



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Wednesday,

No. 197

October 15, 2025

Pages 48251–48294

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER



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

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–3432; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00743–E; Amendment 39–23171; AD 2025–20–18]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Continental Aerospace Technologies GmbH Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Continental Aerospace Technologies GmbH (Continental) Model TAE 125–02–125 engines. This AD was prompted by multiple reports of cracks in the cylinder heads, which can cause engine coolant to leak into the combustion chamber. This AD requires a one-time inspection of the engine coolant for contamination and, depending on the inspection results, replacement of the coolant and replacement of the cylinder heads. This AD also prohibits installing a cylinder head on any engine unless it is a serviceable part. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 30, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 30, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by December 1, 2025.

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

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

- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2025–3432; 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 Continental material identified in this AD, contact Continental, Platanenstrasse 14, 09356 Sankt Egidien, Germany; phone: +49 37204 696 0; email: support@continentaldiesel.com; website: [continentaldiesel.com](https://www.continentaldiesel.com).

- You may view this material at the FAA, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2025–3432.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rawle Thomas, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (404) 474–5576; email: rawle.f.thomas@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–2025–3432; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00743–E” 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](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this 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 Rawle Thomas, 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

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2024–0236, dated December 10, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0236) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on all Continental Model TAE 125–02–125 engines. The MCAI states that several cases of cracks in cylinder heads have been reported. The MCAI further states that these cracks may cause leakage of engine coolant into the combustion chamber(s), causing loss of coolant, which could lead to engine overheat and eventual engine failure or seizure. Additionally, the MCAI states that contamination of the engine coolant, especially with potassium, triggers certain critical types of chemical corrosion, depending on the nature of such contamination. The investigation of the root cause for the cylinder head

ruptures is still ongoing. Accordingly, the MCAI is considered an interim action.

This condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncommanded in-flight shutdown of the engine and a forced landing, which could result in damage to the airplane and injury to occupants.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-3432.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Continental Service Bulletin (SB) CG 125-1030 P1, Revision 4, dated January 10, 2025. This material specifies procedures for a one-time inspection of the engine coolant for contamination using the minimum and maximum acceptable ranges for the two coolant types as specified in the material. This material also specifies procedures for labeling the coolant samples.

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 and material 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 a one-time inspection of the engine coolant for contamination and, depending on the results, replacing the cylinder heads with a serviceable part for engines in which the coolant sample has aluminum or fluoride that exceeds the acceptable range; or draining and flushing the engine cooling system and refilling it with new coolant for engines in which the coolant sample exceeds any acceptable range, except for aluminum and fluoride. This AD also prohibits installing a cylinder head on any engine unless it is a serviceable part.

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD interim action. The unsafe condition is still under investigation by the manufacturer. 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 rule because contamination of the engine coolant can cause chemical corrosion, which could lead to cracks in the cylinder heads and allow engine coolant to leak into the combustion chamber. Additionally, cylinder heads are critical components to maintaining controlled flight. The FAA has no information pertaining to the root cause, the extent of the root cause that may currently exist in airplanes, or how quickly the root cause may propagate to failure. Additionally, the compliance time in this AD for the required actions is within 5 flight hours (FH) for engines with 50 FH or more since the last engine coolant replacement or since new, which is shorter 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 30 engines installed on 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
Inspect coolant	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	\$0	\$170	\$5,100

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary actions that

would be required based on the results of the inspection. The agency has no

way of determining the number of engines that might need these actions:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Drain, flush engine cooling system, and replace coolant.	4 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$340	\$20	\$360
Replace cylinder head	16 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$1,360	10,000	11,360

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:

2025–20–18 Continental Aerospace

Technologies GmbH: Amendment 39–23171; Docket No. FAA–2025–3432; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00743–E.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Continental Aerospace Technologies GmbH (Continental) Model TAE 125–02–125 engines.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 1240, Coolant Servicing.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by multiple reports of cracks in the cylinder heads, which can cause engine coolant to leak into the combustion chamber. The root cause of this damage is unknown, and the investigation is ongoing. The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and correct contamination of the engine coolant. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncommanded in-flight shutdown of the engine and a forced landing, which could result in damage to the airplane and injury to occupants.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Definition

(1) For the purpose of this AD, a "serviceable part" is a cylinder head which is new (never installed), or a cylinder head which was not removed in accordance with paragraph (h)(2) of this AD.

(h) Required Actions

(1) Inspect (sampling and analysis) the engine coolant for contamination in accordance with Appendix B: Instruction to take coolant sample, of Continental Service Bulletin CG 125–1030 P1, Revision 4, dated January 10, 2025 (SB CG 125–1030 P1, Rev 4), at the applicable time in paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this AD:

(i) For engines that have accumulated 50 flight hours (FH) or more since the last engine coolant replacement or 50 FH or more since new if the coolant has never been replaced, as of the effective date of this AD, within 5 FH after the effective date of this AD.

(ii) For engines that have accumulated less than 50 FH since the last engine coolant replacement or less than 50 FH since new if the coolant has never been replaced, as of the effective date of this AD, within 5 FH after accumulating 50 FH.

(2) If, during any inspection required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, the coolant sample contains aluminum or fluoride that exceeds the acceptable range as specified in Table 1: Limit values for G48 coolant type or Table 2: Limit values for G40 coolant type, as applicable, in Appendix A: Material, Methods and Limits, of SB CG 125–1030 P1, Rev 4, before further flight, remove the cylinder head and replace it with a serviceable part, flush the engine cooling system, and refill the cooling system with new coolant.

(3) If, during any inspection required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, the coolant sample exceeds any acceptable range, except for the aluminum or fluoride ranges, as specified in Table 1: Limit values for G48 coolant type or Table 2: Limit values for G40 coolant type, as applicable, in Appendix A: Material, Methods and Limits, of SB CG 125–1030 P1, Rev 4, before further flight, drain and flush the engine cooling system and refill the cooling system with new coolant.

(i) Installation Prohibition

After the effective date of this AD, do not install on any engine a cylinder head that is not a "serviceable part," as defined in paragraph (g)(1) of this AD.

(j) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the inspections and part replacements required by paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Continental Service Bulletin CG 125–1030 P1, Revision 3, dated September 16, 2024.

(k) 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 (l) 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.

(l) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Rawle Thomas, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (404) 474–5576; email: rawle.f.thomas@faa.gov.

(2) For Continental material, which is not incorporated by reference in this AD, contact Continental, Platanenstrasse 14, 09356 Sankt Egidien, Germany; phone: +49 37204 696 0; email: support@continentaldiesel.com; website: continentaldiesel.com.

(m) 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) Continental Aerospace Technologies GmbH (Continental) Service Bulletin CG 125–1030 P1, Revision 4, dated January 10, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Continental material identified in this AD, contact Continental, Platanenstrasse 14, 09356 Sankt Egidien, Germany; phone:

+49 37204 696 0; email: support@continentaldiesel.com; website: continentaldiesel.com.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. 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 October 3, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-19555 Filed 10-14-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-3430; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01343-T; Amendment 39-23169; AD 2025-20-16]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus SAS Model A330-223, -223F, -243, -243F, -321, -322, -323, -341, -342, and -343 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reported occurrences of thrust fluctuation during descent with autothrottle (ATHR) active. This AD requires modifying the pin programming of the flight management guidance envelope computers (FMGECs) to activate the ATHR N1 function. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 30, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 30, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by December 1, 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-2025-3430; 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; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@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, 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. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-3430.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank Carreras, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206-231-3539; email: Frank.Carreras@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-2025-3430; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01343-T” 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 Frank Carreras, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206-231-3539; email: Frank.Carreras@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 2025-0178, dated August 8, 2025 (EASA AD 2025-0178) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus SAS Model A330-223, -223F, -243, -243F, -321, -322, -323, -341, -342, and -343 airplanes. The MCAI states that, on airplanes equipped with FMGEC P6H7 standard, occurrences of thrust fluctuation during descent with ATHR active were reported. Subsequent investigations determined that this condition can occur if the ATHR in N1 mode function is not activated. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to an unstabilized approach.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-3430.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025-0178, which specifies procedures for modifying the pin programming of the FMGECs to activate the ATHR N1 function. The modification includes modifying the electrical wire

connections and doing a continuity test of the electrical wires. 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 AD after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Requirements of This AD

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2025–0178 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA’s ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, EASA AD 2025–0178 is incorporated by reference in this AD. This AD requires compliance with

EASA AD 2025–0178 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 2025–0178 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 2025–0178. Material required by EASA AD 2025–0178 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–3430 after this AD is published.

Interim Action

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

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 rule because, if the ATHR in N1 mode is not activated, the airplane may experience unexpected thrust fluctuations or uncommanded thrust increases during descent, which can lead to an unstabilized approach and go-around. Additionally, the compliance time in this AD is shorter 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 (RFA)

The requirements of the 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 notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 144 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	\$0	\$170	\$24,480

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR OPTIONAL ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Up to 3 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$255	\$0	\$255

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:

2025–20–16 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–23169; Docket No. FAA–2025–3430; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01343–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS Model A330–223, –223F, –243, –243F, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, and –343 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0178, dated August 8, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0178).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 22, Auto flight.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reported occurrences of thrust fluctuation during descent with autothrottle (ATHR) active. The FAA is issuing this AD to address thrust fluctuation that can occur during descent if the ATHR in N1 mode function is not activated. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to an unstabilized approach.

(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 2025–0178.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0178

(1) Where EASA AD 2025–0178 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2025–0178 specifies “The AOT provides instructions which are acceptable to accomplish this modification”, this AD requires replacing that text with “This modification must be done in accordance with the AOT, Airbus Service Bulletin A330–22–3193, Airbus Service Bulletin A330–22–3194, or Airbus Service Bulletin A330–22–3297, as applicable”.

(3) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2025–0178 specifies activating the ATHR N1 function “on that aeroplane”, this AD requires replacing that text with “on that airplane in accordance with the AOT”.

(4) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2025–0178 specifies “paragraph (1) of (2)”, this AD requires replacing that text with “paragraph (1) or (2)”.

(5) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2025–0178.

(i) 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 (j) 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, 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.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, if any material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0178 that contains paragraphs that are labeled as RC, the instructions in RC paragraphs, including subparagraphs under an RC paragraph, must be done to comply with this AD; any paragraphs, including subparagraphs under those paragraphs, that are not identified as RC are recommended. The instructions in paragraphs, including subparagraphs under those paragraphs, not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator’s maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the instructions identified

as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to instructions identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(j) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Frank Carreras, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3539; email: Frank.Carreras@faa.gov.

(k) 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 2025–0178, dated August 8, 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 October 3, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–19556 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–3431; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01291–R; Amendment 39–23170; AD 2025–20–17]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus 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 Airbus Helicopters Model H160–B

helicopters. This AD was prompted by a report of broken main gearbox (MGB) right hand (RH) center and rear rail support assemblies. This AD requires repetitively inspecting the MGB RH and left hand (LH) center rail support for cracks and, depending on the results of these inspections, accomplishing corrective actions. This AD prohibits the installation of certain part-numbered MGB support assemblies unless certain requirements are met. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 30, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 30, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by December 1, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493-2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-3431; 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 the EASA material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-3431.

- 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](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-3431.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Margot Perez Sosa, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 941-1287; email: margot.i.perez.sosa@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-2025-3431; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01291-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](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this 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 Margot Perez Sosa, 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 2025-0165, dated July 29, 2025 (EASA AD 2025-0165) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on Airbus Helicopters Model H160-B helicopters. The MCAI states a report of the MGB RH center and rear rail support assemblies were found broken. Additionally, after further inspections, the square bearings were also found broken. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the MGB support assemblies. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of the cowling in-flight, which could cause an impact with the main rotor blades and could result in a loss of control of the helicopter.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-3431.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025-0165, which specifies procedures for repetitively inspecting the MGB center and rear rail supports and the correspondent square housing bearings and, depending on the results of these inspections, replacing the center rail support, the rear rail support, or the square housing bearing.

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 AD 2025-0165, described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA’s ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some 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 2025–0165 is incorporated by reference in this AD. This AD requires compliance with EASA AD 2025–0165 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 2025–0165 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 2025–0165. Material required by EASA AD 2025–0165 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–3431 after this AD is published.

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 because the failure of the MGB center support could lead to loss of the cowling in flight and consequently cause an impact with the main rotor blades, which could lead to loss of control of the helicopter. For this reason, depending on the condition of your helicopter, the initial actions required by this AD must be accomplished within 55 hours time-in-service, which is shorter 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 12 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
Inspect center rail supports	0.50 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$42.50	\$0	\$42.50	\$510

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary replacements that would be required based on the

results of the inspection. The agency has no way of determining the number of

helicopters that might need these replacements.

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Replace LH center rail support	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$4,537	\$4,622
Replace LH rear rail support	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	2,063	2,148
Replace square housing bearing	0.25 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$21.25	132	153.25
Replace RH center rail support	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	4,537	4,622
Replace RH rear rail support	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	2,063	2,148

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:

2025–20–17 Airbus Helicopters:

Amendment 39–23170; Docket No. FAA–2025–3431; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01291–R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

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

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 5320, Fuselage Miscellaneous Structure.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of broken main gearbox (MGB) right hand (RH) center and rear rail support assemblies. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the MGB support assemblies. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of the cowling in-flight, which could cause an impact with the main rotor blades and could result in a loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in 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 2025–0165, dated July 29, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0165).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0165

(1) Where EASA AD 2025–0165 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2025–0165 requires compliance in terms of flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(3) Where EASA AD 2025–0165 specifies “Flight Hours” in the column heading of Table 1, this AD requires replacing that text with “Hours time-in-service as of the effective date of this AD”.

(4) Where the material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0165 specifies “if necessary, clean the square housing bearing”, this AD requires replacing that text with “clean the square housing bearing”.

(5) Where the material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0165 specifies to install a “new” part, this AD requires replacing that text with “new (never installed)” part.

(6) Where the material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0165 specifies to discard certain parts, this AD requires removing those parts from service.

(7) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2025–0165.

(i) 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 (j) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

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

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Margot Perez Sosa, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 941–1287; email: margot.i.perez.sosa@faa.gov.

(k) 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 2025–0165, dated July 29, 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 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 October 9, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–19554 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA–1494]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Ethyleneoxynitazene, Methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-Methyl Etodesnitazene, N-Desethyl Etonitazene, N-Desethyl Protonitazene, N,N-Dimethylamino Etonitazene, and N-Pyrrolidino Isotonitazene in Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Temporary amendment; temporary scheduling order.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration issues this temporary order to schedule seven benzimidazole-opioids, as identified in this order, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. DEA bases this action on a finding that placing these substances in schedule I is necessary to avoid imminent hazard to public safety. This order imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, reverse distribute, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities or chemical analysis, or possess) or propose to handle these substances.

DATES: This temporary order is effective October 15, 2025, until October 15, 2027. If this order is extended or made permanent, DEA will publish a document in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terrence L. Boos, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; Telephone: (571) 362-3249.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issues a temporary scheduling order¹ (in the form of a temporary amendment) to add the following seven benzimidazole-opioid substances, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible, to schedule I under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA):

- 2-(2-((2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl)methyl)-5-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)-*N,N*-diethylethan-1-amine (commonly known as, ethyleneoxynitazene),
- 2-(2-(benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)-*N,N*-diethylethan-1-amine (commonly known as, methylenedioxyynitazene or 3',4'-methylenedioxyynitazene),
- 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)-*N,N*-diethylethan-1-amine (commonly known as, 5-methyl etodesnitazene),
- 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)-*N*-ethylethan-1-amine (commonly known as, *N*-desethyl etonitazene),
- *N*-ethyl-2-(5-nitro-2-(4-propoxybenzyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine (commonly known as, *N*-desethyl protonitazene),
- 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylethan-1-amine (commonly known as, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene), and
- 2-(4-isopropoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazole (commonly known as, *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene).

Legal Authority

Under 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1), the CSA provides the Attorney General (as delegated to the Administrator of DEA (Administrator) pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100) with the authority to temporarily place a substance in schedule I of the CSA for two years without regard to the evaluation requirements of 21 U.S.C. 811(b), if she finds that such action is

necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.² In addition, if proceedings to control a substance are initiated under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) while the substance is temporarily controlled under section 811(h), the Attorney General may extend the temporary scheduling for up to one year.³

Where the necessary findings are made, a substance may be temporarily scheduled if it is not listed in any other schedule under 21 U.S.C. 812, or if there is no exemption or approval in effect for the substance under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355.⁴

Background

The CSA requires the Administrator to notify the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) of an intent to temporarily place a substance in schedule I of the CSA (*i.e.*, to issue a temporary scheduling order).⁵ By letter dated April 15, 2025, the then-Acting Administrator transmitted the required notice to place ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in schedule I on a temporary basis to the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS (Assistant Secretary).⁶ On May 20, 2025, the Acting Assistant Secretary responded to this notice and advised DEA that based on a review by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), there are currently no investigational new drug applications (IND) or approved new drug applications (NDA) for ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene. The Acting Assistant Secretary also stated that HHS had no objection to the temporary placement of these substances in schedule I of the CSA. Ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-

pyrrolidino isotonitazene currently are not listed in any schedule under the CSA, and no exemptions or approvals under 21 U.S.C. 355 are in effect for these substances.

DEA has taken into consideration the Acting Assistant Secretary's comments as required by 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(4). DEA has found the control of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in schedule I on a temporary basis is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.

As required by 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1)(A), DEA published a notice of intent (NOI) to temporarily schedule ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene on June 26, 2025.⁷ That NOI discussed findings from DEA's three-factor analysis dated June 2025, which DEA made available on www.regulations.gov.

To find that temporarily placing a substance in schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety, the Administrator must consider three of the eight factors set forth in 21 U.S.C. 811(c): the substance's history and current pattern of abuse; the scope, duration, and significance of abuse; and what, if any, risk there is to the public health.⁸ Considerations of these factors includes any information indicating actual abuse, diversion from legitimate channels, and clandestine importation, manufacture, or distribution of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene.⁹ Substances meeting the statutory requirements for temporary scheduling may only be placed in schedule I.¹⁰ Substances in schedule I have high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.¹¹

⁷ *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Seven Benzimidazole Opioids in Schedule I*, 90 FR 27268 (June 26, 2025).

⁸ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(3).

⁹ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(3).

¹⁰ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1).

¹¹ 21 U.S.C. 812(b)(1).

² 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1).

³ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2).

⁴ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1); 21 CFR part 1308.

⁵ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(4).

⁶ The Secretary of HHS has delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS the authority to make domestic drug scheduling recommendations. See *Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, As Amended; Delegation of Authority*, 58 FR 35460 (July 1, 1993).

¹ Though DEA has used the term "final order" with respect to temporary scheduling orders in the past, this action adheres to the statutory language of 21 U.S.C. 811(h), which refers to a "temporary scheduling order." No substantive change is intended.

Seven Benzimidazole-Opioids: Ethyleneoxynitazene, Methylenedioxyntazene, 5-Methyl Etodesnitazene, N-Desethyl Etonitazene, N-Desethyl Protonitazene, N,N-Dimethylamino Etonitazene, and N-Pyrrolidino Isotonitazene

The availability of synthetic opioids in the illicit drug market continues to pose an imminent hazard to public safety. Adverse health effects associated with the abuse of synthetic opioids and the continued evolution and increased popularity of these substances have been a serious concern in recent years. As the United States continues to experience an unprecedented epidemic of opioid use and misuse, the presence of new synthetic opioids with no approved medical use exacerbates the epidemic. The trafficking and abuse of new synthetic opioids are deadly new trends. The benzimidazole-opioids have a similar pharmacological profile to fentanyl, morphine, and other mu-opioid receptor agonists.

Beginning in 2019, this class of synthetic opioids known as benzimidazole-opioids, commonly referred to as “nitazenes,” appeared in the United States and have dominated the opioid recreational drug market. Between August 2020 and July 2024, DEA has temporarily controlled 10 benzimidazole-opioids because they posed a threat to public safety.¹² Recently, additional benzimidazole-opioids have been identified within the rapidly expanding class of “nitazene” compounds in the recreational drug market. Ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, N,N-dimethylamino etonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene etonitazene are some of the recently encountered “nitazene” synthetic opioids identified in the illicit drug market.

Benzimidazole-opioids have contributed to numerous fatalities. The continued trafficking and identification of benzimidazole-opioids in toxicology cases pose a significant threat to public health and safety. The misuse of synthetic opioids has led to devastating consequences including death. Preclinical pharmacology data

demonstrate that ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, N,N-dimethylamino etonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene have pharmacological profiles similar to those of the potent benzimidazole-opioids etonitazene, metonitazene, and protonitazene, schedule I opioid substances. Thus, it is expected that these seven substances will have similar harmful effects in humans. Methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene have been positively identified in at least 37 toxicology cases. As the United States continues to experience a high number of opioid-involved overdoses and mortalities, the introduction of new designer opioids further exacerbates the current opioid epidemic.

Available data and information for ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, N,N-dimethylamino etonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene, summarized below, indicate that these substances have high potentials for abuse, no currently accepted medical uses in treatment in the United States,¹³ and a

¹³ When finding schedule I placement on a temporary basis is necessary to avoid imminent hazard to the public, 21 U.S.C. 811(h) does not require DEA to consider whether the substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Nonetheless, there is no evidence suggesting that ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, N,N-dimethylamino etonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. To determine whether a drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use, DEA has traditionally applied a five-part test to a drug or substance that has not been approved by the FDA: (1) The drug’s chemistry must be known and reproducible; (2) there must be adequate safety studies; (3) there must be adequate and well-controlled studies proving efficacy; (4) the drug must be accepted by qualified experts; and (5) the scientific evidence must be widely available. See *Marijuana Scheduling Petition; Denial of Petition; Remand*, 57 FR 10499 (Mar. 26, 1992), pet. for rev. denied, *Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics v. Drug Enforcement Admin.*, 15 F.3d 1131, 1135 (D.C. Cir. 1994). DEA applied the traditional five-part test and concluded the test was not satisfied. In a recent published letter in a different context, HHS applied an additional two-part test to determine currently accepted medical use for substances that do not satisfy the five-part test: (1) whether there exists widespread, current experience with medical use of the substance by licensed health care providers operating in accordance with implemented jurisdiction-authorized programs, where medical use is recognized by entities that regulate the practice of medicine, and, if so, (2) whether there exists some credible scientific support for at least one of the medical conditions for which part (1) is satisfied. On April 11, 2024, the Department of

lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. DEA’s three-factor analysis is available in its entirety under “Supporting and Related Material” of the public docket for this action at www.regulations.gov under Docket Number DEA-1494.

Factor 4. History and Current Pattern of Abuse

Benzimidazole-opioids were originally synthesized and studied for their analgesic properties in the 1950s by the pharmaceutical research laboratories of the Swiss chemical company Chemical Industries Basel. The research produced a group of structurally unique benzimidazole derivatives with analgesic properties; however, the research effort did not produce any medically approved analgesic products. Since 2019, there has been an emergence of benzimidazole-opioid compounds on the illicit drug market, which have been positively identified in numerous cases of fatal overdose events. These benzimidazole-opioid derivatives include schedule I substances, such as synthetic opioids clonitazene, etonitazene, and isotonitazene.

Recently, ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, N-desethyl etonitazene, N-desethyl protonitazene, N,N-dimethylamino etonitazene, and N-pyrrolidino isotonitazene have emerged in the illicit drug market. Law enforcement officers have encountered these seven substances in solid forms (e.g., powder and tablets) and are often mixed with other illicit drugs. Commonly, benzimidazole-opioids are co-detected with designer benzodiazepines, a combination that poses significant risk to users. These substances are not approved pharmaceutical products, and they are not approved for medical use anywhere in the world. In a letter to DEA dated May 20, 2025, the Acting Assistant

Justice’s Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) issued an opinion, which, among other things, concluded that HHS’s two-part test would be sufficient to establish that a drug has a currently accepted medical use. Office of Legal Counsel, Memorandum for Merrick B. Garland Attorney General Re: Questions Related to the Potential Rescheduling of Marijuana at 3 (April 11, 2024). For purposes of this temporary order, there is no evidence that health care providers have widespread experience with medical use of these seven substances or that the use of these substances is recognized by entities that regulate the practice of medicine, so the two-part test also is not satisfied. By letter dated May 20, 2025, DEA has been advised by HHS that there are currently no approved new drug applications or investigational new drug applications for seven benzimidazole-opioids. Additionally, HHS communicated no objections to the temporary placement of these substances into schedule I of the CSA.

¹² *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Butonitazene, Etodesnitazene, Flunitazene, Metodesnitazene, Metonitazene, N-Pyrrolidino etonitazene, and Protonitazene in Schedule I*, 87 FR 21556 (Apr. 12, 2022); *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Isotonitazene in Schedule I*, 85 FR 51342 (Aug. 20, 2020); *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of N-Desethyl Isotonitazene and N-Piperidiny Etionitazene in Schedule I*, 89 FR 60817 (Jul. 29, 2024).

Secretary stated that there are no FDA-approved NDAs or INDs for ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in the United States; hence, there are no legitimate channels for these substances as marketed drug products.

Reports of detection of benzimidazole-opioids in forensic casework are on the rise. The appearance of benzimidazole-opioids on the illicit drug market is similar to other designer opioid drugs trafficked for their psychoactive effects. In 2023 and 2024, ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene emerged on the illicit synthetic drug market as evidenced by their identification in forensic drug seizures and in biological samples.¹⁴ According to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS-Drug) and DEA STARLiMS databases, law enforcement encounters of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene have been identified in powder or tablet forms.

Factor 5. Scope, Duration and Significance of Abuse

Ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene, similar to etonitazene, metonitazene, and protonitazene (schedule I substances), have been described as potent synthetic opioids, and evidence suggests they are abused for their opioidergic effects (see Factor 6). The abuse of these benzimidazole-opioids, similar to other synthetic opioids, has resulted in serious adverse health effects. According to the center for forensic science research education (CFSRE) monograph reports published between November 2023 and December 2024, some of these benzimidazole-opioids have been co-identified with designer benzodiazepines, fentanyl, heroin, or

other benzimidazole-opioids.¹⁵ Data from law enforcement suggest that ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene, and *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene are being abused in the United States as recreational drugs.¹⁶ Since 2023, there have been 184 exhibits reported to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS-Drug)¹⁷ database pertaining to the trafficking, distribution, and abuse of these substances.¹⁸ NFLIS registered 14 encounters of ethyleneoxynitazene from 5 states; 19 encounters of methylenedioxyynitazene from 5 states; four encounters of 5-methyl etodesnitazene from 1 state, 114 encounters of *N*-desethyl etonitazene from 14 states; 9 encounters of *N*-desethyl protonitazene from 6 states; 12 encounters of *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene from 4 states; and 12 encounters of *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene from 9 states. According to data from DEA STARLiMS¹⁹ database, there have been 66 identifications of 6 of these substances.²⁰ There have been 7

¹⁵ Monographs, *N*-Desethyl etonitazene (Nov. 30, 2023), available at www.cfsre.org/images/monographs/N-Desethyl-Etonitazene-New-Drug-Monograph-NPS-Discovery-113023.pdf; Monographs, 5Methyl etodesnitazene (Aug. 26, 2024), available at www.cfsre.org/images/monographs/5-Methyl-Etodesnitazene-New-Drug-Monograph-NPS-Discovery.pdf; Monographs, Methylenedioxyynitazene (Aug. 29, 2024), available at www.cfsre.org/images/monographs/Methylenedioxyynitazene-New-Drug-Monograph-NPS-Discovery.pdf; Monographs—*N*-Pyrrolidino isotonitazene (Dec. 20, 2024), available at www.cfsre.org/images/monographs/N-Pyrrolidino-Isotonitazene-New-Drug-Monograph-NPS-Discovery.pdf.

¹⁶ While law enforcement data are not direct evidence of abuse, it can lead to an inference that a drug has been diverted and abused. See Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Carisoprodol Into Schedule IV, 76 FR 77330, 77332 (Dec. 12, 2011).

¹⁷ DEA's National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a comprehensive information system that collects scientifically verified data on drug items and cases submitted to and analyzed by participating federal, state, and local forensic drug laboratories within the United States. NFLIS-Drug, a component of NFLIS, includes drug chemistry results from completed analyses only. While NFLIS data are not direct evidence of abuse, it can lead to an inference that a drug has been diverted and abused. See Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Carisoprodol Into Schedule IV, 76 FR 77330, 77332 (Dec. 12, 2011).

¹⁸ NFLIS-Drug was queried on May 12, 2025.

¹⁹ On October 1, 2014, DEA implemented STARLiMS (a web-based, commercial laboratory information management system) to replace the System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) as its laboratory drug evidence data system of record. Accessed June 25, 2025.

²⁰ There is duplication of records between NFLIS and STARLiMS.

identifications of ethyleneoxynitazene; 2 identifications of methylenedioxyynitazene; 24 identifications of *N*-desethyl etonitazene; 7 identifications of *N*-desethyl protonitazene; 4 identifications of *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene; and 22 identifications of *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene in drug seizures.

Because abusers of these substances are likely to obtain these substances through unregulated sources, the identity, purity, and quantity of these substances are uncertain and inconsistent, thus posing significant adverse health risks to the end user. The misuse and use of opioids have been demonstrated and are well-characterized. Individuals who initiate use (*i.e.*, use a drug for the first time) of these benzimidazole-opioids are likely to be at risk of developing substance use disorder, an overdose event, or death, similar to that of other opioid analgesics (*e.g.*, fentanyl and morphine). The population likely to abuse these benzimidazole-opioids appears to be the same as those misusing prescription opioid analgesics, fentanyl, and other synthetic drugs. This is evidenced by the types of other drugs co-identified in biological samples and law enforcement encounters. Law enforcement and toxicology reports demonstrate that ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene are being illicitly distributed and abused.

Factor 6. What, if Any, Risk There Is to the Public Health

The increase in opioid overdose deaths in the United States has been exacerbated recently by the availability of potent synthetic opioids on the illicit drug market. Data obtained from pre-clinical studies demonstrate that ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyynitazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene exhibit pharmacological profiles similar to that of etonitazene, metonitazene, protonitazene, and other mu-opioid receptor agonists.²¹ It is well established that substances that act as mu-opioid receptor agonists have a high potential

²¹ DEA-VA Interagency Agreement. "In Vitro Receptor and Transporter Assays for Abuse Liability Testing for the DEA by the VA". Binding and Functional Activity at Delta, Kappa and Mu Opioid Receptors. 2022 2024.

¹⁴ Gao, G., Yang, S., Wang, X., Xiang, P., Ma, L., Yan, F., & Shi, Y. (2025). UHPLC-MS/MS-based analysis of 17 nitazenes in human hair for practical forensic casework with simultaneous separation of 6 groups of isomers. *Journal of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis*, 257, 116707.

for addiction and can induce dose-dependent respiratory depression.

Consistent with any mu-opioid receptor agonist, the potential health and safety risks for users of these seven substances are high. Data obtained from trend reports published by CFSRE, which reports on novel psychoactive substances (NPS) opioid positivity in cases and samples types from recreational drug use, medicolegal death investigations, clinical intoxications, and/or driving under the influence of drugs investigations, showed that in 2024, 5-methyl etodesnitazene was identified in 6 toxicology cases; methylenedioxyntazene was identified in 4 toxicology cases; *N*-desethyl etonitazene was identified in 11 cases; *N*-desethyl protonitazene was identified as a metabolite of protonitazene in 11 cases and as a parent compound in 7 cases; and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene was identified in 1 case.²² A study conducted to develop an analytical method for identifying nitazenes in human hair detected the presence of *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene in two biological samples obtained from individuals suspected of smoking tobacco products containing nitazenes.²³

The public health risks attendant to the use of mu-opioid receptor agonists are well established and have resulted in large numbers of drug treatment admissions, emergency department visits, and fatal overdoses. The introduction of potent synthetic opioids, such as ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene, into the illicit market may serve as a portal to problematic opioid use for those seeking these powerful opioids. The United States is currently experiencing an opioid epidemic, and the presence of synthetic opioids on the illicit drug market further exacerbates the problem. The trafficking and abuse of new synthetic opioids are deadly trends which pose imminent hazard to the public safety. Adverse health effects associated with the use of synthetic opioids and the continued evolution and increased popularity of these

substances has been a serious concern in recent years.

Because of the pharmacological similarities of ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene to other schedule I opioids such as etonitazene and protonitazene, the use of these substances presents high risk of abuse and may negatively affect users and communities. The positive identification of these substances in toxicology and forensic cases demonstrates that the use of these substances is of serious concern to public safety. Thus, ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene pose imminent hazard to public safety.

Finding of Necessity of Schedule I Placement To Avoid Imminent Hazard to Public Safety

In accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(3), based on the available data and information summarized above, the uncontrolled manufacture, distribution, reverse distribution, importation, exportation, conduct of research and chemical analysis, possession, and abuse of ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene pose imminent hazards to public safety. DEA is not aware of any currently accepted medical uses for these substances in the United States. A substance meeting the statutory requirements for temporary scheduling, found in 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1), may only be placed in schedule I. Substances in schedule I must have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. Available data and information for ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene indicate that these substances meet the three statutory criteria.

As required by 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(4), the then-Acting Administrator transmitted to the Acting Assistant Secretary, via letter dated April 15, 2025, notice of DEA's intent to place

ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in schedule I on a temporary basis. By letter dated May 20, 2025, the Acting Assistant Secretary had no objection to the temporary placement of these substances in schedule I. DEA subsequently published this NOI in the **Federal Register** on June 26, 2025.²⁴

Conclusion

In accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1) and (3), the Administrator considered available data and information, herein set forth the grounds for his determination that it is necessary to temporarily schedule ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in schedule I of the CSA, and finds that placement of these substances in schedule I is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.

The temporary placement of ethyleneoxyntazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in schedule I of the CSA will take effect on the date the order is published in the **Federal Register** and will remain in effect for two years, with a possible extension of one year, pending completion of the regular (permanent) scheduling process.²⁵

The CSA sets forth specific criteria for scheduling drugs or other substances. Regular scheduling actions in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(a) are subject to formal rulemaking procedures "on the record after opportunity for a hearing" conducted pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557.²⁶ The permanent scheduling process of formal rulemaking affords interested parties appropriate process and the government any additional relevant information needed to make a determination. Final decisions that conclude the permanent scheduling process of formal rulemaking are subject to judicial review.²⁷ Temporary

²² NPS Opioids—2024 Q1–Q4 reports, available at www.cfsre.org/nps-discovery/trend-reports/nps-opioids/report/49?trend_type_id=2.

²³ Gao, G., Yang, S., Wang, X., Xiang, P., Ma, L., Yan, F., & Shi, Y. (2025). UHPLC–MS/MS-based analysis of 17 nitazenes in human hair for practical forensic casework with simultaneous separation of 6 groups of isomers. *Journal of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis*, 257, 116707.

²⁴ *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Seven Benzimidazole-Opioids in Schedule I*, 90 FR 27268 (June 26, 2025).

²⁵ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1) and (2).

²⁶ 21 U.S.C. 811.

²⁷ 21 U.S.C. 877.

scheduling orders are not subject to judicial review.²⁸

Requirements for Handling

Upon the effective date of this temporary order, ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene will be subject to the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, reverse distribution, importation, exportation, possession of, and engagement in research and conduct of instructional activities or chemical analysis with, schedule I controlled substances, including but not limited to the following:

1. *Registration.* Any person who handles (possesses, manufactures, distributes, reverse distributes, imports, exports, engages in research, or conducts instructional activities or chemical analysis with) or desires to handle, ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene must be registered with DEA to conduct such activities, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1301 and 1312, as of October 15, 2025. Any person who currently handles ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene and is not registered with DEA must submit an application for registration and may not continue to handle ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene as of October 15, 2025, unless DEA has approved that application for registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1301 and 1312. Retail sales of schedule I controlled substances to the general public are not allowed under the CSA. Possession of any quantity of these substances in a manner not authorized by the CSA on or after October 15, 2025 is unlawful, and those in possession of any quantity of these substances may be subject to prosecution pursuant to the CSA.

2. *Disposal of stocks.* Any person who does not desire or is unable to obtain a schedule I registration to handle ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene must surrender all currently held quantities of these seven substances.

3. *Security.* Ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene are subject to schedule I security requirements and must be handled in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.71–1301.93, as of October 15, 2025.

4. *Labeling and Packaging.* All labels, labeling, and packaging for commercial containers of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene must comply with 21 U.S.C. 825 and 958(e) and 21 CFR part 1302. Current DEA registrants will have 30 calendar days from October 15, 2025 to comply with all labeling and packaging requirements.

5. *Inventory.* Every DEA registrant who possesses any quantity of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene on the effective date of this order must take an inventory of all stocks of these substances on hand pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.03, 1304.04, and 1304.11. Current DEA registrants will have 30 calendar days from the effective date of this order to comply with all inventory requirements. After the initial inventory, every DEA registrant must take an inventory of all controlled substances (including ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene) on hand on a biennial basis pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and 958 and in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.03, 1304.04, and 1304.11.

6. *Records.* All DEA registrants must maintain records with respect to ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-

dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and 958(e) and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1304, 1312, and 1317, and section 1307.11. Current DEA registrants authorized to handle these seven substances shall have 30 calendar days from the effective date of this order to comply with all recordkeeping requirements.

7. *Reports.* All DEA registrants must submit reports with respect to ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1304, 1312, and 1317, and sections 1301.74(c) and 1301.76(b), as of October 15, 2025. Manufacturers and distributors must also submit reports regarding these seven substances to the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Order System pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1304 and 1312.

8. *Order Forms.* All DEA registrants who distribute ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene must comply with order form requirements pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 828 and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1305 as of October 15, 2025.

9. *Importation and Exportation.* All importation and exportation of ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene must be in compliance with 21 U.S.C. 952, 953, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1312 as of October 15, 2025.

10. *Quota.* Only DEA-registered manufacturers may manufacture ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene in accordance with a quota assigned pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 826 and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1303, as of October 15, 2025.

11. *Liability.* Any activity involving ethyleneoxynitazene, methylenedioxyntazene, 5-methyl etodesnitazene, *N*-desethyl etonitazene, *N*-desethyl protonitazene, *N,N*-dimethylamino etonitazene, and *N*-pyrrolidino isotonitazene not authorized by or in violation of the CSA, occurring as of October 15, 2025, is unlawful, and

²⁸ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(6).

may subject the person to administrative, civil, and/or criminal sanctions.

Regulatory Analyses

The CSA provides for expedited temporary scheduling actions where necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to public safety. Under 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1), the Administrator, as delegated by the Attorney General, may, by order, temporarily place substances in schedule I. Such orders may not be issued before the expiration of 30 days from: (1) the publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** of the intent to issue such order and the grounds upon which such order is to be issued, and (2) the date that notice of the proposed temporary scheduling order is transmitted to the Assistant Secretary, as delegated by the Secretary of HHS.²⁹

Inasmuch as section 811(h) directs that temporary scheduling actions be issued by order (as distinct from a rule) and sets forth the procedures by which such orders are to be issued, DEA believes the notice-and-comment requirements of section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, which are applicable to rulemaking, do not apply to this temporary scheduling order. The APA expressly differentiates between orders and rules, as it defines an “order” to mean a “final disposition, whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory in form, of an agency *in a matter other than rule making.*”³⁰ (Emphasis added). This contrasts with permanent scheduling actions, which are subject to formal rulemaking procedures done “on the record after opportunity for a hearing,” and final decisions that conclude the scheduling process and are subject to judicial review. 21 U.S.C. 811(a) and 877. The specific language chosen by Congress indicates its intent that DEA issue *orders* instead of proceeding by rulemaking when temporarily scheduling substances. Given that Congress specifically requires the Administrator (as delegated by the Attorney General) to follow rulemaking

procedures for *other* kinds of scheduling actions, *see* 21 U.S.C. 811(a), it is noteworthy that, in section 811(h)(1), Congress authorized the issuance of temporary scheduling actions by order rather than by rule.

Even assuming that this action is subject to section 553 of the APA, the Acting Administrator finds that there is good cause to forgo its notice-and-comment requirements pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as any further delays in the process for issuing temporary scheduling orders would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest given the manifest urgency to avoid an imminent hazard to public safety.

Although DEA believes this temporary scheduling order is not subject to the notice-and-comment requirements of section 553 of the APA, DEA notes that in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(4), the Administrator took into consideration comments submitted by the Acting Assistant Secretary in response to the notices that DEA transmitted to the Acting Assistant Secretary pursuant to such subsection.

Further, DEA believes that this temporary scheduling action is not a “rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 601(2), and, accordingly, is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA). The requirements for the preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis in 5 U.S.C. 603(a) are not applicable where, as here, DEA is not required by section 553 of the APA or any other law to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking. Therefore, in this instance, since DEA believes this temporary scheduling action is not a “rule,” it is not subject to the requirements of the RFA when issuing this temporary action.

In accordance with the principles of Executive Orders (E.O.) 12866, 13563, and 14192, this action is not a significant regulatory action. E.O. 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits

(including potential economic, environmental, public health, and safety effects); distributive impacts; and equity). E.O. 13563 is supplemental to and reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review as established in E.O. 12866. E.O. 12866, sec. 3(f), provides the definition of a “significant regulatory action,” requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget. Because this is not a rulemaking action, this is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. DEA scheduling actions are not subject to either E.O. 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation, or E.O. 14294, Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations.

This action will 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 E.O. 13132, it is determined that this action does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set out above, DEA amends 21 CFR part 1308 as follows:

PART 1308—SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

- 1. The authority citation for part 1308 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 811, 812, 871(b), 956(b), unless otherwise noted.

- 2. In § 1308.11, add paragraphs (h)(79) through (85) to read as follows:

§ 1308.11 Schedule I.

* * * * *
(h) * * *

(79) 2-(2-((2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl)methyl)-5-nitro-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -diethylethan-1-amine, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: Ethyleneoxynitazene)	9770
(80) 2-(2-(benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5-nitro-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -diethylethan-1-amine, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: Methylenedioxyntazene; 3',4'-methylenedioxyntazene)	9766
(81) 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-methyl-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -diethylethan-1-amine, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: 5-methyl etodesnitazene)	9767
(82) 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)- <i>N</i> -ethylethan-1-amine, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: <i>N</i> -desethyl etonitazene)	9768

²⁹ 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1).

³⁰ 5 U.S.C. 551(6).

(83) <i>N</i> -ethyl-2-(5-nitro-2-(4-propoxybenzyl)-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: <i>N</i> -desethyl protonitazene)	9769
(84) 2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylethan-1-amine, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: <i>N,N</i> -dimethylamino etonitazene)	9771
(85) 2-(4-isopropoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)-1 <i>H</i> -benzimidazole, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other name: <i>N</i> -pyrrolidino isotonitazene)	9772

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 9, 2025, by Administrator Terrance Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with

requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this

document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,
Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-19542 Filed 10-14-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 197

Wednesday, October 15, 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.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

5 CFR Part 1650

RIN 3222-AA00

Roth In-Plan Conversions

AGENCY: Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB) proposes to amend its regulations to permit participants in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) to convert amounts in their traditional TSP account balances to amounts in their Roth TSP account balances, subject to applicable tax consequences.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments using one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:*

<https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Office of General Counsel, Attn: Dharmesh Vashee, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 77 K Street NE, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20002.

Comments will be made available to the public online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Do not include any personally identifiable or confidential information that you do not want publicly disclosed. Anonymous comments are acceptable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For press inquiries: Jim Kaplan at (202) 864-7150. For information about how to comment on this proposed rule: Laurissa Stokes at (202) 308-7707.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FRTIB administers the TSP, which was established by the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA), Public Law 99-335, 100 Stat. 514. The TSP is a retirement savings plan for Federal civilian employees and members of the uniformed services. It is similar to cash or deferred arrangements

established for private-sector employees under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 401(k)). The provisions of FERSA that govern the TSP are codified, as amended, largely at 5 U.S.C 8351 and 8401-80.

Since the introduction of Roth TSP contributions in 2012, participants have expressed interest in converting traditional balances to Roth balances within the plan. The 2024 TSP Participant Satisfaction Survey asked participants about their interest in a Roth in-plan conversion feature. Thirty-five percent of respondents replied that they are "likely" or "extremely likely" to use an in-plan conversion feature if offered in the TSP.

This proposed rule would permit all TSP participants (active and separated), as well spouse beneficiaries, to convert amounts in their traditional balance to amounts their Roth balance. In accordance with the Internal Revenue Code, the converted amount would be treated as a distribution from the traditional account that is taxable in the year the conversion is done.

Under the proposed rule, in-plan conversion requests would be subject to conditions designed to discourage frequent, small transactions and simplify administrative operations. For example, each conversion must be at least \$500, and the number of conversions per calendar year would be capped by the TSP record keeper.

The FRTIB believes that offering Roth in-plan conversions will improve participant satisfaction and provide valuable retirement planning flexibility while maintaining the TSP's low administrative costs.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation will affect Federal employees, members of the uniformed services, and spouse beneficiaries who participate in the TSP.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed regulation does not require additional reporting under the criteria of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 602, 632, 653, and 1501-1571, the effects of this

regulation on State, local, and Tribal governments and the private sector have been assessed. This regulation will not compel the expenditure in any one year of \$100 million or more by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Therefore, a statement under 2 U.S.C. 1532 is not required.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 1650

Alimony, Claims, Government employees, Pensions, Retirement.

Ravindra Deo,

Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

The FRTIB proposes to amend 5 CFR chapter VI as follows:

PART 1650—METHODS OF WITHDRAWING FUNDS FROM THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN

- 1. The authority citation for part 1650 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8351, 8432d, 8433, 8434, 8435, 8474(b)(5) and 8474(c)(1).

- 2. Amend Part 1650 by revising Subpart F to read as follows:

Subpart F—Roth In-Plan Conversions

§ 1650.60 Eligibility and general rules for Roth in-plan conversions

(a) A participant or beneficiary participant may request Roth in-plan conversions, subject to a maximum number of conversion requests per calendar year, as determined by the TSP record keeper.

(b) To be eligible for a Roth in-plan conversion, the participant or beneficiary participant must have a vested account balance of at least \$500 at the time of the request.

(c) The total amount of a conversion request must be at least \$500.

(d) Participants must retain at least \$500 in each of their tax-deferred employee contribution, tax-exempt contribution, agency automatic (1%) contribution, and agency matching contribution balances.

(e) Amounts invested in the Mutual Fund Window cannot be converted unless those amounts are first transferred back into one or more of the TSP core funds.

(f) Administrative holds placed pursuant to section 1690.15 will restrict

an individual from requesting a Roth in-plan conversion.

[FR Doc. 2025–19538 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6760–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 821

[DOE–HQ–2025–0175]

RIN 1901–AB73

Implementing Voluntary Agreements Under the Defense Production Act

AGENCY: Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE or the Department) announces a public meeting to discuss the development of voluntary agreements and plans of action under the Defense Production Act. The Defense Production Act requires that the announcement of such meetings occur through the **Federal Register** at least seven days prior to the meeting. This notice is intended to satisfy this requirement.

DATES: DOE will hold a public meeting on Thursday, October 23, 2025, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. in Washington, DC. The public meeting will also be broadcast as a webinar.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). NEI is located at 1201 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20024. Please see the *Public Participation* section of this notice for additional information on attending the public meeting, including webinar registration information, participant instructions, and information about the capabilities available to webinar participants.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Sarah McPhee Charrez, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585. Telephone: (202) 586–1092. Email: DPAconsortium@nuclear.energy.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 25, 2025, the Department of Energy (“DOE”) published an interim final rule to codify procedures for implementing voluntary agreements pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (“DPA”), Public Law 81–774 (Sept. 8, 1950) (codified at 50 U.S.C. 4558). See 90 FR 41279. As explained in that notice, DOE has codified its procedures consistent with recent Executive orders related to nuclear energy and a Presidential declaration of a national energy emergency. See

Executive Order (“E.O.”) 14302 (Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial Base), 90 FR 22595 (May 29, 2025) and E.O. 14156 (Declaring a National Energy Emergency), 90 FR 8433 (Jan. 29, 2025). Consistent with the DPA’s provisions and DOE’s related rule, this notice announces a public meeting that will be held on Thursday, October 23, 2025, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. in Washington, DC at the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). NEI is located at 1201 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20024. The public meeting will also be broadcast as a webinar.

Meetings Closed to the Public: By default, the DPA requires meetings held to implement a voluntary agreement or plan of action to be open to the public. However, attendance may be limited if DOE finds that the matter to be discussed at a meeting falls within the purview of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1), (3), and (4), as well as 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), such as matters of authorized or ordered to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, trade secrets, and commercial or financial information.

Consistent with the DPA’s provisions and DOE’s regulations set forth at 10 CFR part 821, DOE will subsequently hold a closed meeting on Thursday, October 23, 2025, promptly commencing at 11:05 a.m. in Washington, DC, at the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) (“closed meeting”). DOE has determined that the matters to be discussed at the closed meeting fall within the purview of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1), (3), and (4), as well as 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), as appropriate. Accordingly, DOE will restrict attendance at the closed meeting and will withhold all closed meeting materials as exempt from public disclosure on the aforementioned grounds.

Public Participation

Attendance at Public Meeting

The times, dates, and locations of the public meeting are listed in the **DATES** and **ADDRESSES** sections of this document. If you plan to attend the public meeting, please notify the Office of Nuclear Energy staff at DPAconsortium@nuclear.energy.gov.

In addition, you can attend the public meeting via webinar. Webinar registration information, participant instructions, and information about the capabilities available to webinar participants will be published on DOE’s website: www.energy.gov/ne/defense-production-act-consortium. Participants are responsible for ensuring their systems are compatible with the webinar software.

Conduct of Public Meeting

A designated Federal Officer will preside at the public meeting and may also use a professional facilitator to aid discussion. The meeting will not be a judicial or evidentiary-type public hearing. The meeting will be hybrid, online and at the offices of the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), 1201 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20024. Consortium participants will receive an official invite, while members of the public may access the link on the DOE DPA Consortium’s web page: www.energy.gov/ne/defense-production-act-consortium.

Docket

The docket is available for review at www.regulations.gov/docket/DOE-HQ-2025-0175, including **Federal Register** notices, public meeting attendee lists and transcripts, comments, and other supporting documents/materials. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. However, not all documents listed in the index may be publicly available, such as information that is exempt from public disclosure.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on October 9, 2025, by Theodore Garrish, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on October 9, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2025–19541 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

39 CFR Part 3050

[Docket No. RM2025–13; Order No. 9228]

Periodic Reporting

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Commission is acknowledging a recent Postal Service filing requesting the Commission initiate a rulemaking proceeding to consider changes to analytical principles relating to periodic reports. This document informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* November 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202-789-6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- II. Proposal
- III. Notice and Comment
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I. Introduction

On September 30, 2025, the Postal Service filed a petition pursuant to 39 CFR 3050.11 requesting that the Commission initiate a rulemaking proceeding to consider changes to analytical principles relating to periodic reports.¹ The Petition identifies the proposed analytical changes filed in this docket as a methodology to incorporate mail processing costs for Undeliverable-As-Addressed (UAA) mail into the First-Class Mail and USPS Marketing Mail letter cost models. Petition, Proposal at 1.

II. Proposal

Background. The Postal Service explains that UAA mail is mail that cannot be delivered as addressed and must be forwarded, returned to sender, or treated as waste or dead mail. *Id.* The Postal Service asserts that the processing of UAA mail “create[s] additional costs for the Postal Service and affect[s] the timeliness of mail delivery” because once mail is identified as UAA, it is removed from the general mail processing stream, its original presort characteristics are

disregarded, and it is redirected before being returned to the mail processing stream. *Id.* at 1–2. The Postal Service asserts that this is primarily driven by large numbers of customer address changes and resulted in more than 2.5 billion UAA letters in 2024. *Id.* at 1. The Postal Service provides detailed information concerning its handling of UAA mail in the Proposal. *See id.* at 4–7.

The Postal Service states that the current methodology for measuring mail processing unit costs and workshare-related savings does not include UAA activities. *Id.* at 2. As a result, UAA activities are currently “encompassed in the numerator of the Cost and Revenue Analysis (CRA) adjustment factor[,]” which “assumes that UAA activities are proportional to the presort levels within a mail category.” *Id.* The Postal Service asserts that this assumption is problematic because the level of presortation of a mailpiece is independent of whether mail recipients have changed addresses and UAA handling costs are “not impacted by the presort discount given to the piece.” *Id.* at 2–3. The Postal Service claims that “the current proportionality assumption inflates the measure of presort cost avoidances, distorts price signals, and generates economic inefficiencies.” *Id.* at 3.

Proposal. The Postal Service proposes to include UAA costs, where such costs are independent of presort level, in the denominator of the CRA proportional adjustment factor calculation. *Id.* at 4. This change would reduce the CRA proportional adjustment factor for each affected mail category and reduce the avoided costs associated with presortation. *Id.* The Postal Service provides two model workbooks demonstrating the UAA letter-model framework for Fiscal Year 2024 First-Class Mail and USPS Marketing Mail, respectively, which it asserts contain all cost calculations with links to supplementary workbooks containing essential data elements.² In the Proposal, the Postal Service further describes the essential data elements, how they are calculated, and how they are applied in the framework to calculate UAA unit costs. Petition, Proposal at 7–19.

Impact. The Postal Service evaluates the Proposal's impact by identifying the changes in the CRA adjustment factor

and the resulting changes in avoided costs as compared to the current approach. *Id.* at 20. The Postal Service states that including UAA costs would reduce the CRA proportional adjustment factor compared to the current approach. *Id.* at 21. The proposed framework would also result in new CRA unit costs that vary for each presort category, which the Postal Service presents in tables in the Proposal. *Id.* at 21, 24–25 (Tables 8 and 9).

With respect to changes in avoided costs, the Postal Service provides calculations of the impacts on avoided costs in ZIP file “UAA Letter Cost Models.zip,” Excel file “UAA Avoided Cost Impacts FY24.xlsx.” *Id.* at 22. The Postal Service states that incorporating UAA processing activities would result in a decrease in cost avoidance of \$134 million or 8.1 percent for First-Class Mail and of \$14 million or 1.0 percent for USPS Marketing Mail. *Id.* at 23, 26 (Table 10). The Postal Service also presents the current workshare discounts, avoided costs, and passthroughs for First-Class Mail and USPS Marketing Mail letters in two tables and illustrates how the avoided costs and passthroughs would be changed by the Proposal. *Id.* at 23, 27–28 (Tables 11 and 12). The Postal Service acknowledges that the Proposal would cause some workshare discounts to fall out of compliance with 39 CFR part 3030, subpart J and represents that it will correct any noncompliance in future rate adjustment proceedings if the Commission approves the Proposal. *Id.* at 23.

III. Notice and Comment

The Commission establishes Docket No. RM2025–13 for consideration of matters raised by the Petition. More information on the Petition may be accessed via the Commission's website at <https://www.prc.gov>. Interested persons may submit comments on the Petition and the Proposal no later than November 3, 2025. Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, Katalin Clendenin is designated as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in this proceeding. The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established.

IV. Ordering Paragraphs

It is ordered:

1. The Commission establishes Docket No. RM2025–13 for consideration of the matters raised by the Petition of the United States Postal Service to Initiate

¹ Petition of the United States Postal Service to Initiate a Proceeding to Change Analytical Principles, September 30, 2025 (Petition). The proposed change is attached to the Petition (Proposal).

² *Id.* at 7; ZIP file “UAA Letter Cost Models.zip,” September 30, 2025, Excel files “UAA FCM Letter Costs FY24.xlsx” and “UAA MM Letter Costs FY24.xlsx.” The supplementary workbooks are contained in ZIP file “UAA Letter Cost Models.zip” and described in the Proposal. Petition, Proposal at 19–20.

a Proceeding to Change Analytical Principles, filed September 30, 2025.

2. Comments by interested persons in this proceeding are due no later than November 3, 2025.

3. Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, the Commission appoints Katalin Clendenin

to serve as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in this docket.

4. The Secretary shall arrange for the publication of this order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-19557 Filed 10-14-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-FW-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 197

Wednesday, October 15, 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2025-1839; FRL-12993-01-OCSP]

Pesticide Registration Maintenance Fee; Cancellation Order for Certain Pesticide Registrations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is hereby issuing an order for the cancellations of the pesticide product registrations identified in this document. EPA previously announced its receipt of and requested comment on requests to voluntarily cancel the product registrations listed in Table 1 of Unit II. and announced its intent to cancel the product registrations listed in Table 3 of Unit II. With the issuance of this cancellation order, any sale, distribution, or use of products listed in this notice will be permitted after the registrations have been cancelled only if such sale, distribution, or use is consistent with the terms as described in the final order.

DATES: These cancellations are effective October 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2025-1839, is available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Drobish, Registration Division

(7505M), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 566-2642; email address: drobish.jennifer@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides. Since others also may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

FIFRA section 6(f)(1) (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)(1)) provides that a registrant of a pesticide product may at any time request that any of its pesticide registrations be cancelled or amended to terminate one or more uses. FIFRA further provides that, before acting on the request, EPA must publish a notice of receipt of any such request in the **Federal Register**. Thereafter, following the public comment period, the EPA Administrator may approve such a request.

FIFRA section 4(i)(5) (7 U.S.C. 136a-1(i)(5)) requires that all pesticide registrants pay an annual registration maintenance fee, due by January 15 of each year, to keep their registrations in effect. This requirement applies to all registrations granted under FIFRA section 3 (7 U.S.C. 136a) as well as those granted under FIFRA section 24(c) (7 U.S.C. 136v(c)) to meet special local needs. Registrations for which the fee is not paid are subject to cancellation by order and without a hearing. Under FIFRA, the EPA Administrator may reduce or waive maintenance fees for minor agricultural use pesticides when it is determined that the fee would be likely to cause significant impact on the availability of the pesticide for the use.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

This cancellation order follows a notice of receipt and opportunity for public comment on the requests from the registrants listed to voluntarily cancel their product registrations. See 90 FR 37491, August 5, 2025 (FRL-12871-01-OCSP). In that document, EPA also provided a notice of intent to cancel certain other product registrations for non-payment of the 2025 pesticide registration maintenance fees. Since registrations for which the fee is not paid are subject to cancellation by order and without a hearing, EPA did not seek public comment for the cancellation of the products listed.

In that document, EPA indicated that it would issue an order implementing the cancellations, unless the Agency received substantive comments within the 30-day comment period that would merit its further review of the requests, or unless the registrants withdrew their requests. The Agency received no comments, only a small number of withdrawals/changes by the end of the comment period from companies in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. Accordingly, EPA hereby issues this cancellation order granting the requested cancellations. Any distribution, sale, or use of the products subject to this cancellation order is permitted only in accordance with the terms of this order, including any existing stocks provisions.

II. Cancellation Order

Pursuant to FIFRA section 6(f) (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)), EPA hereby approves the requested cancellations and orders that the product registrations identified in Table 1 of this unit are cancelled. The effective date of the cancellations that are the subject of this order is October 15, 2025. Any distribution, sale, or use of existing stocks of the products identified in Table 1 of this unit in a manner inconsistent with any of the provisions for disposition of existing stocks set forth in Unit IV. will be a violation of FIFRA.

Table 1 of this unit lists the product cancellations, as requested by registrants, in sequence by registration number (or company number and FIFRA section 24(c) number).

TABLE 1—PRODUCT CANCELLATIONS

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
100-769	100	MEDALLION FUNGICIDE	Fludioxonil (071503/131341-86-1)—(50%).
100-960	100	FLAGSHIP 0.22G	Thiamethoxam (060109/153719-23-4)—(.22%).
100-1597	100	Clariva Complete Beans 500	Fludioxonil (071503/131341-86-1)—(.63%), Metalaxyl-M (113502/70630-17-0)—(1.88%), Pasteuria nishizawae Pn1 (016455)—(5.07%), Sedaxane (129223/874967-67-6)—(.63%), Thiamethoxam (060109/153719-23-4)—(12.5%).
239-2716	239	ORTHO GROUND CLEAR VEGETATION KILLER RTU.	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(5%), Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt (128829/81510-83-0)—(.08%).
239-2723	239	NS 515	Diquat dibromide (032201/85-00-7)—(.1%), Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(2%).
239-2724	239	NS 516	Diquat dibromide (032201/85-00-7)—(.73%), Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(18%).
239-2725	239	NSR 001	Diquat dibromide (032201/85-00-7)—(.6%), Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(13%), Imazapic-ammonium (128943/115136-53-3)—(.35%).
239-2737	239	GROUND CLEAR S RTU	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(.14%), Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt (128829/81510-83-0)—(.02%).
777-131	777	Cousteau	Hypochlorous Acid (129054/7790-92-3)—(.017%).
777-138	777	Deadpool	Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(3.711%), Citric acid (021801/77-92-9)—(5%), L-Lactic acid (128929/79-33-4)—(9.992%).
2724-829	2724	RF2187 CDSO PLUS II FOR DOGS	Etofenprox (128965/80844-07-1)—(50%), MGK 264 (057001/113-48-4)—(.91%), Piperonyl butoxide (067501/51-03-6)—(9.1%), Pyriproxyfen (129032/95737-68-1)—(.45%), S-Methoprene (105402/65733-16-6)—(.23%).
5383-143	5383	TROYSAN V48	Diuron (035505/330-54-1)—(48%).
5481-456	5481	METAM 376	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(38%).
5481-458	5481	METAM 376	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(38%).
5481-466	5481	VAPAM SOIL FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR ALL CROPS.	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(32.7%).
5481-474	5481	SODCURE 376	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(38%).
5481-482	5481	FLY KILLER D	Naled (034401/300-76-5)—(36%).
5481-503	5481	AMBUSH 25W INSECTICIDE WATER SOLUBLE PACK.	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(25%).
5481-617	5481	EQUUS DF	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(82.5%).
5481-618	5481	EQUUS 500 ZN	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(38.5%).
5905-486	5905	COPPER-Z 4/4 ALGICIDE/HERBICIDE.	Copper sulfate pentahydrate (024401/7758-99-8)—(15.9%).
9198-158	9198	THE ANDERSONS FERTILIZER PLUS 0.058% BIFENTHRIN.	Bifenthrin (128825/82657-04-3)—(.058%).
9198-237	9198	THE ANDERSONS WEED & GRASS PREVENTER WITH 5% TRAMMEL HERBICIDE (DISPERSIBLE GRA.	Trifluralin (036101/1582-09-8)—(5%).
10088-107	10088	CONTACT HERBICIDE #2 CONCENTRATE GRASS AND WEED KILLER.	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(18%).
10088-108	10088	CONTACT HERBICIDE #1 RTU	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(.96%).
10324-156	10324	MAQUAT 512-NHQ	1-Decanamium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(20.28%), Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(13.52%).
10324-230	10324	Maguard 1522	Ethaneperoxoic acid (063201/79-21-0)—(15%), Hydrogen peroxide (000595/7722-84-1)—(22%).
11678-55	11678	MAGNATE TECHNICAL	Imazalil (111901/35554-44-0)—(98.5%).
34704-870	34704	CHLOROTHALONIL 6	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(54%).
34704-874	34704	APPLAUSE DF FUNGICIDE	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(90%).
34704-878	34704	CHLOROTHALONIL 90DF	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(90%).
34704-914	34704	CHLOROTHALONIL 825 AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE.	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(82.5%).
42750-350	42750	ST Pre-Mix #9	Azoxystrobin (128810/131860-33-8)—(1.18%), Metalaxyl (113501/57837-19-1)—(8.83%), Thiabendazole (060101/148-79-8)—(2.94%), Thiophanate-methyl (102001/23564-05-8)—(2.35%).
42750-353	42750	ST Pre-Mix #11	Fludioxonil (071503/131341-86-1)—(.81%), Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(20.17%), Metalaxyl (113501/57837-19-1)—(5.05%), Thiophanate-methyl (102001/23564-05-8)—(3.28%).
42750-379	42750	ST Pre-Mix #20	Azoxystrobin (128810/131860-33-8)—(.71%), Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(21.14%), Metalaxyl (113501/57837-19-1)—(5.28%), Thiabendazole (060101/148-79-8)—(1.76%), Thiophanate-methyl (102001/23564-05-8)—(1.4%).
63838-28	63838	ReducX	Caprylic acid (128919/124-07-2)—(5.1%), Ethaneperoxoic acid (063201/79-21-0)—(8.4%), Hydrogen peroxide (000595/7722-84-1)—(7.6%).

TABLE 1—PRODUCT CANCELLATIONS—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
63838–34	63838	EP–D50	1-Decanamium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173–51–5)—(50%).
66222–20	66222	MAGNATE 500 EC	Imazalil (111901/35554–44–0)—(44.5%).
66222–100	66222	MAGNATE 75 SG	Imazalil (111901/35554–44–0)—(74.25%).
66222–138	66222	ORYZALIN 4 AS	Oryzalin (104201/19044–88–3)—(41%).
70506–45	70506	XL 2G	Benfluralin (084301/1861–40–1)—(1%), Oryzalin (104201/19044–88–3)—(1%).
70506–56	70506	XL 2GR	Benfluralin (084301/1861–40–1)—(1%), Oryzalin (104201/19044–88–3)—(1%).
81964–21	81964	CHLORPYRIFOS 61.5% MUP	Chlorpyrifos (059101/2921–88–2)—(61.5%).
84229–20	84229	CHLORPYRIFOS 4 EC	Chlorpyrifos (059101/2921–88–2)—(44.9%).
89442–6	89442	CHLOROTHALONIL 82.5DF SELECT	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897–45–6)—(82.5%).
89442–9	89442	CHLOROTHALONIL 720 SELECT	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897–45–6)—(54%).
92617–1	92617	COPPER TREAT 120 READY TO USE	Copper naphthenate (023102/1338–02–9)—(21.6%).
AK220001	67690	SONAR GENESIS	Fluridone (112900/59756–60–4)—(6.3%).
AR130003	279	SPARTAN CHARGE HERBICIDE	Sulfentrazone (129081/122836–35–5)—(31.77%), Carfentrazone-ethyl (128712/128639–02–1)—(3.53%).
AR160001	8033	CONFIRM 2F INSECTICIDE	Tebufenozide (129026/112410–23–8)—(23%).
AZ000006	400	COMITE AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
AZ080016	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).
CA020017	66330	CAPTAN 50 WETTABLE POWDER	Captan (081301/133–06–2)—(48.9%).
CA040013	400	COMITE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
CA130012	66222	DIREX 4L	Diuron (035505/330–54–1)—(40.7%).
CA820083	400	COMITE AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
CA830024	400	COMITE AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
CA940031	400	COMITE AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
CO080002	400	COMITE II	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(69.6%).
CO110003	59639	VALOR HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361–09–7)—(51%).
DE170002	279	DUPONT SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE	Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester (128968/81406–37–3)—(21.9%), Thifensulfuron (128845/79277–27–3)—(3%).
DE220001	66330	Audit 1:1	Tribenuron-methyl (128887/101200–48–0)—(25%), Thifensulfuron (128845/79277–27–3)—(25%).
FL030011	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).
GA790021	400	VITAVAX–200 FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE (VITAVAX WITH THIRAM)	Thiram (079801/137–26–8)—(17%), Carboxin (090201/5234–68–4)—(17%).
ID060012	66222	RIMON 0.83 EC	Novaluron (124002/116714–46–6)—(9.3%).
ID110008	66330	DIMETHOATE 4E	Dimethoate (035001/60–51–5)—(43.5%).
ID110009	59639	VALOR HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361–09–7)—(51%).
ID180006	7173	ROZOL VOLE BAIT	Chlorophacinone (067707/3691–35–8)—(0.05%).
ID190004	7173	ROZOL VOLE BAIT	Chlorophacinone (067707/3691–35–8)—(0.05%).
KY080004	400	TERRAZOLE 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).
KY240001	10163	M-PEDE INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE/FUNGICIDE	Potassium laurate (079021/67701–09–1)—(49%).
LA130009	81880	PERMIT PLUS	Thifensulfuron (128845/79277–27–3)—(8%), Halosulfuron-methyl (128721/100784–20–1)—(67%).
LA130010	81880	GWN–3061	Halosulfuron-methyl (128721/100784–20–1)—(75%).
LA130011	8033	CONFIRM 2F INSECTICIDE	Tebufenozide (129026/112410–23–8)—(23%).
LA210003	5481	ENVOKE HERBICIDE	2-Pyridinesulfonamide, N-[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-, monosodium salt, monohydrate (119009/290332–10–4)—(75%).
MD180001	279	DUPONT SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE	Thifensulfuron (128845/79277–27–3)—(3%), Fluroxypyr 1-methyleptyl ester (128968/81406–37–3)—(21.9%).
MI220001	400	PROCURE 480SC	Triflumizole (128879/68694–11–1)—(42.14%).
MN050003	400	TERRAZOLE 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).
MO050003	279	SPARTAN 4F	Sulfentrazone (129081/122836–35–5)—(39.6%).
MS030004	400	TERRAZOLE 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).
MT180002	59639	VALOR HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361–09–7)—(51%).
NC140002	400	BEAN GUARD/ALLEGIANCE	Captan (081301/133–06–2)—(24.45%), Carboxin (090201/5234–68–4)—(12.5%), Metalaxyl (113501/57837–19–1)—(3.75%).
NC150004	59639	V–10233 HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361–09–7)—(33.5%), Pyroxasulfone (090099/447399–55–5)—(42.5%).
NV880007	400	COMITE AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE	Propargite (097601/2312–35–8)—(73.6%).
NY120006	67690	SP 1908 AQUATIC HERBICIDE	Fluridone (112900/59756–60–4)—(6.3%).
NY120017	67690	SONAR SRP	Fluridone (112900/59756–60–4)—(5%).
NY130001	67690	SONAR X	Fluridone (112900/59756–60–4)—(5%).
NY200005	400	PROCURE 480SC	Triflumizole (128879/68694–11–1)—(42.14%).
OH210001	400	PROCURE 480SC	Triflumizole (128879/68694–11–1)—(42.14%).
OH950001	66330	CAPTAN 50 WETTABLE POWDER	Captan (081301/133–06–2)—(48.9%).
OK040004	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593–15–9)—(44.3%).

TABLE 1—PRODUCT CANCELLATIONS—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
OK110003	59639	VALOR HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361-09-7)—(51%).
OR010003	5481	K-SALT FRUIT FIX 800	Potassium 1-naphthaleneacetate (056003/15165-79-4)—(24.2%).
OR080028	400	VITAVAX FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE ..	Carboxin (090201/5234-68-4)—(34%).
OR150008	279	SPARTAN 4F	Sulfentrazone (129081/122836-35-5)—(39.6%).
OR150009	8033	TOPSIN M WSB	Thiophanate-methyl (102001/23564-05-8)—(70%).
OR190003	400	VITAFLO 280	Thiram (079801/137-26-8)—(13.25%), Carboxin (090201/5234-68-4)—(15.59%).
OR190010	100	APRON XL LS	Metalaxyl-M (113502/70630-17-0)—(33.3%).
OR190012	400	COMITE	Propargite (097601/2312-35-8)—(73.6%).
OR190013	100	NORTHSTAR HERBICIDE	Primisulfuron-methyl (128973/86209-51-0)—(7.5%), Dicamba, sodium salt (029806/1982-69-0)—(43.9%).
OR190015	400	ACRAMITE-4SC	Bifenazate (000586/149877-41-8)—(43.2%).
OR190016	400	COMITE	Propargite (097601/2312-35-8)—(73.6%).
OR190017	400	COMITE	Propargite (097601/2312-35-8)—(73.6%).
OR190018	400	ACRAMITE-4SC	Bifenazate (000586/149877-41-8)—(43.2%).
OR200010	400	COMITE	Propargite (097601/2312-35-8)—(73.6%).
PA030005	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593-15-9)—(44.3%).
PA200005	400	PROCURE 480SC	Triflumizole (128879/68694-11-1)—(42.14%).
PA990004	66330	CAPTAN 50 WETTABLE POWDER	Captan (081301/133-06-2)—(48.9%).
TN080011	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593-15-9)—(44.3%).
UT190001	91234	AQUESTA 4 F	Sulfentrazone (129081/122836-35-5)—(39.6%).
VA030005	400	TERRAMASTER 4EC	Etridiazole (084701/2593-15-9)—(44.3%).
VA170002	279	DUPONT SENTRALLAS HERBICIDE	Thifensulfuron (128845/79277-27-3)—(3%), Fluroxypyr 1-methyleptyl ester (128968/81406-37-3)—(21.9%).
VT170002	91865	GH MPMT	Potassium laurate (079021/67701-09-1)—(49%).
WA070008	400	ACRAMITE-4SC	Bifenazate (000586/149877-41-8)—(43.2%).
WA150003	400	ACRAMITE-4SC	Bifenazate (000586/149877-41-8)—(43.2%).
WI180003	66222	BRAVO 825 AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE.	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(82.5%).
WI180004	66222	BRAVO 720	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(54%).
WI180005	66222	BRAVO ZN	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(38.5%).
WI180006	66222	BRAVO 720	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(54%).
WY120001	59639	VALOR HERBICIDE	Flumioxazin (129034/103361-09-7)—(51%).
WY190001	400	ACRAMITE-4SC	Bifenazate (000586/149877-41-8)—(43.2%).

Table 2 of this unit includes the names and addresses of record for all registrants of the products in Table 1 of this unit, in sequence by EPA company number. This number corresponds to the first part of the EPA registration numbers of the products listed in Table 1 of this unit.

TABLE 2—REGISTRANTS OF THE VOLUNTARILY CANCELLED PRODUCTS

Company No.	Company name and address
100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC, P.O. BOX 18300, GREENSBORO, NC 27419-8300.
239	THE SCOTTS COMPANY, 14111 SCOTTSLAWN ROAD, MARYSVILLE, OH 43041.
279	FMC CORPORATION, 2929 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.
400	MACDERMID AGRICULTURAL SOLUTIONS, INC./UPL NA INC., 630 FREEDOM BUSINESS CENTER, SUITE 402, KING OF PRUSSIA, PA 19406.
777	RECKITT BENCKISER LLC., 399 INTERPACE PARKWAY, PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054-0225.
2724	WELLMARK INTERNATIONAL, 1501 E WOODFIELD ROAD, SUITE 200 WEST, SCHAUMBURG, IL 60173.
5383	TROY CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 8 VREELAND ROAD, FLORHAM PARK, NJ 07932.
5481	AMVAC CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 4695 MACARTHUR COURT, SUITE 1200, NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660-1706.
5905	HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC, D/B/A HELENA CHEMICAL COMP, L225 SCHILLING BLVD., SUITE 300, COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017.
7173	LIPHATECH, INC., 3600 W ELM STREET, MILWAUKEE, WI 53209.
8033	NISSO AMERICA INC., 379 THORNALL STREET, 5TH FLOOR, EDISON, NJ 08837.
9198	THE ANDERSONS, INC., P.O. BOX 119, MAUMEE, OH 43537.
10088	ATHEA LABORATORIES INC., P.O. BOX 240014, MILWAUKEE, WI 53224.
10163	GOWAN COMPANY, LLC, 370 S MAIN ST., YUMA, AZ 85366.
10324	MASON CHEMICAL COMPANY, 9075 CENTRE POINTE DR., SUITE 400, WEST CHESTER, OH 45069.
11678	MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC., D/B/A ADAMA, 8601 SIX FORKS ROAD, SUITE 300, RALEIGH, NC 27615.
34704	LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., P.O. Box 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.
42750	ALBAUGH, LLC, 1525 NE 36TH STREET, ANKENY, IA 50021.
59639	VALENT U.S.A. LLC, P.O. BOX 5075, SAN RAMON, CA 94583.
63838	ENVIRO TECH CHEMICAL SERVICES, INC., 500 WINMOORE WAY, MODESTO, CA 95358.
66222	MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC., 8601 SIX FORKS ROAD, SUITE 300, RALEIGH, NC 27615.
66330	UPL NA INC./ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE NORTH AMERICA LLC, 630 FREEDOM BUSINESS CENTER, SUITE 402, KING OF PRUSSIA, PA 19406.

TABLE 2—REGISTRANTS OF THE VOLUNTARILY CANCELLED PRODUCTS—Continued

Company No.	Company name and address
67690	SEPRO CORPORATION, 11550 N MERIDIAN STREET, SUITE 600, CARMEL, IN 46032.
70506	UPL NA INC., P.O. BOX 12219, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709.
81880	CANYON GROUP LLC/GOWAN COMPANY, 370 S MAIN STREET, YUMA, AZ 85364.
81964	CHEMSTARR, LLC., 21 HUBBLE, IRVINE, CA 92618.
83558	ADAMA, 8601 SIX FORKS ROAD, SUITE 300, RALEIGH, NC 276715.
84229	TIDE INTERNATIONAL, USA, INC., 21 HUBBLE, IRVINE, CA 92618.
89442	PRIME SOURCE (ALBAUGH LLC), 1525 NE 36TH STREET, ANKENY, IA 50021.
91234	ATTICUS, LLC, 940 NW CARY PARKWAY, SUITE 200, CARY, NC 27513.
91865	HAWTHORNE HYDROPONICS LLC D/B/A GENERAL HYDROPONICS, 2877 GIFFEN AVE., SANTA ROSA, CA 95407.
92617	KOP-COAT, INC. DBA KOP-COAT PROTECTION PRODUCTS, 3040 WILLIAM PITT WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA 15238.

Table 3 of this unit lists all the FIFRA 2025 maintenance fee. These registrations are canceled by this order effective October 15, 2025 and without sections 3 and 24(c) registrations that registrations are canceled by this order a hearing. were canceled for non-payment of the

TABLE 3—REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
322–28	322	STRYCHNINE ALKALOID NFX	Strychnine (076901/57–24–9)—(98.4%).
577–572	577	SEAVOYAGE 100 ANTI-FOULING PAINT.	Copper 2-pyridinethio-1-oxide (088001/14915–37–8)—(4.12%), Cuprous oxide (025601/1317–39–1)—(21.05%).
961–380	961	PAR EX FERTILIZER PLUS 1.5% RONSTAR.	Oxadiazon (109001/19666–30–9)—(1.5%).
961–394	961	LEBANON FERTILIZER PLUS CONFRONT TR BRAND HERBICIDE.	2,4–D, butoxyethyl ester (030053/1929–73–3)—(.829%), Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester (116004/64700–56–7)—(.398%).
961–395	961	CONFRONT III + FERTILIZER	2,4–D, dimethylamine salt (030019/2008–39–1)—(1.037%), Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester (128968/81406–37–3)—(.207%), Triclopyr, triethylamine salt (116002/57213–69–1)—(.303%).
961–424	961	LANDSCAPE MULCH WITH INSECTICIDE.	Bifenthrin (128825/82657–04–3)—(.00016%).
961–426	961	BIFENTHRIN 0.115% INSECTICIDE	Bifenthrin (128825/82657–04–3)—(.115%).
2935–407	2935	GOLDEN-DEW	Sulfur (077501/7704–34–9)—(92%).
2935–523	2935	SUPREME OIL 98–2	Mineral oil—includes paraffin oil from 063503 (063502/8012–95–1)—(98%).
2935–547	2935	NO MOSS 10–4–6	Ferrous sulfate monohydrate (050507/17375–41–6)—(30.52%).
2935–557	2935	OPEN RANGE G	Imazapic-ammonium (128943/115136–53–3)—(.885%).
4582–70	4582	MNDA M–9011	Neodecanamide, N-methyl- (079052/105726–67–8)—(96.3%).
8655–2	8655	EASTMAN PROPIONIC ACID P-RF GRAIN PRESERVATIVE.	Propionic acid (077702/79–09–4)—(99.5%).
9404–91	9404	SUNNILAND LAWN FOOD WITH 0.25% PRODIAMINE.	Prodiamine (110201/29091–21–2)—(.25%).
10900–72	10900	856 INSECT REPELLENT II	Diethyl toluamide (080301/134–62–3)—(25%), MGK 264 (057001/113–48–4)—(5%), MGK 326 (047201/136–45–8)—(2.5%).
11411–1	11411	LESLIE’S SWIMMING POOL SUPPLIES CHLOR BRITE II.	Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene (081404/2893–78–9)—(97%).
11411–5	11411	LESLIE’S SWIMMING POOL SUPPLIES FLOATING CHLORINATOR.	Trichloro-s-triazinetriene (081405/87–90–1)—(99%).
23566–6	23566	610 RED HATTERAS COPPER	Cuprous oxide (025601/1317–39–1)—(25%).
33427–26	33427	Aceto Methoxyfenozide Technical	Methoxyfenozide (121027/161050–58–4)—(98.6%).
33427–32	33427	Ethalfuralin Technical	Ethalfuralin (113101/55283–68–6)—(96%).
36029–1	36029	WILCO GOPHER GETTER TYPE 1 BAIT.	Strychnine (076901/57–24–9)—(.5%).
36029–7	36029	WILCO GOPHER GETTER AG BAIT	Strychnine (076901/57–24–9)—(.5%).
36638–25	36638	NOMATE PBW MEC	7,11-Hexadecadien-1-ol, acetate, (E,Z)- (114101/53042–79–8)—(10%), 7,11-Hexadecadien-1-ol, acetate, (Z,Z)- (114102/52207–99–5)—(10%), (E)-11-Tetradecen-1-ol acetate (129019/33189–72–9)—(7.74%), (E,E)-9,11-Tetradecadien-1-ol acetate (128000/54664–98–1)—(.32%).
36638–43	36638	NOMATE LBAM SPIRAL	
42182–20	42182	ULTRA FRESH NM–100	Triclosan (054901/3380–34–5)—(99%).
43497–1	43497	CHLOR 64	Sodium hypochlorite (014703/7681–52–9)—(6.4%).
44446–48	44446	BUG BAN PLUS	Diethyl toluamide (080301/134–62–3)—(22.56%), MGK 264 (057001/113–48–4)—(5%), MGK 326 (047201/136–45–8)—(2.5%).
45600–20	45600	INSECTA LIQUID	Permethrin (109701/52645–53–1)—(2%).
45728–7	45728	FERBAM GRANUFLO	Ferbam (034801/14484–64–1)—(76%).
45728–21	45728	THIRAM GRANUFLO AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE.	Thiram (079801/137–26–8)—(75%).
45728–28	45728	FLOWSAN SEED TREATMENT	Thiram (079801/137–26–8)—(44.04%).
46813–69	46813	FLYING INSECT KILLER I	MGK 264 (057001/113–48–4)—(3.146%), Piperonyl butoxide (067501/51–03–6)—(1.95%) Pyrethrins (069001/8003–34–7)—(.974%).

TABLE 3—REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
47265-4	47265	SHIN-ETSU RACEMIC DISPARLURE.	cis-7,8-Epoxy-2-methyloctadecane (114301/29804-22-6)—(89.2%).
50600-13	50600	SB-Chlorinate III	Sodium hypochlorite (014703/7681-52-9)—(12.5%).
52991-23	52991	BEDOUKIAN L-CARVONE	L-Carvone (079500/6485-40-1)—(99.5%).
52991-25	52991	BEDOUKIAN LINALOOL TECHNICAL.	Linalool (128838/78-70-6)—(94.5%).
52991-26	52991	BEDOUKIAN CITRAL TECHNICAL ..	Citral (040510/5392-40-5)—(98%).
52991-38	52991	Triple B Repellent Ready To Use Spray.	Cyclopentaneacetic acid, 3-oxo-2-pentyl-, propyl ester (028000/158474-72-7)—(1.875%), Delta-dodecalactone (031134/713-95-1)—(2.5%), Methyl-dihydrojasmonate (031135/54562-27-5)—(6.25%).
52991-40	52991	Triple B Repellent Concentrate	Cyclopentaneacetic acid, 3-oxo-2-pentyl-, propyl ester (028000/158474-72-7)—(3.75%), Delta-dodecalactone (031134/713-95-1)—(5%), Methyl-dihydrojasmonate (031135/54562-27-5)—(1.25%).
52991-41	52991	BEDOUKIAN PROPYL DIHYDRO JASMONATE TECHNICAL.	Cyclopentaneacetic acid, 3-oxo-2-pentyl-, propyl ester (028000/158474-72-7)—(97%).
52991-42	52991	Triple B Professional Repellent Concentrate.	Cyclopentaneacetic acid, 3-oxo-2-pentyl-, propyl ester (028000/158474-72-7)—(17.3%), Delta-dodecalactone (031134/713-95-1)—(23.08%), Methyl-dihydrojasmonate (031135/54562-27-5)—(5.77%).
52991-43	52991	Bedoukian Delta-Dodecalactone Technical.	Delta-dodecalactone (031134/713-95-1)—(99.7%).
53053-21	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS PROSHIELD 5000.	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(5%).
53053-22	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS BIOSHIELD 150	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(1.5%).
53053-23	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS BIOSHIELD 50 ...	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(.5%).
53053-24	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS BIOSHIELD 75 ...	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(.75%).
53053-25	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS BIOSHIELD 7200	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(71.2%).
53053-28	53053	ENVIROSYSTEMS PROSHIELD 5000 D.	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(5%).
53735-10	53735	SPA BROMINE DISINFECTANT	2,4-Imidazolidinedione, 1-bromo-3-chloro-5,5-dimethyl- (006315/16079-88-2)—(96%).
53575-35	53575	ISOMATE CM RING	CheckMate Technical Pheromone (129028/33956-49-9)—(55.05%), Lauryl alcohol (001509/112-53-8)—(31.22%), Myristyl alcohol (001510/112-72-1)—(6.3%).
55487-20001	55487	B'S POOL SUPPLY SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (12.5%).	Sodium hypochlorite (014703/7681-52-9)—(12.5%).
56336-6	56336	CHECKMATE (R) TPW	(E)-4-Tridecen-1-yl acetate (121902/72269-48-8)—(2.84%), (Z)-4-Tridecen-1-yl acetate (121901/65954-19-0)—(.09%).
56336-39	56336	CHECKMATE APM-F	(Z)-11-Hexadecenal (120001/53939-28-9)—(9.96%).
56336-40	56336	CHECKMATE WPCM-F	(E,Z)-3,13-Octadecadien-1-ol (129117/66410-28-4)—(14.02%), (Z,Z)-3,13-Octadecadien-1-ol (117241/66410-24-0)—(3.55%).
56336-45	56336	PUFFER APM	(Z)-11-Hexadecenal (120001/53939-28-9)—(12.24%).
56336-58	56336	CHECKMATE LBAM DISPENSER	(E)-11-Tetradecen-1-ol acetate (129019/33189-72-9)—(8.36%), (E,E)-9,11-Tetradecadien-1-ol acetate (128000/54664-98-1)—(.44%).
56336-59	56336	CHECKMATE LBAM-F	(E)-11-Tetradecen-1-ol acetate (129019/33189-72-9)—(16.33%) (E,E)-9,11-Tetradecadien-1-ol acetate (128000/54664-98-1)—(.86%).
56336-63	56336	CHECKMATE SF-XL	(E)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128907/38363-29-0)—(.77%), (Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128906/28079-04-1)—(12%), 5-Decen-1-ol, (E)—(078038/56578-18-8)—(1.73%), 5-Decen-1-ol, acetate, (E)—(117703/38421-90-8)—(8.34%), Dodecen-1-ol, (Z)—(128908/40642-40-8)—(.13%).
56336-77	56336	CheckMate LRz I Flowable	(Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate (128980/20711-10-8)—(23%).
56783-1	56783	DAMMINIX	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(7.4%).
56783-2	56783	MITE ARREST	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(7.4%).
56890-3	56890	CHLORINATING SKIMMER STICKS	Trichloro-s-triazinetrione (081405/87-90-1)—(99%).
56890-4	56890	1 Chlorinating Tablets	Trichloro-s-triazinetrione (081405/87-90-1)—(99%).
61671-1	61671	MENTHOL	Menthol (051601/1490-04-6)—(99.94%).
61671-2	61671	PARA-MOTH	Paradichlorobenzene (061501/106-46-7)—(99.94%).
61842-10	61842	FLAGSTICK	Fosetyl-Al (123301/39148-24-8)—(70%).
61842-15	61842	M-97-009 KAOLIN	Kaolin clay (100104/1332-58-7)—(100%).
61842-20	61842	LAYBY PRO HERBICIDE	Diuron (035505/330-54-1)—(20%), Linuron (035506/330-55-2)—(20.3%).
61842-33	61842	SEVIN BRAND 85 SPRAYABLE CARBARYL INSECTICIDE.	Carbaryl (056801/63-25-2)—(85%).
61842-34	61842	SEVIN 80 SOLUPAK	Carbaryl (056801/63-25-2)—(80%).
61842-39	61842	SEVIN BRAND 80 WSP CARBARYL INSECTICIDE.	Carbaryl (056801/63-25-2)—(80%).
61842-53	61842	METHOMYL COMPOSITION	Methomyl (090301/16752-77-5)—(92%).
62899-2	62899	Crop Cure 2a	Sodium diacetate (044008/126-96-5)—(90%).
63802-1	63802	CHLORINE	Chlorine (020501/7782-50-5)—(99.5%).

TABLE 3—REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
64137-20	64137	BIO-SAVE 1000 BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDE.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> , strain ESC 10 (006441/68583-32-4)—(83%).
64137-24	64137	BIO-SAVE 10 NT BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDE.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> , strain ESC 10 (006441/68583-32-4)—(28.61%).
64137-25	64137	BIO-SAVE 11 NT BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDE.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> , strain ESC-11 (006451/)—(28.61%).
64321-10	64321	BIO KILL EXTRA GT INSECTICIDE	Prallethrin (128722/23031-36-9)—(1%), lambda-Cyhalothrin (128897/91465-08-6)—(9%).
64321-11	64321	BIO KILL EXTRA GT READY-TO-USE.	Prallethrin (128722/23031-36-9)—(.0075%), lambda-Cyhalothrin (128897/91465-08-6)—(.0675%).
65146-2	65146	TRICHLOROMELAMINE	Trichloromelamine (077101/7673-09-8)—(98%).
65169-1	65169	CHLORO GLASS SANITIZER	Trichloromelamine (077101/7673-09-8)—(18.7%).
68660-3	68660	PROXITANE M-15 TECHNICAL PEROXYACETIC ACID.	Ethaneperoxoic acid (063201/79-21-0)—(15%), Hydrogen peroxide (000595/7722-84-1)—(14%).
68959-12	68959	DECON-CYCLE Plus	2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol (062201/120-32-1)—(10.91%), o-Phenylphenol (NO INERT USE) (064103/90-43-7)—(11.05%).
69117-2	69117	GREYHOUND INSECTICIDE	Abamectin (122804/71751-41-2)—(2%).
69117-8	69117	POINTER INSECTICIDE S	Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(5%).
69204-1	69204	TK-10	Prometon (080804/1610-18-0)—(3.75%).
69274-1	69274	DEER NO NO DEER REPELLENT ...	Soap (079009/61789-31-9)—(85%).
69403-1	69403	SANIGUARD	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(.096%).
70553-2	70553	PERMETHRIN TECHNICAL	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(95.5%).
72961-1	72961	BOROWOOD TECHNICAL	Boron sodium oxide (B8Na2O13), tetrahydrate (12280-03-4) (011103/12280-03-4)—(99.98%).
73479-2	73479	PUFFER CM	CheckMate Technical Pheromone (129028/33956-49-9)—(18.05%).
73479-22	73479	CheckMate Puffer NOW-O Pro	(Z,Z)-11,13-Hexadecadienal (000711/71317-73-2)—(.49%).
73479-8	73479	PUFFER OFM	(E)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128907/38363-29-0)—(.75%), (Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128906/28079-04-1)—(11.63%), Dodecen-1-ol, (Z)- (128908/40642-40-8)—(.12%).
74468-11	74468	PRE-AMINE 65 WDG	Prodiamine (110201/29091-21-2)—(65%).
74468-14	74468	AZOXYSTROBIN TECHNICAL	Azoxystrobin (128810/131860-33-8)—(99%).
74468-15	74468	2,4-D Amine 4	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt (030019/2008-39-1)—(47.2%).
74468-16	74468	ProActive Azoxystrobin Technical	Azoxystrobin (128810/131860-33-8)—(98.5%).
74530-4	74530	HELOSATE PRO	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(41%).
74530-14	74530	HELOSATE 62% MUP	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(62%).
74530-43	74530	HELOSATE PLUS ADVANCED	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(41%).
74530-56	74530	HELOSATE 5 HERBICIDE	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (103601/38641-94-0)—(50.2%).
74779-1	74779	ARACINATE TREE INJECTION	Abamectin (122804/71751-41-2)—(2%).
74779-10	74779	RTSA 14.3% PROPICONAZOLE	Propiconazole (122101/60207-90-1)—(14.3%).
75337-1	75337	HORMOGEL	Indole-3-butyric acid (046701/133-32-4)—(2%).
79894-6	79894	INSECT-O-CLEAN	D-Limonene (179701/5989-27-5)—(5.8%).
81899-5	81899	AZAPURE (AZADIRACTIN TECHNICAL).	Azadirachtin (121701/108168-76-9)—(40%).
82012-3	82012	ANTIMICROBIAL COPPER ALLOYS—GROUP III.	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(82.6%).
82012-5	82012	ANTIMICROBIAL COPPER ALLOYS GROUP V.	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(66.5%).
82484-1	82484	DRO-5000	Chlorine dioxide (020503/10049-04-4)—(5%).
83558-22	83558	ORYZALIN TECHNICAL	Oryzalin (104201/19044-88-3)—(95.6%).
83558-24	83558	ORYZALIN 4MC	Oryzalin (104201/19044-88-3)—(41%).
84059-11	84059	MBI-005 TGAI	Killed, non-viable <i>Streptomyces acidiscabies</i> strain RL-110T cells and spent fermentation media (016328/)—(100%).
84059-12	84059	MBI-005 EP	Killed, non-viable <i>Streptomyces acidiscabies</i> strain RL-110T cells and spent fermentation media (016328/)—(17%).
84059-26	84059	MBI-601 EP	<i>Muscodor albus</i> strain SA-13 and spent and unspent fermentation media (006666/)—(100%).
85353-1	85353	CUVERRO I	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(66.5%).
85353-2	85353	CUVERRO II	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(73%).
85353-3	85353	CUVERRO III	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(82.6%).
85353-5	85353	CUVERRO V	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(91.3%).
85353-6	85353	CUVERRO VI	Copper as elemental (022501/7440-50-8)—(62%).
85678-66	85678	Acifluorfen 44% MUP	Sodium acifluorfen (114402/62476-59-9)—(44%).
85724-1	85724	AKOTOP 85 WG	Thiophanate-methyl (102001/23564-05-8)—(85%).
85724-10	85724	AKOFOS 48 EC	Chlorpyrifos (059101/2921-88-2)—(42.5%).
85724-11	85724	OVNI XL	Glyphosate (417300/1071-83-6)—(30%), Oxyfluorfen (111601/42874-03-3)—(3.75%).
85724-12	85724	MERJAN 50WP	Captan (081301/133-06-2)—(48.93%).
85797-1	85797	Handheld Electrochemical Decon Apparatus.	Sodium bromide (013907/7647-15-6)—(45.2%), Sodium chlorite (020502/7758-19-2)—(51.4%).
87394-6	87394	Ninja Neem	Cold Pressed Neem Oil (025006/8002-65-1)—(100%).

TABLE 3—REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
87845-2	87845	NASA HERBICIDE	Glyphosate (417300/1071-83-6)—(41%).
87978-5	87978	CHRYSOGEN	Chrysodeixis includens Nucleopolyhedrovirus, isolate #460 (129344)—(32.7%).
87978-6	87978	SURTIVO	Chrysodeixis includens Nucleopolyhedrovirus, isolate #460 (129344)—(17.1%), <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> Nucleopolyhedrovirus strain ABA-NPV-U (107200)—(17.1%).
88080-2	88080	BIRD FREE	Polybutene (011402/9003-29-6)—(70%).
88373-4	88373	STERI-VET	Ethaneperoxoic acid (063201/79-21-0)—(5.9%), Hydrogen peroxide (000595/7722-84-1)—(27.3%).
88373-5	88373	DISIN-VET PLUS	1-Decanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-octyl-, chloride (069165/32426-11-2)—(9.18%), 1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(4.59%), 1-Octanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-octyl-, chloride (069166/5538-94-3)—(4.59%), Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(12.24%).
88746-9	88746	Flask Insecticide	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (128897/91465-08-6)—(9.7%).
88746-10	88746	Larvur Insect Bait	Hydramethylnon (118401/67485-29-4)—(1%), Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(5%).
88746-11	88746	Permethrin	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(36.8%).
88746-12	88746	NOVACIDE INSECTICIDE	Etofenprox (128965/80844-07-1)—(1%), Piperonyl butoxide (067501/51-03-6)—(1.5%), Pyrethrins (069001/8003-34-7)—(1.5%), S-Methoprene (105402/65733-16-6)—(0.9%), Tetramethrin (069003/7696-12-0)—(2.5%).
88867-1	88867	PROTECTOR 0.5G	Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(5%).
88867-2	88867	PROTECTOR 2F	Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(21.4%).
89850-5	89850	SEMIOS CM PLUS	CheckMate Technical Pheromone (129028/33956-49-9)—(18.05%).
89850-6	89850	SEMIOS OFM PLUS	(E)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128907/38363-29-0)—(96%), (Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (128906/28079-04-1)—(10.59%), Dodecen-1-ol, (Z)- (128908/40642-40-8)—(1.5%).
89850-7	89850	SEMIOS OBLR/PLR PLUS	(Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate (128980/20711-10-8)—(14.78%).
89850-16	89850	SEMIOS Z-11-TETRADECENYL ACETATE TECHNICAL PHEROMONE.	(Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate (128980/20711-10-8)—(96.51%).
90057-1	90057	SHP IMIDACLOPRID TECHNICAL ...	Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(99.16%).
90344-1	90344	POLYLAURIN 120	Glycerol monolaurate (011290/27215-38-9)—(1.4%), Propylene glycol monolaurate (011288/27194-74-7)—(11.3%).
90856-1	90856	MONOFOIL MF-05	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[3-(trihydroxysilyl)propyl],chloride (107403/199111-50-7)—(3.6%).
90856-2	90856	MONOFOIL M	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[3-(trihydroxysilyl)propyl],chloride (107403/199111-50-7)—(1.3%).
90856-4	90856	MONOFOIL D	1-Octadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-, chloride (107401/27668-52-6)—(1.3%), Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(60%C14, 30%C16, 5%C18, 5%C12) (069104/53516-76-0)—(2.5%), Alkyl* dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride *(68%C12, 32%C14) (069154/85409-23-0)—(2.5%).
90924-19	90924	PERMACARE PC-12	2,2-Dibromo-3-nitripropionamide (101801/10222-01-2)—(5%).
91145-4	91145	CATTLE SHIELD SUPER CONCENTRATE SYNERGIZED PERMETHRIN POUR-ON.	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(7.4%), Piperonyl butoxide (067501/51-03-6)—(7.4%).
91145-5	91145	CATTLE SHIELD PERMETHRIN 1% SYNERGIZED POUR-ON.	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(1%), Piperonyl butoxide (067501/51-03-6)—(1%).
91186-1	91186	MT-SORB MIN-DRI	Copper sulfate pentahydrate (024401/7758-99-8)—(3.2%).
91300-1	91300	SHIELDTEC PLUS FOR DOGS	Permethrin (109701/52645-53-1)—(45%), Pyriproxyfen (129032/95737-68-1)—(5%).
91300-2	91300	ADVENTURE PLUS FOR DOGS	Imidacloprid (129099/138261-41-3)—(9.1%), Pyriproxyfen (129032/95737-68-1)—(4.6%).
91300-5	91300	PROMIKA ZOGUARD PLUS FOR DOGS.	Fipronil (129121/120068-37-3)—(9.8%), S-Methoprene (105402/65733-16-6)—(8.8%).
91300-6	91300	PROMIKA ZOGUARD PLUS FOR CATS.	Fipronil (129121/120068-37-3)—(9.8%), S-Methoprene (105402/65733-16-6)—(11.8%).
91300-8	91300	P111.02 for Cats	Fipronil (129121/120068-37-3)—(9.7%).
91300-9	91300	P111.03 FOR DOGS	Fipronil (129121/120068-37-3)—(9.7%).
91386-1	91386	SALT CARTRIDGE FOR GISELLE ...	Sodium chloride (013905/7647-14-5)—(99.86%).
91399-2	91399	BIOTAB 7	Sodium chlorite (020502/7758-19-2)—(20%).
92044-2	92044	CHLOROTHALONIL 720SC	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(54%).
92044-3	92044	CHLOROTHALONIL 82.5 WDG	Chlorothalonil (081901/1897-45-6)—(82.5%).
92188-5	92188	VISMAL INJECTION	Flg22-Bt Peptide (005001/)—(0.048%).
92583-1	92583	Shift 3.9% Ethephon	Ethephon (099801/16672-87-0)—(3.9%).
92587-1	92587	SURFION ADDITIVE	Cupric oxide (042401/1317-38-0)—(3.19%).
92708-1	92708	Organipeel	Citric acid (021801/77-92-9)—(66%).
92983-5	92983	PROSTIM AA	Cytokinin (as kinetin) (116801/525-79-1)—(0.16%), Indole-3-butyric acid (046701/133-32-4)—(0.09%).

TABLE 3—REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient
95337-1	95337	Volcano	Citric acid (021801/77-92-9)—(1.5%).
95535-2	95535	VodaGuard O Algaecide	Sodium percarbonate (128860/15630-89-4)—(82.45%).
95566-1	95566	SEMASPORE BAIT	Nosema locustae (117001/)-(.05%).
96048-1	96048	Sanitized Pro	Hypochlorous Acid (129054/7790-92-3)—(.025%).
96671-1	96671	Zachary Sulfur Dioxide	Sulfur dioxide (077601/7446-09-5)—(100%).
96727-1	96727	Longhorn	Cyanamide (014002/420-04-2)—(50%).
97711-1	97711	Crown Disinfecting Wipes	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(.13%), Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(.12%).
98343-1	98343	Disinfecting Floor Wipes	Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(.46%).
98788-1	98788	JUYUAN Disinfecting Wipes	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(.16%), Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) (069105/68424-85-1)—(.41%).
99503-5	99503	Enviroquat 2D 50e	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride (069149/7173-51-5)—(50%).
99764-1	99764	Everyday Disinfectant	Hypochlorous Acid (129054/7790-92-3)—(.025%).
100091-1	100091	WaterWise Concentrate Sanitizer Cleaner.	Citric acid (021801/77-92-9)—(46.75%).
100368-3	100368	LOW-TEMP SANITIZER	Sodium hypochlorite (014703/7681-52-9)—(5.25%).
100894-1	100894	Prune Master Pruner Treatment	Thymol (080402/89-83-8)—(.051%).
101607-1	101607	Bye Bye Skeeter	Picaridin (070705/119515-38-7)—(20%).
102280-1	102280	SITOFEX Plant Growth Regulator	Forchlorfenuron (128819/68157-60-8)—(.8%).
102563-1	102563	CLETHODIM 2 EC HERBICIDE	Clethodim (121011/99129-21-2)—(26.4%).
102563-2	102563	REBOUND FUNGICIDE	Azoxystrobin (128810/131860-33-8)—(11%), Tebuconazole (128997/107534-96-3)—(18.35%).
AZ231005	70299	SANIDATE 12.0	Ethaneperoxoic acid (063201/79-21-0)—(12%), Hydrogen Peroxide (000595/7722-84-1)—(18.5%).
FL220005	100305	Remedium TI	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (006308/2058-46-0)—(94.5%).
FL960004	45728	FERBAM GRANUFLO	Ferbam (034801/14484-64-1)—(76%).
NC130005	45728	METAM CLR 42%	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(42%).
OR210011	91810	ROMEO	Cerevisane (cell walls of Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain LAS117) (100055)—(94.1%).
VA130004	45728	METAM CLR 42%	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(42%).
VA130005	45728	METAM KLR 54%	Metam-sodium (039003/137-42-8)—(54%).

Table 4 of this unit includes the names and addresses of record for all registrants of the products in Table 3, in sequence by EPA company number. This number corresponds to the first part of the EPA registration numbers of the products listed in this unit.

TABLE 4—REGISTRANTS OF REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-RESPONSE/PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE

Company No.	Company name and address
322	FORT DODGE CHEMICAL COMPANY, P.O. BOX 2021, LOMP.O.C, CA 93438
577	THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY, 101 PROSPECT AVE., CLEVELAND, OH 44115-1075.
961	LEBANON SEABOARD CORPORATION, 1600 EAST CUMBERLAND STREET, LEBANON, PA 17042.
2935	WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY LLC, 2903 S CEDAR AVE., FRESNO, CA 93725.
4582	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022.
8655	EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, P.O. BOX 431, KINGSPORT, TN 37662.
9404	VOGEL SEED & FERTILIZER, LLC/FLORIDA DIVISION, 1891 SPRING VALLEY ROAD, JACKSON, WI 53037.
10900	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CONSUMER BRANDS GROUP, 101 PROSPECT AVE., CLEVELAND, OH 44115-1075.
11411	LPM MANUFACTURING, INC., 2005 E INDIAN SCHOOL ROAD, PHOENIX, AZ 85016.
23566	INTERNATIONAL PAINT LLC, 6001 ANTOINE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TX 77091.
33427	ACETO US, L.L.C., D/B/A/ACTYLIS, 4 TRI HARBOR COURT, PORT WASHINGTON, NY 110504661.
36029	WILCO DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 6832 NORTH EL MIRAGE RD., GLENDALE, AZ 85307.
36638	SCENTRY BIOLOGICALS, INC., 610 CENTRAL AVENUE, BILLINGS, MT 59102.
42182	MICROBAN PRODUCTS COMPANY, 11400 VANSTORY DRIVE, HUNTERSVILLE, NC 28078.
43497	PROACTIVE SOLUTIONS USA, LLC, 301 BRIDGE STREET, GREEN BAY, WI 54303.
44446	QUESTSPECIALTY CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 624, BRENHAM, TX 77834.
45600	INSECTA MARKETING, INC., 29008 BEAUCLAIRE DRIVE, TAVARES, FL 32778.
45728	TAMINCO US LLC, 200 S WILCOX DR., KINGSPORT, TN 376605147.
46813	PLZ CORP., 8001 KEELE STREET, VAUGHAN, ONTARIO L4K 1Y8, -
47265	BOLAN CONSULTING/SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 575 VIEWRIDGE DRIVE, ANGWIN, CA 94508.
50600	SHEPARD BROS., INC., 503 S CYPRESS ST, LA HABRA, CA 90631.
52991	BEDOUKIAN RESEARCH INC., 6 COMMERCE DRIVE, DANBURY, CT 06810.
53053	NOVALENT, LTD, 2319 JOE BROWN DR., GREENSBORO, NC 27405.
53575	PACIFIC BIOCONTROL CORPORATION, 1831 NW KINGS BLVD, CORVALLIS, OR 97330.
53735	KING TECHNOLOGY INC., 6000 CLEARWATER DR., MINNETONKA, MN 55343.

TABLE 4—REGISTRANTS OF REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-RESPONSE/PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—
Continued

Company No.	Company name and address
55487	B'S POOL SUPPLIES, 1691 CONTAINER CIRCLE, RIVERSIDE, CA 92509.
56336	SUTERRA LLC, 20950 NORTHEAST TALUS PLACE, BEND, OR 97701.
56783	ECOHEALTH, INC., 56 HAWES STREET, BROOKLINE, MA 02446.
56890	DOHENY'S, LLC, 10411 80TH AVE., PLEASANT PRAIRIE, WI 53158-5811.
61671	MANN LAKE LTD., 501 1ST STREET SOUTH, HACKENSACK, MN 56452-2001.
61842	TESSENDERLO KERLEY, INC., 2910 N 44TH ST., SUITE 100, PHOENIX, AZ 85018-7272.
62899	FORMAFEED, INC., P.O. BOX 9, STEWART, MN 55385.
63802	US MAGNESIUM LLC, 238 N 2200 W, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84116.
64137	DANSTAR FERMENT AG/LALLEMAND PLANT CARE, APO BOX 990, HAILEY, ID 83333.
64321	REGISTRATIONS BY DESIGN, INC./JESMOND HOLDING AG, P.O. BOX 1019, SALEM, VA 24153-1019.
65146	IOFINA CHEMICAL, INC., 1025 MARY LAIDLEY DRIVE, COVINGTON, KY 41017.
65169	IOFINA CHEMICAL, INC., 1025 MARY LAIDLEY DRIVE, COVINGTON, KY 41017.
68660	SOLVAY CHEMICALS, INC., 1130 INDEPENDENCE PARKWAY, SOUTH, LA PORTE, TX 77571.
68959	VELTEK ASSOCIATES INC., 15 LEE BOULEVARD, MALVERN, PA 19355-1234.
69117	ARBORSYSTEMS, INC., 10168 L STREET, OMAHA, NE 68127.
69204	TOPAZ TURF CORP, 130 CORPORATE DRIVE, HOLTSVILLE, NY 11742.
69274	CSE, D/B/A DEER NO, 8703 HWY. 17 BYPASS SOUTH, SUITE M-31, SURFSIDE BEACH, SC 29575.
69403	DEM TECHNOLOGY LLC, 755 ALBANY STREET, DAYTON, OH 45417-3460.
70299	BIOSAFE SYSTEMS, LLC, 22 MEADOW STREET, EAST HARTFORD, CT 06108.
70553	MEGHMANI ORGANICS LIMITED, BUTZ CONSULTING LLC, 13411 MARBLE ROCK DR, CHANTILLY, VA 20151.
72961	SCL ITALIA S.P.A./EXPONENT, INC., 1150 CONN. AVE. NW, SUITE 1100, WASHINGTON, DC 20036.
73479	SUTERRA LLC, 20950 NORTHEAST TALUS PLACE, BEND, OR 97701.
74468	PROACTIVE, LLC, 10529 HERITAGE BAY BLVD., NAPLES, FL 34120.
74530	HELM AGRO US, INC., 401 E JACKSON ST., SUITE 1600, TAMPA, FL 33602.
74779	RAINBOW TREECARE SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS, 11571 K-TEL DRIVE, MINNETONKA, MN 55343.
75337	AGRICARE, INC., P.O. BOX 399, AMITY, OR 97101.
79894	PHARMA + VET INC., P.O. BOX 11447, SAN JUAN, PR 00922.
81899	SOLUNEEM, INC., 7049 REDWOOD BLVD., SUITE 201C, NOVATO, CA 94947.
82012	COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA), 260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016-2401.
82484	DEEPREACH OXIDATION L.L.C., 3221 BART CONNER DR., SUITE A, NORMAN, OK 74072.
83558	ADAMA, 8601 SIX FORKS ROAD, SUITE 300, RALEIGH, NC 27615.
84059	PRO FARM GROUP, INC., 1530 DREW AVE., DAVIS, CA 95618.
85353	WIELAND NORTH AMERICA, INC., 305 LEWIS & CLARK BOULEVARD, EAST ALTON, IL 62024.
85678	REDEAGLE INTERNATIONAL LLC, 5143 S LAKELAND DRIVE, SUITE 4, LAKELAND, FL 33813-2589.
85724	AAKO B.V./LANDIS INTERNATIONAL, INC., 3185 MADISON HIGHWAY, VALDOSTA, GA 31603-5126.
85797	TDA RESEARCH, INC., 12345 WEST 52ND AVENUE, WHEAT RIDGE, CO 80033.
87394	DYNA-GRO, 2775 GIANT ROAD, RICHMOND, CA 94806.
87845	AGROMARKETING CO, INC., 314 ESTATE COURT, MIDLAND, ON L4R 5H2.
87978	AGBITECH PTY LTD/FORSTER & ASSOC. CONSULTING, LLC, P.O. BOX 4097, GREENVILLE, DE 19807.
88080	JEONJINBIO CO., LTD., 5807 CHURCHILL WAY, MEDINA, OH 44256.
88373	INNOVACYN, INC., 3546 N RIVERSIDE AVE., RIALTO, CA 92377.
88746	SOLUTIONS PEST & LAWN, 2739 PASADENA BLVD, PASADENA, TX 77502.
88867	WILLAPA-GRAYS HARBOR OYSTER GROWERS ASSOCIATION, P.O. BOX 3, OCEAN PARK, WA 98640.
89850	SEMIOSBIO TECHNOLOGIES INC., 22 EAST 5TH AVENUE, SUITE 300, VANCOUVER, BC V5T1G8.
90057	MANNA PRO PRODUCTS, LLC, 707 SPIRIT 40 PARK DR., SUITE 150, ST. LOUIS, MO 63005.
90344	COPPERHEAD CHEMICAL COMPANY INC, 120 RIVER ROAD, TAMAQUA, PA 18252.
90856	APPLY GUARD, LLC, 2635 S F STREET, ELWOOD, IN 46036.
90924	CHAMPIONX, LLC, 11177 S STADIUM DRIVE, SUGAR LAND, TX 77478.
91145	OTC CHEMICAL, LLC., P.O. BOX 7995, CAVE CREEK, AZ 85237.
91186	MINTECH ABSORBENTS, LLC, 3803 COMMODORE TRAIL, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47408.
91300	PROMIKA, LLC D/B/A OF MANNA PRO PRODUCTS, 707 SPIRIT 40 PARK DR., SUITE 150, ST. LOUIS, MO 63005.
91386	INDUSTRIE DE NORA, S.P.A., 7590 DISCOVERY LANE, CONCORD, OH 44077.
91399	ADVANCED BIOCIDES TECHNOLOGIES INC., 3551 RED BARN LANE, ORMOND BEACH, FL 32174.
91810	LESAFFRE YEAST CORPORATION, 7475 W MAIN STREET, MILWAUKEE, WI 53214.
92044	CAC CHEMICAL AMERICAS LLC, 1178 BROADWAY, 3RD FLOOR #3766, NEW YORK, NY 10001.
92188	ELEMENTAL ENZYMES AG AND TURF LLC., 1685 GALT INDUSTRIAL BLVD., SAINT LOUIS, MO 63132.
92583	TULSI ENTERPRISES LTD., 5807 CHURCHILL WAY, MEDINA, OH 44256.
92587	QTEK, LLC, 20316 CHASSELL PAINESDALE ROAD, CHASSELL, MI 49916.
92708	APEEL SCIENCES, 71 SOUTH LOS CARNEROS ROAD, GOLETA, CA 93117.
92983	SUNTON INTERNATIONAL INC., 9127 HIGHWAY 431 SOUTH, SUITE C, OWENS CROSS ROADS, AL 35763.
95337	GURUNANDA, LLC, 6645 CABALLERO BLV., BUENA PARK, CA 90620.
95535	AMOVODAGUARD INC., 314 ESTATE COURT, MIDLAND, ON L4R5H2.
95566	ORGANIC FANATICS BIOLOGICS, LLC, 940 KODIAK PLACE, BELGRADE, MT 59714.
96048	LONESTAR STIM PRODUCTS, LLC, 316 PROMENADE SY., S, MONTGOMERY, TX 77356.
96671	ZACHARY ENTERPRISES INC., 13074 ZACHARY AVENUE, MCFARLAND, CA 93250.
96727	HERITAGE CROP SCIENCE, LLC, 726 W BARSTOW AVENUE, SUITE 108, FRESNO, CA 93704.
97711	CROWN (YANGZHOU) HEALTH & BEAUTY CO./SUPERIOR ELITE SERVICES LLC, L11906 BRITTMOORE PARK DRIVE, HOUSTON, TX 77041.
98343	HANGZHOU JUST CLEAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD/REACH24H CONSULTING, 11921 FREEDOM DRIVE, SUITE 550, RESTON, VA 20190.
98788	CANGZHOU JUYUAN SANITARY PRODUCTS CO., LTD, 11921 FREEDOM DRIVE, SUITE 550, RESTON, VA 20190.
99503	ENVIRONMENTAL FLUIDS, INC., 4241 N WINFIELD SCOTT PLAZA, SUITE 101, SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85821.

TABLE 4—REGISTRANTS OF REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED FOR NON-RESPONSE/PAYMENT OF 2025 MAINTENANCE FEE—Continued

Company No.	Company name and address
99764	DEAR PLANET LABS, INC., 169 WEST ORANGETHROPE AVENUE, PLACENTIA, CA 92870.
100091	GREENOLOGY PRODUCTS, LLC, 7020 CYNROW BLVD., RALEIGH, NC 27615.
100305	CENTURY PHARMACEUTICALS LTD, 406 WORLD TRADE CENTER, SAYAJIGUNJ, VADODARA, INDIA.
100368	PYROCK CHEMICAL, 2110 RANCH ROAD 620 S, UNIT 342712, LAKEWAY, TX 78734.
100894	BGREEN, INC., 72877 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, SUITE 103, RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270.
101607	THE BYE BYE COMPANY, 12907 LEMUR LANE, CYPRESS, TX 77429.
102280	ALZCHEM LLC, 11390 OLD ROSWELL ROAD, SUITE 124, ALPHARETTA, GA 30009.
102563	AGROSHIELD, 15 HENSON LANE, FLORISSANT, MO 63031.

III. Summary of Public Comments Received and Agency Response to Comments

As indicated in Unit I.C., EPA did receive comments in response to the notice of receipt that published in the **Federal Register** of August 5, 2025, including comments from registrants to withdraw their requests to cancel their registrations. Accordingly, EPA has removed those products from Table 3 and the company name and address from Table 4.

IV. Provisions for Disposition of Existing Stocks

Existing stocks are those stocks of registered pesticide products which are currently in the United States, and which were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to the effective date of the cancellation action. The existing stocks provisions for the products subject to this order are as follows.

Registrants may continue to sell and distribute existing stocks of these products until January 15, 2026. Thereafter, registrants will be prohibited from selling or distributing the pesticides identified in Tables 1 and 3 of Unit II., except for export consistent with FIFRA section 17 or for proper disposal. Persons other than registrants will generally be allowed to sell, distribute, or use existing stocks until such stocks are exhausted, provided that such sale, distribution, or use is consistent with the terms of the previously approved labeling on, or that accompanied, the canceled products.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: October 9, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2025–19553 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Arizona.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry

out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Tucson Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 1,318,645 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Tucson Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized

over 16,600 pounds of marijuana, over 473 pounds of cocaine, over 145 pounds of heroin, over 8,224 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 3,079 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Tucson Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Tucson Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the Tucson Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Tucson Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Arizona, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Tucson Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Tucson Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Tucson Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C.

1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19550 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of California.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat.

2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol El Centro Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July

2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 204,085 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the El Centro Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 1,562 pounds of marijuana, over 2,678 pounds of cocaine, over 206 pounds of heroin, over 18,130 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 936 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the El Centro Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the El Centro Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the El Centro Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the El Centro Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of California, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the El Centro Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the El Centro Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the El Centro Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q;

28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19544 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical

to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction

of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Del Rio Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 1,408,615 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Del Rio Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 275 pounds of marijuana, over 131 pounds of cocaine, over 18 pounds of heroin, over 353 pounds of methamphetamine, and over five pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Del Rio Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Del Rio Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the Del Rio Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Del Rio Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Texas, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Del Rio Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Del Rio Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Del Rio Sector, all of the

following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19546 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain

operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Rio Grande Valley Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 1,523,670 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Rio Grande Valley Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 166,198 pounds of marijuana, over 7,068 pounds of cocaine, over 87 pounds of heroin, over 5,885 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 118 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Rio Grande Valley Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Rio Grande Valley Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the Rio Grande Valley Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Rio Grande Valley Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Texas, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Rio Grande Valley Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for

the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19548 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Arizona.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct.

26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Yuma Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 659,900 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Yuma Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 1,628 pounds of marijuana, over 437 pounds of cocaine, over 45 pounds of heroin, over 2,634 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 1,554 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Yuma Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Yuma Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the Yuma Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Yuma Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Arizona, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Yuma Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Yuma Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Yuma Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to

be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19551 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“IIRIRA”). Public

Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Big Bend Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol (“Border Patrol”) apprehended over 88,595 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Big Bend Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 86,851 pounds of marijuana, over 863 pounds of cocaine, over 12 pounds of heroin, over 1,084 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 94 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Big Bend Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Big Bend Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to

construct additional barriers and roads in the Big Bend Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Big Bend Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Texas, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Big Bend Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Big Bend Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Big Bend Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver

determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19543 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President’s Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a

number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS's border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended ("IIRIRA"). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol Laredo Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol ("Border Patrol") apprehended over 308,260 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Laredo Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 43,738 pounds of marijuana, over 576 pounds of cocaine, over 104 pounds of heroin, over 1,246 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 14 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the Laredo Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given

my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Laredo Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the Laredo Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the Laredo Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of Texas, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the Laredo Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Laredo Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the Laredo Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR

16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19547 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the states of New Mexico and Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation's national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined "operational control" as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President's Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to

deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS's border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended ("IIRIRA"). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol El Paso Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol ("Border Patrol") apprehended over 1,229,400 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the El Paso Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 14,468 pounds of marijuana, over 1,347 pounds of cocaine, over 42 pounds of heroin, over 3,086 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 254 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the El Paso Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the El Paso Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the El Paso Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the El Paso Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the states of New Mexico and Texas, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the El Paso Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the El Paso Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the El Paso Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309;

41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19545 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations, and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international border in the state of California.

DATES: This determination takes effect on October 15, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation's national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1701 note). Congress defined "operational control" as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States,

including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. *Id.* Consistent with that mandate, the President's Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS's border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended ("IIRIRA"). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, section 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress mandated that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

Determination and Waiver

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol San Diego Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and July 2025, the United States Border Patrol ("Border Patrol") apprehended over 922,000 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border

crossings in the San Diego Sector. In that same time period, Border Patrol seized over 2,465 pounds of marijuana, over 9,873 pounds of cocaine, over 565 pounds of heroin, over 29,675 pounds of methamphetamine, and over 4,016 pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can be done, however. Because the San Diego Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States or smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the San Diego Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in the San Diego Sector.

Section 2

I determine that the San Diego Sector, which is in the vicinity of the United States border and located in the state of California, is an area of high illegal entry.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States and achieve and maintain operational control of the border in the San Diego Sector pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the San Diego Sector, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive with respect to all contracting actions necessary for the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the San Diego Sector, all of the following statutes and regulations, including any legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes and regulations: the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*); 15 U.S.C. 631(j); 15 U.S.C. 637(d)–(f), and (h)–(k); 15 U.S.C. 644; 15 U.S.C. 657q; 28 U.S.C. 1491(b) (to the extent that it authorizes injunctive relief or any form thereof that would interfere with the expeditious construction of barriers and

roads); 31 U.S.C. 3553(c) and (d)(3); 40 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 41 U.S.C. 1126; 41 U.S.C. 1708(a), (c), (e)–(g); 41 U.S.C. 1901(c), (d), and (e); 41 U.S.C. 3301; 41 U.S.C. 3302(b)–(e); 41 U.S.C. 3304; 41 U.S.C. 3306(a)–(c); 41 U.S.C. 3307(b)–(d), (e)(4), and (e)(5)(C); 41 U.S.C. 3309; 41 U.S.C. 3502; Section 880 of Division A, Title VIII of Public Law 115–232 (41 U.S.C. 3701, Note); 41 U.S.C. 4103(c), (d)(3)–(4); 41 U.S.C. 4104(b); 41 U.S.C. 4105(c)–(d), (f)(2)–(3), (g); 41 U.S.C. 4106(c)–(d); 41 U.S.C. 6101(b)(1); 13 CFR part 125, and 127.503(g); 48 CFR 7.102; 48 CFR part 10; 48 CFR 16.504(c); 48 CFR 16.505(a)(4), (a)(8)(i) and (iii), (a)(9), and (b); 48 CFR 17.207; 48 CFR 22.404–5; 48 CFR subpart 22.5; 48 CFR 28.102–1(c); 48 CFR 33.103(f).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–19549 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

Docket Nos. MC2025–1732 and K2025–1723; Order No. 9234]

Competitive Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is recognizing a recent Postal Service filing requesting to add a new Mid-Market Non-Published Rates (MMNPR–3) to the Competitive Product List. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* October 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <http://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- I. Introduction
- II. Postal Service Requests
- III. Notice and Comment
- IV. Ordering Paragraphs

I. Introduction

On September 30, 2025, the Postal Service filed a request to add a new Mid-Market Non-Published Rates (MMNPR–3) to the Competitive product list pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, and 39 CFR 3035.105(a), 3041.205, and 3041.320.¹

II. Postal Service Requests

Background. The Commission adopted rules for streamlined option rulemakings in Docket No. RM2023–5 to “address elements of 39 U.S.C. [] 3642 review and 39 U.S.C. [] 3633 pre-implementation review that are broadly applicable to qualifying [negotiated service agreements (NSAs)], and not particular to individual qualifying NSAs.”² Specifically, such proceedings are used to establish eligibility criteria specifying the ways in which qualifying NSAs will be permitted to vary from existing offerings, to review a proposed financial model for qualifying NSAs that accounts for the financial impact of any such variations, and to establish minimum rates for qualifying NSAs. Order No. 7353 at 4.

Non-Published Rates (NPR). Requests to add conforming NPR NSA products to the Competitive product list are reviewed in public proceedings, and, if approved, one or more included contracts using the same contract template may be subsequently added to the product without requiring further approval from the Commission. See 39 CFR 3041.320.

The Postal Service describes the Request as one to establish “a new set of included contracts under the Mid-Market Non-Published Rates product within the *Mail Classification Schedule* (MCS), to be labeled Mid-Market—Non-Published Rates 3 (MMNPR–3), and approve the associated MMNPR–3 contract template.” Request at 1. The Postal Service states the proposed “MMNPR group will consist of contracts with mid-size customers who wish to ship Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and/or USPS Ground Advantage® packages with the Postal Service” and will be based on the existing MMNPR

financial model and minimum rates previously approved by the Commission in Order No. 8617 in Docket No. RM2025–5.³ The Postal Service states that the Request includes a contract template that is an “updated and consolidated version of the MMNPR–2 templates originally presented in Docket No. K2025–1124.”⁴ The Postal Service also states that the template includes common operative components, specifically, the terms that address the applicability of future surcharges, time-limited price changes, appeals, confidentiality, duration (1–3 years), mutual termination for convenience upon a negotiable notice period, and lack of provided packaging. Request at 3.

The Postal Service states that the MMNPR–3 template also contains optional provisions for customers to utilize one of three pricing mechanisms: (1) tiered annual pricing; (2) tiered previous quarter pricing; and (3) tiered rolling quarter pricing. *Id.* The Postal Service asserts that:

The selection of one of these optional provisions will not be inconsistent with the standards of 39 U.S.C. [] 3633, as the pricing mechanisms will not have any effect on the underlying financials of any given MMNPR–3 contract, and all included contracts will remain consistent with the financial model submitted in Docket No. RM2025–5.

Id. at 4. The Postal Service further asserts that “none of the pricing mechanisms will introduce any new cost element, establish a new service offering, or impose any specific new requirements on the customer.” *Id.*

III. Notice and Comment

The Commission establishes Docket Nos. MC2025–1732 and K2025–1723 for consideration of matters raised by the Request. Interested persons may submit comments. Comments are due no later than October 14, 2025. More information on the proceedings may be accessed via the Commission’s website at <https://www.prc.gov>.

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, Christopher Mohr is designated as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in these

³ *Id.*; see Docket No. *et al.*, RM2025–5, Order Authorizing Streamlined Review for Eligible Mid-Market Standardized Distinct Products and Non-Published Rates Products and Adding Non-Published Rates Products to the Competitive Product List, January 15, 2025, at 4 (Order No. 8617).

⁴ Request at 3; see Docket No. RM2025–5, *et al.*, USPS Request to Establish New Mid-Market—Non-Published Rates Product (MMNPR) and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal, November 22, 2024 (Docket No. RM2025–5, *et al.*, Request).

proceedings. The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established.

IV. Ordering Paragraphs

It is ordered:

1. The Commission establishes Docket Nos. MC2025–1732 and K2025–1723 for consideration of the matters raised by the USPS Request to Establish New Mid-Market Non-Published Rates (MMNPR–3) and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal, filed September 30, 2025.

2. Comments by interested persons are due no later than October 14, 2025.

3. Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, the Commission appoints Christopher Mohr to serve as an officer of the Commission (Public Representative) to represent the interests of the general public in these dockets.

4. The Secretary shall arrange for the publication of this order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–19558 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–180; K2025–726; MC2026–10 and K2026–10; MC2026–16 and K2026–17; MC2026–17 and K2026–18]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission’s consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* October 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission’s Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

¹ Docket Nos. MC2025–1732 and K2025–1723, USPS Request to Establish New Mid-Market Non-Published Rates Product (MMNPR–3) and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal, September 30, 2025 (Request); see Request at 1 n.1.

² Docket No. RM2023–5, Final Order Amending Rules Regarding Competitive Negotiated Service Agreements, August 9, 2024, at 4 (Order No. 7353).

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- I. Introduction
- II. Public Proceeding(s)
- III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's

acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. See 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)-(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests. The comment due date discussed above does not apply to Section III proceedings (Docket Nos. MC2026-14 and K2026-15).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: CP2024-180; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment Five to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, USPS Ground Advantage & Parcel Select Contract 4, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 8, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: October 17, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: K2025-726; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 982, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 8, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due*: October 17, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026-10 and K2026-10; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 92 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 8, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: October 17, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026-17 and K2026-18; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1438 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 8, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: October 17, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026-16 and K2026-17; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM-GA Contract 877, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 8, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-19540 Filed 10-14-25; 8:45 am]

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POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2026-13 and K2026-14; MC2026-18 and K2026-19; MC2026-19 and K2026-20]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due*: October 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202-789-6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- I. Introduction
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I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

¹ See Docket No. RM2018-3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19-22 (Order No. 4679).

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial

models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests. The comment due date discussed above does not apply to Section III proceedings (Docket Nos. MC2026–18 and K2026–19; MC2026–19 and K2026–20).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026–13 and K2026–14; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 93 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 9, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: October 20, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026–18 and K2026–19; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 878, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 9, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026–19 and K2026–20; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 879, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 9, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–19562 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Number USTR–2025–0010]

Cancellation of Public Hearing Concerning Russia's Implementation of Its WTO Commitments

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

ACTION: Notice; cancellation of public hearing.

SUMMARY: USTR sought public comments to assist in the preparation of its annual report to Congress on Russia's implementation of its obligations as a Member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Because USTR received no requests to testify, USTR is canceling the public hearing that was scheduled to take place on October 15, 2025.

DATES: The public hearing scheduled for October 15, 2025 is cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Silvia Savich, Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Russia and Eurasia at Silvia.Savich@ustr.eop.gov or 202.395.2256.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 12, 2025, USTR sought public comments to assist in the preparation of its annual report to Congress on Russia's implementation of its obligations as a Member of the WTO. *See* 90 FR 38877 (Aug 12, 2025). The notice included an October 1, 2025 deadline for the submission of written comments and requests to testify at a public hearing that was scheduled to take place on October 15, 2025. In response to the notice, USTR received five submissions and no requests to testify. Therefore, USTR is canceling the October 15, 2025 public hearing.

Edward Marcus,

Chair of the Trade Policy Staff Committee,
Office of the United States Trade
Representative.

[FR Doc. 2025–19539 Filed 10–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P

¹ *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

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