wage level workers, the benefits of the H–1B classification are transferred from wage level I workers to higher wage level workers. For example, if a wage level IV worker whose annual salary is $160,000 is selected instead of a wage level I worker whose annual salary is $85,000, then $85,000 of benefits is transferred from the wage level I worker to the wage level IV worker (the difference of $75,000 is a benefit to the level IV worker). DHS estimates that transfers from wage level I workers to other wage level workers would be $858,470,298 in the first year under the proposed rule.

Assuming H–1B cap-subject workers work an average of four years, transfers would also accrue for three additional years. The transfers in the second year would be approximately $1,717 million and in years 3 and 4 the transfers would be about $2,575 million and $3,434 million, respectively. In years 5 and beyond, the transfers would be approximately $3,434 million. These transfers are the costs incurred associated with loss of output from not being able to employ the labor of wage level I H–1B workers for the employers who registered H–1B workers at wage level I. Whereas the transfers are a benefit to the employers who registered H–1B workers at higher wage levels because they would expect gains in output by being able to employ H–1B workers. To the extent that benefits and transfers are estimated using LCA data, and proffered wages may exceed the wage levels indicated on the LCA, the projections in this discussion would represent the upper bound of the impact of the proposed rule.

There is an unquantifiable transfer from the employers who would lose an opportunity to hire wage level I H–1B workers to the employers who would gain an opportunity to hire higher wage level workers in terms of output produced. When an employer gets into

[85] Source: USCIS OPS, PRD, CLAIMS3 and ELIS queried 6/2025.

[86] DHS assumes that half of H–1B workers who were initially subject to the H–1B numerical cap work for a total of 3 years in the United States as H–1B nonimmigrants and the other half work for a total of 5 years, such that the average is 4 years.

[87] OMB, ''Circular A–4'' (Sept. 17, 2003), *trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/circulars/A4/a-4.pdf* (last visited Aug. 1, 2025).

an economic activity of hiring workers and producing output, they would expect the output to at least recover the labor cost of hiring workers. DHS is not able to quantify this producer surplus. According to this analysis, half of the employers who hire H–1B workers at wage level I would lose the opportunity to gain the surplus under the proposed rule. This gained surplus would be transferred to the employers who would have an opportunity to hire workers at higher wage levels.

By engaging in a wage-level-based weighting of registrations for unique beneficiaries, DHS would increase the chances that initial H–1B visas and status grants would go to higher skilled or higher paid beneficiaries. Facilitating the admission of higher skilled workers ''would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market,'' [88] consistent with the goals of the H–1B program.

Required Information on the Petition

Unless registration is suspended, a petitioner may file an H–1B petition for a beneficiary who may be counted under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act, or eligible for exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act, only if the petition is based on a valid registration. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*1*). An H–1B petition filed on behalf of a beneficiary would be required to contain and be supported by the same identifying information and position information, including SOC code, provided in the selected registration. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*). Such petition would be required to include a proffered wage that equals or exceeds the prevailing wage for the corresponding OEWS wage level in the registration for the SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment as indicated on the LCA used to support the petition. *Id.* Petitioners would be required to submit evidence of the basis of the wage level selected on the registration as of the date that the registration underlying the petition was submitted. *Id.*

This proposed change would add additional questions for petitioners for both H–1B and H–1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement (paper and online e-file). DHS estimates that these additional questions would increase the time burden by 15 minutes for each petition (0.25 hours) for all H–1B petitions, not just H–1B cap-subject petitions, because these requirements would apply to any H–1B petitions. The proposed change would offer qualitative benefits. Specifically, submission of additional information on the petition form (including wage level information and the SOC code), and evidence of the basis of the wage level selected, would allow USCIS to further improve the integrity of the H–1B cap selection and adjudication processes.

Based on a 5-year annual average from Table 16, DHS estimates the annual average H–1B petition receipts is 423,056. The 5-year annual average of Form I–129 H–1B receipts with Form G–28 is 336,845.

TABLE 16—H–1B PETITIONS RECEIVED, FY 2020 THROUGH FY 2024

	H–1B Petitions received	H–1B Petition received with Form G–28	Percent with Form G–28
2020	427,916	337,576	79
2021	398,935	319,570	80
2022	475,040	385,997	81
2023	386,952	304,760	79
2024	426,438	336,321	79
5-year Total	2,115,281	1,684,224	80
5-year Annual Average	423,056	336,845	80

Source: USCIS OPS, PRD, CLAIMS3, ELIS, and National Production Dataset (NPD) queried 4/2025.

DHS does not know the exact number of petitioners who will choose an in-house or an outsourced lawyer but assumes it may be a 50/50 split and therefore provides an average. Table 17 shows the additional annual average cost for a lawyer to complete the petition on behalf of a petitioner. The additional opportunity cost of time for completing and submitting an H–1B petition using an attorney or other representative is estimated to range from $10,359,668 to $17,861,206 with an average of $14,110,437.

TABLE 17—ADDITIONAL AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING AN H–1B PETITION WITH AN ATTORNEY OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE

	Population submitting with a lawyer A	Time burden to complete H–1B petition (hours) B	Cost of time C	Total current opportunity cost D = (A × B × C)
In-house lawyer	336,845	0.25	$123.02	$10,359,668
Outsourced lawyer	336,845	0.25	212.10	17,861,206

[88] *See* Muzaffar Chishti & Stephen Yale-Loehr, Migration Policy Institute, ''The Immigration Act of 1990: Unfinished Business a Quarter-Century Later'' (July 2016), *https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/1990-Act_2016_FINAL.pdf* (''Sponsors of [the Immigration Act of 1990, which created the H–1B program as it exists today,] believed that facilitating the admission of higher-skilled immigrants would benefit the economy and increase the United States' competitive edge in attracting the 'best and the brightest' in the global labor market.'').

TABLE 17—ADDITIONAL AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING AN H–1B PETITION WITH AN ATTORNEY OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE—Continued

	Population submitting with a lawyer	Time burden to complete H–1B petition (hours)	Cost of time	Total current opportunity cost
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
Average				14,110,437

Source: USCIS analysis.

To estimate the current remaining opportunity cost of time for an HR specialist submitting an H–1B petition without a lawyer, DHS applies the estimated increased public reporting time burden 15 minutes (0.25 hours) to the compensation rate of an HR specialist. Table 18 estimates the current total annual opportunity cost of time to HR specialists completing and submitting an H–1B petition would be approximately $1,142,942.

TABLE 18—ADDITIONAL AVERAGE OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING AN H–1B PETITION, WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY OR ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE

	Population	Time burden to complete H–1B petition (hours)	HR specialist's opportunity cost of time	Total opportunity cost of time
	A	B	C	D = (A × B × C)
Estimate of H–1B Petitions	86,211	0.25	$53.03	$1,142,942

Source: USCIS analysis. Note that 86,211, the number of petitions filed by an HR specialist, is 423,056, the total number of petitions, minus 336,845, the number of petitions filed with a Form G–28.

DHS estimates the additional total annual cost for attorneys and HR specialists to complete and submit an H–1B petition would be $15,253,379 as shown in Table 19.

TABLE 19—TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS TO COMPLETE AN H–1B PETITION

Additional Average Opportunity Cost of Time for Lawyers to Complete an H–1B Petition	14,110,437
Additional Average Opportunity Cost of Time for HR Specialist to Complete an H–1B Petition	1,142,942
Total	15,253,379

Source: USCIS analysis.

Process Integrity

DHS proposes to revise 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(ii) to clarify that a valid registration must represent a bona fide job offer. The proposed rule would also require an H–1B petition filed after registration selection to contain and be supported by the same identifying information and position information, including SOC code, provided in the selected registration and indicated on the LCA used to support the petition. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*). Such petition must also include a proffered wage that equals or exceeds the prevailing wage for the corresponding OEWS wage level in the registration for the SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment as described in 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*). *Id.*

The proposed rule would allow USCIS to deny a subsequent new or amended petition filed by the petitioner, or a related entity, on behalf of the same beneficiary if USCIS were to determine that the filing of the new or amended petition was part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase the odds of selection during the registration (or petition, if applicable) selection process, such as by reducing the proffered wage to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the original registration or petition. *See* proposed 8 CFR 214.2(h)(10)(iii). In this context, attempting to ''unfairly increase the odds of selection'' generally refers to attempting to derive the benefit from the increased chance of selection associated with a higher corresponding wage level without having a bona fide job offer at the corresponding wage level attested to during registration. Additionally, a new or amended petition containing a proffered wage equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the original registration or petition may reveal an attempt to ''unfairly increase the odds of selection'' or indicate that the registration or petition did not in fact represent a bona fide job offer, which would violate the requirement that a valid registration represents a bona fide job offer.

As is currently required, the entity submitting a registration or petition would be required to certify the veracity of the contents of such submissions. DHS estimates that the proposed rule could lead to an increase in the number of denials or revocations of H–1B petitions. DHS cannot quantify this impact. The proposed changes in process integrity would lead to improved program integrity for USCIS.

Alternative Considered

DHS considered proposing the methodology from the 2020 H–1B Selection NPRM (85 FR 69236 (Nov. 2, 2020)) and the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule (86 FR 1676 (Jan. 8, 2021)). Under the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule, USCIS would have ranked and selected registrations generally based on the highest prevailing wage level. The rule was expected to result in the likelihood that registrations for level I wages would not be selected, as well as a reduced likelihood that registrations for level II would be selected. As discussed earlier in this preamble, DHS believes the selection process finalized under the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule was a reasonable approach to facilitate the admission of higher skilled or higher paid workers. However, DHS believes that rule did not capture the optimal approach because it effectively left little or no opportunity for the selection of lower wage level or entry level workers, some of whom may still be highly skilled. Accordingly, DHS is instead proposing a wage-level-based weighting of registrations for unique beneficiaries to better ensure that initial H–1B visas and status grants would more likely go to the highest skilled or highest paid beneficiaries, while not effectively precluding those at lower wage levels.

DHS requests comments on, including potential alternatives to, the proposed weighted selection process.

Total Quantified Costs, Benefits, and Transfers of the Proposed Regulatory Changes

In this section, DHS presents the total annual costs, benefits, and transfers annualized over a 10-year period of analysis. DHS summarizes the annual costs, benefits, and transfers (undiscounted) of this proposed rule in Table 20. DHS estimates the total annual cost would be $30,389,592 for FY 2026 through FY 2035. In Table 20, DHS estimates the total annual benefit would be $502,080,486 in FY2026, $1,004,160,972 in FY2027, $1,506,241,458 in FY2028, and $2,008,321,944 in each year from FY2029 through FY2035. DHS estimates annual transfers (undiscounted) would be $858,470,298 in FY2026, $1,716,940,595 in FY2027, $2,575,410,893 in FY2028, and $3,433,881,191 in each year from FY2029 through FY2035. The net benefit would be calculated by subtracting the cost from the benefit each year. 10-Year undiscounted total net benefits to the public of $16,766,840,602 are the total benefits minus total costs.[89]

TABLE 20—SUMMARY OF COSTS, BENEFITS, AND TRANSFERS FOR FY 2026 THROUGH FY 2035

Description	Costs	Benefits	Net benefits	Transfers
Required Information on the Registration and the Petition	$15,136,213			
Weighting and Selecting Registrations		$502,080,486		$858,470,298
H–1B Cap-Subject Petition Filing Following Registration	15,253,379			
First Year Total (FY 2026)	30,389,592	502,080,486	$471,690,894	858,470,298
FY2027	30,389,592	1,004,160,972	973,771,380	1,716,940,595
FY2028	30,389,592	1,506,241,458	1,475,851,866	2,575,410,893
FY2029–FY2035	30,389,592	2,008,321,944	1,977,932,352	3,433,881,191
10 Year Total	303,895,920	17,070,736,522	16,766,840,602	29,187,990,123

Source: USCIS analysis. Note that costs are measured in FY 2023 dollars using BLS wages, but benefits and transfers are measured in average of FY 2023 and FY 2024 dollars using filed LCA wages.

Table 21 illustrates that over a 10-year period of analysis of the proposed rule, DHS estimates that annualized net benefits would be $1,641,672,688 discounted at 3 percent and $1,594,278,713 discounted at 7 percent. Table 21 also shows that over a 10-year period of analysis of the proposed rule, that annualized transfers would be $2,858,935,655 discounted at 3 percent and $2,777,900,203 discounted at 7 percent.

TABLE 21—DISCOUNTED NET BENEFITS OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD OF ANALYSIS

10-Year undiscounted	Total estimated benefits		Total estimated net benefits		Total estimated transfers	
Fiscal year	$17,070,736,522		$16,766,840,602		$29,187,990,123	
	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent
2026	$487,456,782	$469,234,099	$457,952,324	$440,832,611	$833,466,308	$802,308,689
2027	946,518,024	877,073,082	917,872,919	850,529,636	1,618,381,181	1,499,642,410
2028	1,378,424,307	1,229,541,704	1,350,613,525	1,204,734,745	2,356,865,798	2,102,302,444
2029	1,784,368,035	1,532,139,195	1,757,367,276	1,508,955,121	3,050,958,962	2,619,691,519
2030	1,732,396,151	1,431,905,790	1,706,181,822	1,410,238,431	2,962,096,080	2,448,309,831
2031	1,681,938,010	1,338,229,710	1,656,487,205	1,317,979,842	2,875,821,437	2,288,140,029
2032	1,632,949,525	1,250,681,972	1,608,240,005	1,231,756,862	2,792,059,647	2,138,448,625
2033	1,585,387,888	1,168,861,656	1,561,398,063	1,151,174,637	2,710,737,522	1,998,550,117
2034	1,539,211,542	1,092,394,071	1,515,920,450	1,075,864,147	2,631,784,002	1,867,803,848
2035	1,494,380,138	1,020,929,039	1,471,767,427	1,005,480,511	2,555,130,099	1,745,611,073
10-year Total	14,263,030,402	11,410,990,319	14,003,801,018	11,197,546,541	24,387,301,036	19,510,808,586

[89] Calculations: $16,766,840,602 Total Net Benefits for 10-year total (FY2026–FY2035) = 17,070,736,522 Total Benefits − $303,895,920 Total Costs.

TABLE 21—DISCOUNTED NET BENEFITS OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD OF ANALYSIS—Continued

10-Year undiscounted	Total estimated benefits		Total estimated net benefits		Total estimated transfers	
Fiscal year	$17,070,736,522		$16,766,840,602		$29,187,990,123	
	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent	Discounted at 3 percent	Discounted at 7 percent
Annualized	1,672,062,280	1,624,668,305	1,641,672,688	1,594,278,713	2,858,935,655	2,777,900,203

Source: USCIS analysis. 10-Year Undiscounted Total Costs would be 303,895,920 and estimated annualized costs would be 30,389,592 discounted both at 3 percent and 7 percent.

Costs to the Federal Government

DHS is proposing to revise the regulations governing the selection of registrations for unique beneficiaries submitted by prospective petitioners (also referred to as registrants) seeking to file H–1B cap-subject petitions (or the selection of petitions, if the registration process were suspended). This proposed rule would require updates to USCIS information technology (IT) systems and additional time spent by USCIS to review newly required information during the adjudication of the petition and maintain program integrity.

The INA provides for the collection of fees at a level that will ensure recovery of the full costs of providing adjudication and naturalization services by DHS, including administrative costs and services provided without charge to certain applicants and petitioners.[90] DHS establishes USCIS fees according to the estimated cost of adjudication based on its relative adjudication burden and use of USCIS resources. Fees are established at an amount that is necessary to recover these assigned costs, such as clerical, officer, and managerial salaries and benefits, plus an amount to recover unassigned overhead (*e.g.,* facility rent, information technology equipment and systems) and immigration benefits provided without a fee charge. These costs would be captured in the fees collected for the benefit request from petitioners. DHS established the current fee for H–1B registrations and petitions in its FY2024 fee rule based on empirical cost estimates. DHS notes that if the proposed rule increases USCIS' costs, then the fee schedule adjustment would be determined at USCIS' next comprehensive biennial fee review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The RFA, Public Law 96–354, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, Public Law 104–121, 5 U.S.C. 601 through 612, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations during the development of their rules. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.[91] An ''individual'' is not considered a small entity and costs to an individual are not considered a small entity impact for RFA purposes. In addition, the courts have held that the RFA requires an agency to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis of small entity impacts only when a rule directly regulates small entities.[92] Consequently, indirect impacts from a rule on a small entity are not considered as costs for RFA purposes. The RFA analysis for this proposed rule focuses on the population of employers who submit H–1B petitions (Form I–129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker) and H–1B registrations.

1. A Description of the Reason Why the Action by the Agency Is Being Considered

DHS is proposing to amend its regulations governing H–1B specialty occupation workers. The purpose of the proposed changes is to better ensure that H–1B visas are more likely to be awarded to petitioners seeking to employ higher paid and higher skilled beneficiaries, while not effectively precluding those at lower wage levels. DHS believes these changes would disincentivize use of the H–1B program to fill relatively lower paid, lower skilled positions, better aligning the H–1B program with Congressional intent.

2. A Statement of the Objectives of, and Legal Basis for, the Proposed Rule

DHS's objectives and legal authority for this proposed rule are discussed earlier in the preamble.

3. A Description and, Where Feasible, an Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Changes Would Apply

For this analysis, DHS used internal data for employers filing H–1B cap-subject petitions for FY 2024 merged with LCA data.[93] DHS merged the internal employer data with SBA's table of size standards [94] to identify small entities and with LCA data [95] to identify wage levels for the petitions.

To determine whether an entity is small for purposes of the RFA, DHS first identified the entity's North American Industry Classification System code and then used SBA guidelines to classify the revenue or employee count threshold for each entity. Some entities were classified as small based on their annual revenue, and some by their number of employees. Approximately 20 percent of petitions were not matched using SBA table of size standards. These unmatched employers were considered small entities if their number of employees was less than 500.

Using FY 2024 internal data on actual filings of H–1B cap-subject petitions, there were 94,873 petitions filed. DHS recognized 23,452 unique entities and

[90] *See* INA section 286(m), 8 U.S.C. 1356(m).

[91] A small business is defined as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 632.

[92] *See* U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), ''A Guide for Government Agencies: How to Comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act.'' at 22 (Aug. 2017), *https://advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/How-to-Comply-with-the-RFA.pdf.* In *Aeronautical Repair Station Association, Inc.* v. *FAA,* the D.C. Circuit made clear that an entity is not ''subject to'' a regulation unless the regulation ''imposes responsibilities directly on'' the entity. 494 F.3d 161, 177 (D.C. Cir. 2007); *see also Mid-Tex Elec. Coop., Inc.* v. *FERC,* 773 F.2d 327, 342 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (holding that the RFA's requirements apply only to ''small entities that would be directly regulated'' by a challenged rule).

[93] USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17293. LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2024. DOL data downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance* (last visited Apr. 30, 2025).

[94] SBA, ''Table of Size Standards'' (Mar. 17, 2023), *https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-size-standards.*

[95] DOL, Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2018–FY 2024. Downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance* (last visited Apr. 30, 2025).

was able to classify 22,453 as either small entities or not small entities. DHS determined that 76 percent of the total 22,453 unique entities that filed Form I–129 under the H–1B classification and cap-subject were small entities. *See* Table 22. The estimated annual number of small entities impacted by this proposed rule is 17,069.

TABLE 22—NUMBER OF SMALL ENTITIES FILING H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITIONS, FY 2024

Unique entities	Number of small entities	Proportion of population (%)
22,453	17,069	76

Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17293.

Table 23 shows the Top 10 NAICS Code for small entities filing H–1B cap-subject petitions for FY2024. The table shows the size standards for each NAICS code in millions of dollars or by number of employees. Of the top 10 NAICS codes three are related to the computer industry, and two are related to manufacturing. The remaining five top industries are engineering services, offices of lawyers, research and development in biotechnology, administrative management and general management consulting services, and computing infrastructure providers, data processing, web hosting, and related services.

TABLE 23—TOP 10 NAICS CODE FOR SMALL ENTITIES FILING H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITIONS, FY2024

NAICS code	NAICS code description	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	$34.0	
541512	Computer Systems Design Services	34.0	
541330	Engineering Services	25.5	
541519	Other Computer Related Services	34.0	
334413	Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing		1,250
334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing		1,250
541110	Offices of Lawyers	15.5	
541714	Research and Development in Biotechnology (except Nanobiotechnology)		1,000
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	24.5	
518210	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services.	40.0	

Table 24 shows the number of H–1B cap-subject petitions filed by small entities for FY 2024 by wage level. Out of 94,873 H–1B petitions filed, DHS was able to classify the petitioners of 82,204 H–1B petitions as either small entities or not small entities and identify the number of petitions filed by such petitioners by wage level, as well as the percentage of petitions filed at each wage level by small entities. As shown in Table 24, more small entities filed petitions at wage levels I and II (61 percent and 47 percent) than at wage levels III and IV (25 percent and 29 percent).

TABLE 24—NUMBER OF H–1B CAP-SUBJECT PETITIONS FILED BY SMALL ENTITIES FOR FY 2024 BY WAGE LEVEL

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Unknown	Total
Small Entity	16,904	18,056	2,279	1,136	410	38,785
Not Small Entity	10,734	20,075	6,814	2,762	3,034	43,419
Total	27,638	38,131	9,093	3,898	3,444	82,204
% of Small	61%	47%	25%	29%	12%	47%

Source: USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17293. Merged with OPQ TRK #17265 and LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2024.

The quantifiable economic impact, represented as a percentage, for each small entity is the total quantified costs of the proposed changes divided by the entity's sales revenue. There are two sources of quantifiable costs. One is the opportunity cost of time to submit H–1B registrations or to file H–1B petitions, or both. This cost is relatively small, so it is not considered in this analysis. The other cost is the loss of output for employers who registered with wage level I but are not selected due to the change in the selection process by the proposed rule and thus are unable to file an H–1B petition. DHS estimates the loss of output as a transfer, $858,470,298, from the lost wages of wage level I workers to those higher wage level workers. The loss of output from the loss of labor is considered as a cost to employers because less output means less profit. The loss of output from the loss of labor is estimated using the wage of the lost labor, which is the wage level I average annual salary, $85,006 (Table 15). Therefore, DHS projects that the proposed rule that some small entities who filed H–1B petitions at wage level I would incur costs of approximately $85,006.[96] This

[96] Small entities that register with wage levels II, III, and IV would likely benefit because the proposed rule increases the probability that their registrations would be selected and that they may

Continued

assumes, solely for purposes of the IRFA, that the employer would be unable to otherwise fill the position or perform the work. Internal data show that there are 9,428 unique small entities that filed petitions at wage level I.[97]

DHS divides $85,006 by the revenue for each entity then finds that 5,193 small entities would experience a cost increase that is greater than 1 percent of its revenue and 2,665 would experience a cost increase that is greater than 5 percent of its revenue.[98] DHS considers an impact greater than 1 percent of a small entity's revenue as significant for purposes of the RFA. As such, DHS estimates that the proposed rule would result in a significant impact on 5,193 small entities, or 30 percent of the 17,069 small entities affected by the proposed rule. DHS considers 30 percent as a substantial number. This proposed rule would also benefit small entities that are applying for higher-earning employees as they would have a greater chance of their employees being selected compared to the current lottery system.

Based on this analysis, DHS believes that the proposed changes in this proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities that file H–1B cap-subject petitions.

4. A Description of the Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements of the Proposed Rule, Including an Estimate of the Classes of Small Entities That Will Be Subject to the Requirement and the Types of Professional Skills Necessary for Preparation of the Report or Record

The proposed selection process would result in an additional burden to employers reporting additional information, including a beneficiary's appropriate wage level, SOC code, and area of intended employment in the registration system, on the Form I–129 petition, and on the H–1B and H–1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement to Form I–129. DHS estimates the increased burden to submit an H–1B registration is 20 minutes and the increased burden to file the Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, to request H–1B classification is 15 minutes. DHS believes this would be completed by an HR specialist, in-house lawyer, or outsourced lawyer.

5. An Identification of All Relevant Federal Rules, to the Extent Practical, That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rule

DHS is unaware of any duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules, but invites the public to provide comments and information regarding any such rules.

6. A Description of Any Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Rule That Accomplish the Stated Objectives of Applicable Statutes and That Minimize Any Significant Economic Impact of the Proposed Rule on Small Entities

While the collection of additional information and the change to a weighted selection process would impose a burden on some prospective employers, USCIS found no other alternatives that achieved the stated objectives with less burden to small entities.

Under the 2021 H–1B Selection Final Rule, USCIS would have ranked and selected registrations generally based on the highest prevailing wage level. The rule was expected to result in the likelihood that registrations for level I wages would not be selected, as well as a reduced likelihood that registrations for level II would be selected. Compared to the proposed rule, DHS believes that this approach would have an even greater negative effect on small businesses hiring lower wage level or entry level workers.

As stated earlier in this analysis, this proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, would also benefit small entities that are applying for higher-earning employees who would be weighted at level IV or level III as they would have a greater chance of their employees being selected compared to the current random selection process. Thus, it is possible that any alternative that imposes a lower burden on small entities generally could also reduce those employers' chance of selection for higher wage level workers. For example, if USCIS were to artificially elevate the corresponding wage level for small businesses compared to other businesses, such an alternative could actually decrease the likelihood that those small entities' registrations with a level IV wage would be selected, relative to the selection process under the proposed rule, if other small businesses are artificially elevated to level IV equivalency based on factors other than the corresponding wage amount. Furthermore, given that 76 percent of unique cap-subject H–1B filers are small entities, and 47 percent of H–1B cap petitions in FY 2024 were filed by small entities, any alternative process that provides a different, preferential weighting scheme especially for small entities would undermine the overall utility of this proposed rule, which is to generally favor the allocation of H–1B visas to higher skilled and higher paid aliens. DHS requests comments on, including potential alternatives to, the proposed weighted selection process described in this preamble. In the RFA context, DHS seeks comments on alternatives that would accomplish the objectives of this proposed rule without unduly burdening small entities.

C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and Tribal governments. Title II of UMRA requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed rule, or final rule for which the agency published a proposed rule, that includes any Federal mandate that may result in a $100 million or more expenditure (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.[99]

The inflation adjusted value of $100 million in 1995 is approximately $206 million in 2024 based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U).[100] This proposed rule does not contain a Federal mandate as the term is defined under UMRA.[101] The requirements of title II of UMRA, therefore, do not apply, and DHS has not prepared a statement under UMRA.

be authorized to employ the alien beneficiary named in their registration.

[97] USCIS OPQ, CLAIMS3 and ELIS, queried 3/2025, TRK #17293. LCA data from DOL. Disclosure Files for LCA Programs (H–1B, H–1B1, E–3), FY 2024. DOL data downloaded from *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance* (last visited Apr. 30, 2025).

[98] *Id.*

[99] *See* 2 U.S.C. 1532(a).

[100] *See* DOL, BLS, ''Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U): U.S. city average, all items, by month,'' *https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/supplemental-files/historical-cpi-u-202412.pdf* (last visited Apr. 30, 2025). Calculation of inflation: (1) Calculate the average monthly CPI–U for the reference year (1995) and the current year (2024); (2) Subtract reference year CPI–U from current year CPI–U; (3) Divide the difference of the reference year CPI–U and current year CPI–U by the reference year CPI–U; (4) Multiply by 100 = [(Average monthly CPI–U for 2024 − Average monthly CPI–U for 1995) ÷ (Average monthly CPI–U for 1995)] × 100 = [(313.689 − 152.383) ÷ 152.383] = (161.306 ÷ 152.383) = 1.059 × 100 = 105.86 percent = 106 percent (rounded). Calculation of inflation-adjusted value: $100 million in 1995 dollars × 2.06 = $206 million in 2024 dollars.

[101] The term ''Federal mandate'' means a Federal intergovernmental mandate or a Federal private sector mandate. *See* 2 U.S.C. 1502(1), 658(6).

D. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This proposed rule would not have substantial direct effects 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. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this proposed rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

E. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

This proposed rule was drafted and reviewed in accordance with E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This proposed rule was written to provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct and was carefully reviewed to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguities, so as to minimize litigation and undue burden on the Federal court system. DHS has determined that this proposed rule meets the applicable standards provided in section 3 of E.O. 12988.

F. Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments)

This proposed rule does not have ''tribal implications'' because it will not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Accordingly, E.O. 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, requires no further agency action or analysis.

G. National Environmental Policy Act

DHS and its components analyze proposed regulatory actions to determine whether the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.,* applies to them and, if so, what degree of analysis is required. DHS Directive 023–01 Rev. 01 ''Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act'' (Dir. 023– 01 Rev. 01) and Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01 Rev. 01 (Instruction Manual) [102] establish the policies and procedures that DHS and its components use to comply with NEPA.

NEPA allows Federal agencies to establish, in their NEPA implementing procedures, categories of actions (''categorical exclusions'') that experience has shown do not, individually or cumulatively, have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, do not require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. *See* 42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(2), 4336e(1). The Instruction Manual, Appendix A lists the DHS Categorical Exclusions.[103]

Under DHS NEPA implementing procedures, for an action to be categorically excluded, it must satisfy each of the following three conditions: (1) the entire action clearly fits within one or more of the categorical exclusions; (2) the action is not a piece of a larger action; and (3) no extraordinary circumstances exist that create the potential for a significant environmental effect.[104]

This proposed rule is limited to amending DHS's existing regulations at 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8), (10), and (11) to provide for the selection of unique beneficiaries toward the H–1B annual numerical limitations and the advanced degree exemption in a weighted manner based on the wage level listed in each H–1B registration that corresponds to the prospective petitioner's proffered wage. DHS has reviewed this proposed rule and finds that no significant impact on the environment, or any change in environmental effect, will result from the amendments being promulgated in this proposed rule.

Accordingly, DHS finds that the promulgation of this proposed rule's amendments to current regulations clearly fits within categorical exclusion A3 established in DHS's NEPA implementing procedures as an administrative change with no change in environmental effect, is not part of a larger Federal action, and does not present extraordinary circumstances that create the potential for a significant environmental effect.

H. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501–12, DHS must submit to OMB, for review and approval, any reporting requirements inherent in a rule unless they are exempt.

DHS and USCIS invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the impact to the proposed collection of information. In accordance with the PRA, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the proposed edits to the information collection instrument(s).

Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days from the publication date of the proposed rule. All submissions received must include the agency name and OMB Control Number in the body of the letter. Please refer to the **ADDRESSES** and I. Public Participation section of this proposed rule for instructions on how to submit comments. Comments on each information collection should address one or more of the following four points:

(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 the agency's 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, 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).

H–1B Registration Tool (OMB Control No. 1615–0144)

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* H–1B Registration Tool.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of DHS sponsoring the collection:* OMB–64; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Business or other for-profit. USCIS uses the data collected on this form to determine which employers will be informed that they may submit a USCIS Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, for H–1B classification.

(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 H–1B Registration Tool (Businesses) is 20,950 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.9333 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection H–1B Registration Tool (Attorneys) is 19,339 and the estimated

[102] The Instruction Manual, which contains DHS's procedures for implementing NEPA, was issued on November 6, 2014, and is available at *https://www.dhs.gov/ocrso/eed/epb/nepa* (last updated Apr. 14, 2025).

[103] *See* Appendix A, Table 1.

[104] Instruction Manual 023–01 at V.B(2)(a)–(c).

hour burden per response is 0.9333 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection of information is 331,872 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.

Form I–129 (OMB Control No. 1615–0009)

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–129, E–1/E–2 Classification Supplement, Trade Agreement Supplement, H Classification Supplement, H–1B and H–1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement, L Classification Supplement, O and P Classification Supplement, Q–1 Classification Supplement, and R–1 Classification Supplement; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Business or other for-profit. USCIS uses Form I–129 and accompanying supplements to determine whether the petitioner and beneficiary(ies) is (are) eligible for the nonimmigrant classification. A U.S. employer, or agent in some instances, may file a petition for nonimmigrant worker to employ foreign nationals under the following nonimmigrant classifications: H–1B, H–2A, H–2B, H–3, L–1, O–1, O–2, P–1, P–2, P–3, P–1S, P–2S, P–3S, Q–1, or R–1 nonimmigrant worker. The collection of this information is also required from a U.S. employer on a petition for an extension of stay or change of status for E–1, E–2, E–3, Free Trade H–1B1 Chile/Singapore nonimmigrants and TN (United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement workers) who are in the United States.

(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 I–129 (paper filing) is 527,606 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.55 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–129 (online electronic filing) is 45,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.333 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection E–1/E–1 Classification Supplement is 12,050 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.67 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Trade Agreement Supplement (paper filing) is 10,945 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.67 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Trade Agreement Supplement (online electronic filing) is 2,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.5833 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection H Classification (paper filing) is 426,983 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.3 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection H Classification (online electronic filing) is 45,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection H–1B and H–1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement (paper filing) is 353,936 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.25 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection H–1B and H–1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement (online electronic filing) is 45,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1 hour. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection L Classification Supplement is 40,358 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.34 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection O and P Classification Supplement is 28,434 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1 hour. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Q–1 Classification Supplement is 54 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.34 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection R–1 Classification Supplement is 6,782 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.34 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection of information is 3,124,836 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 $149,694,919.

List of Subjects and Regulatory Amendments

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 214

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Cultural exchange program, Employment, Foreign officials, Health professionals, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Students.

Accordingly, DHS proposes to amend chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 214—NONIMMIGRANT CLASSES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 6 U.S.C. 202, 236; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1182, 1184, 1186a, 1187, 1221, 1281, 1282, 1301–1305, 1357, and 1372; sec. 643, Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009–708; Pub. L. 106–386, 114 Stat. 1477–1480; section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and with the Government of Palau, 48 U.S.C. 1901 note and 1931 note, respectively; 48 U.S.C. 1806; 8 CFR part 2; Pub. L. 115–218, 132 Stat. 1547 (48 U.S.C. 1806).

■ 2. Amend § 214.2 by:
■ a. Revising paragraphs (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*3*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*ii*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*i*), (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*ii*), and (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*7*);
■ b. Revising paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(D)(*1*);
■ c. Revising paragraphs (h)(8)(iv)(B), (h)(8)(iv)(B)(*1*), and (h)(8)(iv)(B)(*2*);
■ d. Revising paragraph (h)(10)(ii);
■ e. Redesignating paragraphs (h)(10)(iii) and (h)(10)(iv) as paragraphs (h)(10)(iv) and (h)(10)(v);
■ f. Adding new paragraph (h)(10)(iii);
■ g. Revising paragraphs (h)(11)(iii)(A)(*6*) and (h)(11)(iii)(A)(*7*); and
■ h. Adding paragraph (h)(11)(iii)(A)(*8*).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 214.2 Special requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.

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(h) * * *

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(iii) * * *

(A) * * *

(*3*) *Initial registration period.* The annual initial registration period will last a minimum of 14 calendar days and will start at least 14 calendar days before the earliest date on which H–1B cap-subject petitions may be filed for a particular fiscal year, consistent with paragraph (h)(2)(i)(J) of this section. USCIS will announce the start and end dates of the initial registration period on the USCIS website at *www.uscis.gov* for

each fiscal year. USCIS will announce the start of the initial registration period at least 30 calendar days in advance of such date.

(*4*) *Selecting registrations based on unique beneficiaries.* Registrations will be counted based on the number of unique beneficiaries who are registered. The selection will be made via computer-generated selection based on unique beneficiary. Each unique beneficiary will only be counted once toward the numerical allocation projections, regardless of how many registrations were submitted for that beneficiary or how many times the beneficiary is entered in the selection pool as provided in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) of this section. USCIS will separately notify each registrant that its registration on behalf of a beneficiary has been selected, and that the petitioner(s) may file a petition(s) for that beneficiary. A petitioner may file an H–1B cap-subject petition on behalf of a registered beneficiary only after the petitioner's properly submitted registration for that beneficiary has been selected for that fiscal year.

(*i*) *Required information.* On the registration, the registrant must select the highest Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage equals or exceeds for the relevant Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code in the area(s) of intended employment. If the beneficiary's proffered wage is lower than OEWS wage level I, because it is based on a prevailing wage from another legitimate source (other than OEWS) or an independent authoritative source, the registrant must select ''wage level I.'' If the beneficiary will work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the registrant is an agent, the registrant must select the lowest corresponding OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage will equal or exceed. If the beneficiary's proffered wage is expressed as a range, the registrant must select the OEWS wage level that the lowest wage in the range will equal or exceed. Where there is no current OEWS prevailing wage information for the beneficiary's proffered position, the registrant must select the OEWS wage level that corresponds to the requirements of the beneficiary's proffered position using the Department of Labor's prevailing wage guidance. The registrant must also provide the SOC code of the proffered position, the area of intended employment that served as the basis of the wage level selected on the registration, the beneficiary's valid passport or travel document information, and all other requested information, as well as make the necessary certifications, as specified on the registration form and instructions. Each beneficiary must only be registered under one valid passport or travel document, and if or when the beneficiary is abroad, the passport information or travel document information must correspond to the passport or travel document the beneficiary intends to use to enter the United States.

(*ii*) *Weighted selection.* If a random selection is necessary, USCIS will assign each unique beneficiary to the lowest OEWS wage level among all registrations submitted on the beneficiary's behalf and will enter each unique beneficiary into the selection pool in a weighted manner as follows: a beneficiary assigned wage level IV will be entered into the selection pool four times, a beneficiary assigned wage level III will be entered into the selection pool three times, a beneficiary assigned wage level II will be entered into the selection pool two times, and a beneficiary assigned wage level I will be entered into the selection pool one time.

(*5*) * * *

(*i*) *Fewer registrations than needed to meet the H–1B regular cap.* At the end of the annual initial registration period, if USCIS determines that there are fewer unique beneficiaries on whose behalf registrations were properly submitted than needed to meet the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will notify all petitioners that have properly registered that their registrations have been selected. USCIS will keep the registration period open beyond the initial registration period, until it determines that it has received a sufficient number of registrations for unique beneficiaries to meet the H–1B regular cap. Once USCIS determines there is a sufficient number of properly registered unique beneficiaries to meet the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will no longer accept registrations for petitions subject to the H–1B regular cap under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act. USCIS will monitor the number of unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations and will notify the public of the date that USCIS has received the necessary number of registrations for unique beneficiaries (the ''final registration date''). The day the public is notified will not control the applicable final registration date. If USCIS has received more registrations for unique beneficiaries on the final registration date than necessary to meet the H–1B regular cap under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act, USCIS will weight each unique beneficiary as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) of this section and randomly select the number of unique beneficiaries deemed necessary to meet the H–1B regular cap.

(*ii*) *Sufficient registrations to meet the H–1B regular cap during initial registration period.* At the end of the initial registration period, if USCIS determines that there is more than a sufficient number of unique beneficiaries on whose behalf registrations were properly submitted to meet the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will no longer accept registrations under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act and will notify the public of the final registration date. USCIS will weight each unique beneficiary as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) of this section and randomly select the number of unique beneficiaries deemed necessary to meet the H–1B regular cap.

(*6*) * * *

(*i*) *Fewer registrations than needed to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation.* If USCIS determines that there are fewer unique beneficiaries on whose behalf registrations were properly submitted than needed to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation, USCIS will notify all petitioners that have properly registered that their registrations have been selected. USCIS will continue to accept registrations to file petitions for beneficiaries who may be eligible for the H–1B advanced degree exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act until USCIS determines that there is a sufficient number of properly registered unique beneficiaries to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation. USCIS will monitor the number of unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations and will notify the public of the date that USCIS has received the necessary number of registrations for unique beneficiaries (the ''final registration date''). The day the public is notified will not control the applicable final registration date. If USCIS has received more registrations for unique beneficiaries on the final registration date than necessary to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation under section 214(g)(1)(A) and 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act, USCIS will weight each unique beneficiary as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) of this section and randomly select the number of unique beneficiaries deemed necessary to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation.

(*ii*) *Sufficient registrations to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation.* If USCIS determines that there is more than a sufficient number of unique

beneficiaries on whose behalf registrations were properly submitted to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation, USCIS will no longer accept registrations that may be eligible for exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act and will notify the public of the final registration date. USCIS will weight each unique beneficiary as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*ii*) of this section and randomly select the number of unique beneficiaries deemed necessary to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation.

(7) Increase to the number of beneficiaries projected to meet the H–1B regular cap or advanced degree exemption allocations in a fiscal year. Unselected properly submitted registrations for unique beneficiaries will remain on reserve for the applicable fiscal year. If USCIS determines that it needs to increase the number of registrations for unique beneficiaries projected to meet the H–1B regular cap or advanced degree exemption allocation, and select additional unique beneficiaries, USCIS will select from among the unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations that are on reserve a sufficient number to meet the H–1B regular cap or advanced degree exemption numerical limitation, as applicable. If all of the unique beneficiaries on reserve are selected and there are still fewer unique beneficiaries than needed to meet the H–1B regular cap or advanced degree exemption numerical limitation, as applicable, USCIS may reopen the applicable registration period until USCIS determines that it has received a sufficient number of registrations for unique beneficiaries projected as needed to meet the H–1B regular cap or advanced degree exemption numerical limitation. USCIS will monitor the number of properly registered unique beneficiaries and will notify the public of the date that USCIS has received the necessary number of registrations (the new ''final registration date''). The day the public is notified will not control the applicable final registration date. When selecting additional unique beneficiaries under this paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*7*), USCIS will select unique beneficiaries with properly submitted registrations in accordance with paragraphs (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*) through (*6*) of this section. If the registration period will be reopened, USCIS will announce the start of the re-opened registration period on the USCIS website at *www.uscis.gov*.

* * * * *

(D) * * *

(*1*) *Filing procedures.* In addition to any other applicable requirements, a petitioner may file an H–1B petition for a beneficiary who may be counted under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act or eligible for exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act only if the petition is based on a valid registration, which means that the registration was properly submitted in accordance with § 103.2(a)(1) of this chapter, paragraph (h)(8)(iii) of this section, and the registration tool instructions; and was submitted by the petitioner, or its designated representative, on behalf of the beneficiary who was selected for that cap season by USCIS. A petitioner may not substitute the beneficiary named in the original registration or transfer the registration to another petitioner. An H–1B petition filed on behalf of a beneficiary must contain and be supported by the same identifying information and position information, including SOC code, provided in the selected registration and indicated on the labor condition application used to support the petition, and must include a proffered wage that equals or exceeds the prevailing wage for the corresponding OEWS wage level in the registration for the SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*) of this section. Petitioners must submit evidence of the basis of the wage level selected on the registration as of the date that the registration underlying the petition was submitted. Petitioners must also submit evidence of the passport or travel document used at the time of registration to identify the beneficiary. In its discretion, USCIS may find that a change in the beneficiary's identifying information in some circumstances would be permissible. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, a legal name change due to marriage or a change in passport number or expiration date due to renewal or replacement of a stolen passport, in between the time of registration submission and petition filing. In its discretion, USCIS may find that a change in the area(s) of intended employment would be permissible, provided such change is consistent with the requirement of a bona fide job offer at the time of registration as stated in paragraph (h)(10)(ii) of this section. USCIS may deny or revoke the approval of an H–1B petition that does not meet these requirements.

* * * * *

(iv) * * *

(B) *Petition-based cap-subject selections in event of suspended registration process.* In any year in which USCIS suspends the H–1B registration process for cap-subject petitions, USCIS will allow for the submission of H–1B petitions notwithstanding paragraph (h)(8)(iii) of this section and conduct a cap-subject selection process based on the petitions that are received. Each petitioner must select the highest OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage equals or exceeds for the relevant SOC code in the area(s) of intended employment. If the beneficiary's proffered wage is lower than OEWS wage level I, because it is based on a prevailing wage from another legitimate source (other than OEWS) or an independent authoritative source, the petitioner must select ''wage level I.'' If the beneficiary will work in multiple locations, or in multiple positions if the petitioner is an agent, the petitioner must select the lowest corresponding OEWS wage level that the beneficiary's proffered wage will equal or exceed. Where there is no current OEWS prevailing wage information for the beneficiary's proffered position, the petitioner must select the appropriate wage level that corresponds to the requirements of the beneficiary's proffered position using the Department of Labor's prevailing wage guidance. If a random selection is necessary, each petition will be assigned the OEWS wage level selected in accordance with form instructions and will be entered into the selection pool in a weighted manner as follows: a petition assigned wage level IV will be entered into the selection pool four times, a petition assigned wage level III will be entered into the selection pool three times, a petition assigned wage level II will be entered into the selection pool two times, and a petition assigned wage level I will be entered into the selection pool one time. The selection will be made via computer-generated selection. Petitioners must submit evidence of the basis of the selected wage level as of the date the petition is submitted. USCIS will deny petitions indicating that they are exempt from the H–1B regular cap and the H–1B advanced degree exemption if USCIS determines, after the final receipt date, that they are not eligible for the exemption sought. If USCIS determines, on or before the final receipt date, that the petition is not eligible for the exemption sought, USCIS may consider the petition under the applicable numerical allocation and proceed with processing of the petition. If a petition is denied under this paragraph (h)(8)(iv)(B), USCIS will not return or refund filing fees.

(*1*) *H–1B regular cap selection in event of suspended registration process.*

In determining whether there are enough H–1B cap-subject petitions to meet the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will consider all petitions properly submitted in accordance with § 103.2 of this chapter relating to beneficiaries who may be counted under section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act, including those who may be eligible for exemption under section 214(g)(5)(C) of the Act. When calculating the number of petitions needed to meet the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will take into account historical data related to approvals, denials, revocations, and other relevant factors. USCIS will monitor the number of petitions received and will announce on its website the date that it receives the number of petitions projected as needed to meet the H–1B regular cap (the ''final receipt date''). The date the announcement is posted will not control the final receipt date. If the final receipt date is any of the first five business days on which petitions subject to the H–1B regular cap may be received (in other words, if the numerical limitation is reached on any one of the first five business days that filings can be made), USCIS will weight each petition as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iv)(B) of this section and randomly select the number of petitions properly submitted during the first five business days deemed necessary to meet the H–1B regular cap.

(*2*) *Advanced degree exemption selection in event of suspended registration process.* After USCIS has received a sufficient number of petitions to meet the H–1B regular cap and, as applicable, completed the random selection process of petitions for the H–1B regular cap, USCIS will determine whether there is a sufficient number of remaining petitions to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation. When calculating the number of petitions needed to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation, USCIS will take into account historical data related to approvals, denials, revocations, and other relevant factors. USCIS will monitor the number of petitions received and will announce on its website the date that it receives the number of petitions projected as needed to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation (the ''final receipt date''). The date the announcement is posted will not control the final receipt date. If the final receipt date is any of the first five business days on which petitions subject to the H–1B advanced degree exemption may be received (in other words, if the numerical limitation is reached on any one of the first five business days that filings can be made), USCIS will weight each petition as described in paragraph (h)(8)(iv)(B) of this section and randomly select the number of petitions properly submitted during the first five business days deemed necessary to meet the H–1B advanced degree exemption numerical limitation.

* * * * *

(10) * * *

(ii) *Denial for statement of facts on the petition, H–1B registration, temporary labor certification, or labor condition application, or invalid H–1B registration.* The petition will be denied if it is determined that the statements on the petition, the H–1B registration (if applicable), the application for a temporary labor certification, or the labor condition application were inaccurate, fraudulent, or misrepresented a material fact, including if the certifications on the registration are determined to be false. An H–1B cap-subject petition also will be denied if it is not based on a valid registration submitted by the petitioner (or its designated representative), or a successor in interest, for the beneficiary named or identified in the petition. A valid registration must represent a bona fide job offer.

(iii) *Denial for attempt to unfairly increase the chance of selection.* USCIS may deny a subsequent new or amended petition filed by the petitioner, or a related entity, on behalf of the same beneficiary, if USCIS determines that the filing of the new or amended petition is part of the petitioner's attempt to unfairly increase the chance of selection during the registration or petition selection process, as applicable, such as by changing the proffered wage in a subsequent new or amended petition to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the registration, or the original cap-subject petition if the registration process was suspended.

* * * * *

(11) * * *

(iii) * * *

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(*6*) The H–1B cap-subject petition was not based on a valid registration submitted by the petitioner (or its designated representative), or a successor in interest, for the beneficiary named or identified in the petition;

(*7*) The petitioner failed to timely file an amended petition notifying USCIS of a material change or otherwise failed to comply with the material change reporting requirements in paragraph (h)(2)(i)(E) of this section; or

(*8*) The petitioner, or a related entity, filed a new or amended petition on behalf of the same beneficiary, if USCIS determines that the filing of the new or amended petition is part of the petitioner's (or related entity's) attempt to unfairly increase the chance of selection during the registration or petition selection process, as applicable, such as by changing the proffered wage in a subsequent new or amended petition to an amount that would be equivalent to a lower wage level than that indicated on the registration, or the original cap-subject petition if the registration process was suspended.

* * * * *

Kristi Noem,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

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Part III

The President

Proclamation 10972—National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2025
Proclamation 10973—Restriction on Entry of Certain Nonimmigrant Workers
Executive Order 14351—The Gold Card

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 183
Wednesday, September 24, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 10972 of September 19, 2025

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the battlefields of the Revolutionary War to the trenches of World War II to the sprawling jungles of Vietnam, thousands of our patriotic service members have been horrifically captured by the enemy and forced to endure excruciating torture, agony, and distress in the service of our Nation. On this National Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA) Recognition Day, we remember our valiant American Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and Coast Guardsmen who were captured while fighting on foreign soil and our missing in action who have not yet returned home. We honor their courage, we salute their patriotism, and we vow full accountability for the more than 80,000 heroes still missing from the wars and conflicts of the past.

Every American POW has answered the call of duty to fight not only for our country, but for the futures of our families, fellow soldiers, and our beloved Nation. Imprisoned by enemy forces, American POWs endured years of deprivation, brutality, and anguish, sustained only by uncommon resilience and grit. Their families lived in their own prison of fear and perpetual heartache, hoping and praying for a safe return. For the loved ones of the missing, the unfathomable grief endures.

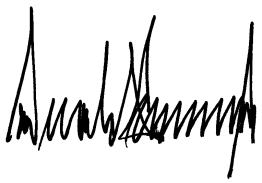
During my first Administration, I signed the National POW/MIA Flag Act directing the POW/MIA flag to be flown with the American flag. The black and white banner represents the noble sacrifices made in defense of our freedom and serves as an enduring and powerful symbol of our unwavering commitment to leaving no one behind.

As Commander in Chief, I remain committed to pursuing full accountability for those captured and missing in action. During my first term, I secured the repatriation of remains from North Korea, believed to be at least 250 individuals who paid the ultimate sacrifice during the Korean War. In March of this year, our Nation identified the 100th service member from the remains—ending decades of uncertainty for the families of the fallen. This sacred mission will continue until every American is returned home.

Today, the First Lady joins me in honoring America's POW/MIAs and their families. The debt of gratitude for their unimaginable sacrifices in defense of our sovereignty can never be repaid, and must never be forgotten.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 19, 2025, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I salute all American POWs who, in the presence of great dangers and uncertainties, honored their duty to this great country. Let this day also serve as a reminder for our Nation to strengthen our resolve to account for those who are still missing and provide their families long-sought answers. I call upon Federal, State, tribal, and local government officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fiftieth.



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Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10973 of September 19, 2025

Restriction on Entry of Certain Nonimmigrant Workers

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The H–1B nonimmigrant visa program was created to bring temporary workers into the United States to perform additive, high-skilled functions, but it has been deliberately exploited to replace, rather than supplement, American workers with lower-paid, lower-skilled labor. The large-scale replacement of American workers through systemic abuse of the program has undermined both our economic and national security. Some employers, using practices now widely adopted by entire sectors, have abused the H–1B statute and its regulations to artificially suppress wages, resulting in a disadvantageous labor market for American citizens, while at the same time making it more difficult to attract and retain the highest skilled subset of temporary workers, with the largest impact seen in critical science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields.

The number of foreign STEM workers in the United States has more than doubled between 2000 and 2019, increasing from 1.2 million to almost 2.5 million, while overall STEM employment has only increased 44.5 percent during that time. Among computer and math occupations, the foreign share of the workforce grew from 17.7 percent in 2000 to 26.1 percent in 2019. And the key facilitator for this influx of foreign STEM labor has been the abuse of the H–1B visa.

Information technology (IT) firms in particular have prominently manipulated the H–1B system, significantly harming American workers in computer-related fields. The share of IT workers in the H–1B program grew from 32 percent in Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 to an average of over 65 percent in the last 5 fiscal years. In addition, some of the most prolific H–1B employers are now consistently IT outsourcing companies. Using these H–1B-reliant IT outsourcing companies provides significant savings for employers: one study of tech workers showed a 36 percent discount for H–1B ''entry-level'' positions as compared to full-time, traditional workers. To take advantage of artificially low labor costs incentivized by the program, companies close their IT divisions, fire their American staff, and outsource IT jobs to lower-paid foreign workers.

Further, the abuse of the H–1B visa program has made it even more challenging for college graduates trying to find IT jobs, allowing employers to hire foreign workers at a significant discount to American workers. These effects of abuse of H–1B visas have coincided with increasing challenges in the labor market in which H–1B workers serve. According to a study from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, among college graduates ages 22 to 27, computer science and computer engineering majors are facing some of the highest unemployment rates in the country at 6.1 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively—more than double the unemployment rates of recent biology and art history graduates. Recent data reveals that unemployment rates among workers in computer occupations jumped from an average of 1.98 percent in 2019 to 3.02 percent in 2025.

Reports also indicate that many American tech companies have laid off their qualified and highly skilled American workers and simultaneously hired thousands of H–1B workers. One software company was approved

for over 5,000 H–1B workers in FY 2025; around the same time, it announced a series of layoffs totaling more than 15,000 employees. Another IT firm was approved for nearly 1,700 H–1B workers in FY 2025; it announced it was laying off 2,400 American workers in Oregon in July. A third company has reduced its workforce by approximately 27,000 American workers since 2022, while being approved for over 25,000 H–1B workers since FY 2022. A fourth company reportedly eliminated 1,000 jobs in February; it was approved for over 1,100 H–1B workers for FY 2025.

American IT workers have reported they were forced to train the foreign workers who were taking their jobs and to sign nondisclosure agreements about this indignity as a condition of receiving any form of severance. This suggests H–1B visas are not being used to fill occupational shortages or obtain highly skilled workers who are unavailable in the United States.

The high numbers of relatively low-wage workers in the H–1B program undercut the integrity of the program and are detrimental to American workers' wages and labor opportunities, especially at the entry level, in industries where such low-paid H–1B workers are concentrated. These abuses also prevent American employers in other industries from utilizing the H–1B program in the manner in which it was intended: to fill jobs for which highly skilled and educated American workers are unavailable.

The abuse of the H–1B program is also a national security threat. Domestic law enforcement agencies have identified and investigated H–1B-reliant outsourcing companies for engaging in visa fraud, conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, and other illicit activities to encourage foreign workers to come to the United States.

Further, abuses of the H–1B program present a national security threat by discouraging Americans from pursuing careers in science and technology, risking American leadership in these fields. A 2017 study showed that wages for American computer scientists would have been 2.6 percent to 5.1 percent higher and employment in computer science for American workers would have been 6.1 percent to 10.8 percent higher in 2001 absent the importation of foreign workers into the computer science field.

It is therefore necessary to impose higher costs on companies seeking to use the H–1B program in order to address the abuse of that program while still permitting companies to hire the best of the best temporary foreign workers.

The severe harms that the large-scale abuse of this program has inflicted on our economic and national security demands an immediate response. I therefore find that the unrestricted entry into the United States of certain foreign workers who are described in section 1 of this proclamation would be detrimental to the interests of the United States because such entry would harm American workers, including by undercutting their wages.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Restriction on Entry*. (a) Pursuant to sections 212(f) and 215(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185(a), the entry into the United States of aliens as nonimmigrants to perform services in a specialty occupation under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), is restricted, except for those aliens whose petitions are accompanied or supplemented by a payment of $100,000—subject to the exceptions set forth in subsection (c) of this section. This restriction shall expire, absent extension, 12 months after the effective date of this proclamation, which shall be 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2025.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall restrict decisions on petitions not accompanied by a $100,000 payment for H–1B specialty occupation workers under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the INA, who are currently outside the United States, for 12 months following the effective date of this

proclamation as set forth in subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary of State shall also issue guidance, as necessary and to the extent permitted by law, to prevent misuse of B visas by alien beneficiaries of approved H–1B petitions that have an employment start date beginning prior to October 1, 2026.

(c) The restriction imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to any individual alien, all aliens working for a company, or all aliens working in an industry, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, in the Secretary's discretion, that the hiring of such aliens to be employed as H–1B specialty occupation workers is in the national interest and does not pose a threat to the security or welfare of the United States.

Sec. 2. *Compliance*. (a) Employers shall, prior to filing an H–1B petition on behalf of an alien outside the United States, obtain and retain documentation showing that the payment described in section 1 of this proclamation has been made.

(b) The Secretary of State shall verify receipt of payment of the amount described in section 1 of this proclamation during the H–1B visa petition process and shall approve only those visa petitions for which the filing employer has made the payment described in section 1 of this proclamation.

(c) The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State shall coordinate to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement this proclamation and to deny entry to the United States to any H–1B nonimmigrant for whom the prospective employer has not made the payment described in section 1 of this proclamation.

Sec. 3. *Scope and Implementation of Restriction on Entry*. (a) The restriction on entry pursuant to section 1 of this proclamation shall apply only to aliens who enter or attempt to enter the United States after the effective date of this proclamation as set forth in section 1(a) of this proclamation.

(b) No later than 30 days following the completion of the H–1B lottery that immediately follows this proclamation, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President and Homeland Security Advisor, a recommendation on whether an extension or renewal of the restriction on entry pursuant to section 1 of this proclamation is in the interests of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Amending the Prevailing Wage Levels*. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall initiate a rulemaking to revise the prevailing wage levels to levels consistent with the policy goals of this proclamation consistent with section 212(n) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(n).

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall initiate a rulemaking to prioritize the admission as nonimmigrants of high-skilled and high-paid aliens, consistent with sections 101, 212, and 214 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1182, and 1184.

Sec. 5. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

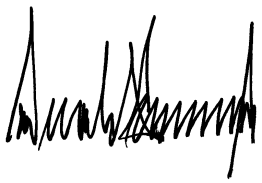
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This proclamation shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fiftieth.



[FR Doc. 2025–18601
Filed 9–23–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14351 of September 19, 2025

The Gold Card

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose.* My Administration has worked relentlessly to undo the disastrous immigration policies of the prior administration. Those policies produced a deluge of immigrants, without serious consideration of how those immigrants would affect America's interests.

Most significantly, the prior administration permitted millions of aliens to enter the United States illegally, to the detriment of public safety, national security, and the rule of law. International cartels, transnational criminal organizations, terrorists, and foreign malign actors took advantage of those open borders policies. The prior administration also permitted abuse of the refugee process, swamping towns and cities with aliens and, in some cases, forcing them to declare emergencies to combat the crisis.

It is a priority of my Administration to realign Federal immigration policy with the Nation's interests by ending illegal immigration and prioritizing the admission of aliens who will affirmatively benefit the Nation, including successful entrepreneurs, investors, and businessmen and women.

To advance that policy, I hereby announce the Gold Card, a visa program overseen by the Secretary of Commerce that will facilitate the entry of aliens who have demonstrated their ability and desire to advance the interests of the United States by voluntarily providing a significant financial gift to the Nation.

Sec. 2. *The Gold Card*. (a) The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall establish a ''Gold Card'' program authorizing an alien who makes an unrestricted gift to the Department of Commerce under 15 U.S.C. 1522 (or for whom a corporation or similar entity makes such a gift) to establish eligibility for an immigrant visa using an expedited process, to the extent consistent with law and public safety and national security concerns. The requisite gift amount shall be $1 million for an individual donating on his or her own behalf and $2 million for a corporation or similar entity donating on behalf of an individual.

(b) In adjudicating visa applications, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, consistent with applicable law, treat the gift specified in subsection (a) of this section as evidence of eligibility under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(1)(A), of exceptional business ability and national benefit under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(2)(A), and of eligibility for a national-interest waiver under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(2)(B).

(c) The Secretary of Commerce shall deposit the gifts contributed under subsection (a) of this section in a separate fund in the Department of the Treasury and use them to promote commerce and American industry, consistent with the statutory authorities of the Department of Commerce, *see, e.g.,* 15 U.S.C. 1512.

Sec. 3. *Implementation*. The Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, within 90 days of the date of this order, take all necessary and appropriate steps to implement the Gold Card program. Among other things, they shall, to the extent consistent

with applicable law and their respective statutory authorities, including the limits on the numbers of visas specified in 8 U.S.C. 1151 *et seq.:*

(a) Establish a process for application and expedited adjudication of Gold Card petitions, visa issuance, and adjustment of status.

(b) Specify the date on which applicants (or sponsors if applicable) may begin to submit gifts for consideration under the Gold Card program.

(c) Establish a process for a Gold Card holder sponsored by a corporation or similar entity to abandon his or her status and for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to consider the original gift as evidence of eligibility under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(1)(A), of exceptional business ability and national benefit under 8 U.S.C. 1153 (b)(2)(A), and of eligibility for a national-interest waiver under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(2)(B), for a different individual specified by the corporation or similar entity. The transferee shall otherwise be subject to the same procedures as an original visa applicant, including appropriate screening for public safety and national security.

(d) Establish administrative fees to cover the cost of expedited processing under subsection (a) of this section.

(e) Establish maintenance and transfer fees for corporations or similar entities sponsoring individuals under the Gold Card program.

(f) Consider expanding the Gold Card program to visa applicants under 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(5).

Sec. 4. *Severability*. If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions and applications shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 5. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

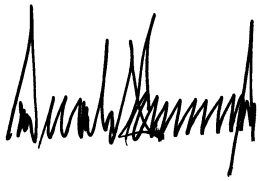
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Department of Commerce.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 19, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–18602
Filed 9–23–25; 11:15 am]
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