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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

7 CFR Part 1414

[Docket ID FSA–2026–0166]

RIN 0560–AI88

Assistance for Specialty Crop Farmers (ASCF) Program; Approval of Information Collection Request

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Final rule; notice of approval of information collection request (ICR).

SUMMARY: The final rule entitled Assistance for Specialty Crop Farmers (ASCF) Program was published on June 1, 2026. The Office of Management and Budget cleared the associated information collection requirements (ICR) on June 1, 2026. This document announces approval of the ICR.

DATES: The ICR associated with the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on June 1, 2026, at 91 FR 32307, was approved by OMB on June 1, 2026, under OMB Control Number 0503–0028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Walter; telephone: (816) 491–6934; or email: *Michael.Walter1@usda.gov.* Individuals with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY mode)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information collection request has been approved by OMB under the control number of 0503–0028; Expiration Date: October 31, 2027. CCC will issue payments to producers using the following forms: CCC–556, CCC–901, CCC–902E, CCC–902I, CCC–941, and AD–1026. The AD–1026 is exempt.[1] In addition, for the information collection under 0503–0028, the agency is seeking to use CCC–556 with this data collection. Farm Service Agency (FSA) will pre-fill ASCF Program applications (CCC–556) using the acres of eligible planted commodities that were previously reported to FSA on FSA–578, Report of Acreage by April 24, 2026. The CCC–556 is the only new data collection activity associated with this request. The total annual burden hours for this information collection is 30,320.

William Beam,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2026–11748 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Executive Office for Immigration Review

8 CFR Parts 1003, 1103, 1208, and 1240

[Docket No. EOIR–26–AB41; Dir. Order No. 06–2026]

RIN 1125–AB41

EOIR Fees

AGENCY: Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Interim final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In this interim final rule (''IFR''), the Department of Justice (''Department'') is updating its fee regulations for filings with the Executive Office for Immigration Review (''EOIR'') to comply with a recent statutory enactment.

DATES:

Effective date: This IFR is effective June 11, 2026.

Comments: Electronic comments must be submitted and written comments must be postmarked or otherwise indicate a shipping date on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to provide comments regarding this rulemaking, you must submit your comments, identified by the agency name and reference RIN 1125–AB41 or EOIR Docket No. EOIR–26–AB41, via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* The electronic Federal Docket Management System (''FDMS'') at *https://www.regulations.gov* will accept electronic comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time July 13, 2026. Follow the website instructions for submitting comments. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. Comments that will provide the most assistance to the Departments in implementing these changes will reference a specific portion of the rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change. Comments submitted in a manner other than via *https://www.regulations.gov,* including emails or letters sent to EOIR officials, will not be considered comments on the IFR and may not receive a response from EOIR. Please note that EOIR does not accept any comments that are hand-delivered or couriered. In addition, EOIR does not accept comments contained on any form of digital media storage devices, such as CDs/DVDs and USB drives. EOIR is also not accepting mailed comments at this time. If you cannot submit your comment by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* please contact Jamee E. Comans, Assistant Director for Policy, Office of Policy, Executive Office for Immigration Review, by telephone at (703) 305–0289 (not a toll-free call) for alternate instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamee E. Comans, Assistant Director, Office of Policy, Executive Office for Immigration Review, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2500, Falls Church, VA 22041, telephone (703) 305–0289 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of this IFR via one of the methods and by the deadline stated above. All comments must be submitted in English or accompanied by an English translation. The Department also invites comments that relate to the

[1] This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act as specified in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–79, Title II, Subtitle G, Funding and Administration).

economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this IFR. Comments that will provide the most assistance to the Department will reference a specific portion of the IFR; explain the reason for any recommended change; and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change.

Please note that all comments received are considered part of the public record and made available for public inspection at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Such information includes personally identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter.

If you want to submit personally identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online, you must include the phrase ''PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment and identify what information you want redacted.

If you want to submit confidential business information as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online, you must include the phrase ''CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment. You also must prominently identify confidential business information to be redacted within the comment. If a comment has so much confidential business information that it cannot be effectively redacted, all or part of that comment may not be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Personally identifying information located as set forth above will be placed in the agency's public docket file but not posted online. Confidential business information identified and located as set forth above will not be placed in the public docket file. The Department may withhold from public viewing information provided in comments that they determine may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.* To inspect the agency's public docket file in person, you must make an appointment with the agency. Please see the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** paragraph above for agency contact information.

II. Background

On July 4, 2025, a Congressional budget reconciliation bill (H.R. 1), commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (''OBBBA''), was signed into law.[1] Public Law 119–21, 139 Stat. 72 (2025). As relevant to EOIR, OBBBA introduced or increased numerous immigration-related fees. *See* OBBBA, Title X, Subtitle A, Part I, secs. 100002, 100009, 100013; 8 U.S.C. 1802, 1808, 1812. Specifically, these fee changes relate to: applications for relief and protection from removal; appeals before the Board of Immigration Appeals (''Board''); and motions to reopen or reconsider before the Immigration Courts and the Board. In addition, OBBBA foreclosed aliens from seeking fee waivers for certain application fees, as well as limited the fee exceptions for motions to reopen and reconsider. *See, e.g., id.,* secs. 100002(e), 100013(g)(3); 8 U.S.C. 1802(e), 1812(g)(3). And, importantly, OBBBA fees apply in addition to any other fees authorized by law. *See, e.g., id.,* secs. 100002(a), 100013(a)–(j); 8 U.S.C. 1802(a), 1812(a)–(j) (all noting that the OBBBA fees are ''[i]n addition to any other fees authorized by law'').

To better facilitate payment of the OBBBA fees, on September 23, 2025, EOIR announced the expanded capabilities of the EOIR Payment Portal to enable electronic payment of relevant fees for appeals, motions, and applications to EOIR. *See* EOIR, *Notice: Updates to the EOIR Payment Portal* (Sept. 23, 2025), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1414551/dl?inline* [*https://perma.cc/2UBL-8M4Q*].

OBBBA also requires that all EOIR-collected OBBBA fees be adjusted annually for inflation. *See, e.g.,* OBBBA secs. 100002, 100009; 8 U.S.C. 1802, 1808. Thus, in compliance with those mandates, EOIR published a **Federal Register** Notice that provided notice to the public of the inflationary fee adjustments that would apply to EOIR-collected OBBBA fees beginning February 1, 2026, for the remainder of Fiscal Year (''FY'') 2026. *See* Inflation Adjustment for EOIR OBBBA Fees; Fiscal Year 2026, 91 FR 2561 (Jan. 21, 2026).

The statutory language of OBBBA necessarily supersedes any conflicting language in EOIR's existing regulations. *See, e.g., Nat'l Family Planning and Reproductive Health Ass'n, Inc.* v. *Gonzales,* 468 F.3d 826, 829 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (noting that ''of course a valid statute always prevails over a conflicting regulation''). As a result, EOIR is issuing this rule to update the relevant EOIR regulations to ensure consistency with OBBBA's provisions and to account for EOIR's expanded fee collection capabilities.

III. Explanation of Changes

A. Updated Fee Amounts

This rule amends EOIR fees listed in 8 CFR 1103.7 to reflect the minimum fee amounts required by OBBBA. *Compare* 8 CFR 1103.7 (2025), *with* OBBBA, sec. 100013, 8 U.S.C. 1812.

OBBBA established that, beginning in FY 2025, in addition to assessing any other fees authorized by law, agencies must assess new OBBBA fees, in either the minimum amount set out in OBBBA or in a greater amount set by regulation by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General, as applicable. *See, e.g.,* OBBBA, sec. 100013(i)(2)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1812(i)(2)(A). Then, beginning in FY 2026, OBBBA also requires EOIR to annually adjust all EOIR-collected OBBBA fees for inflation using the appropriate formula set forth in OBBBA. *See, e.g., id.,* sec. 100013(i)(2)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1812(i)(2)(B); *see also* U.S. House of Reps., *Glossary of Terms, https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/open-government/statement-of-disbursements/glossary-of-terms* (defining ''Fiscal Year'' as ''The federal government's fiscal year beginning on October 1 and ending on September 30 of the following year.'').

Importantly, as explicitly provided in OBBBA, these OBBBA fees are ''[i]n addition to any other fee[s] authorized by law,'' which includes fees set by EOIR pursuant to its separate statutory authority. *See, e.g.,* OBBBA, sec. 100013(a)(1); 8 U.S.C. 1812(a)(1). For example, separate from its OBBBA-provided fee collection authority, EOIR has statutory fee collection authority pursuant to section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (''INA''), 8 U.S.C. 1356(m), which authorizes the Attorney General to charge fees for adjudication and naturalization services at a rate that would ensure recovery of both the full costs of providing all such services, including the costs of similar services that may be provided without charge to certain categories of aliens, and any additional administrative costs associated with the fees collected.[2] This section 286(m) statutory authority

[1] The official name of the measure is: ''An Act To provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14.''

[2] EOIR also has general fee authority authorized by title V of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952 (''IOAA''), Public Law 82–137, 65 Stat. 268, 290 (1951) (codified at 31 U.S.C. 9701). The IOAA provides government-wide authority to charge fees to individuals who receive special services from an agency. 31 U.S.C. 9701(a)–(b). Under the IOAA, fees must be ''fair'' and based on government costs, value provided to the recipient, the public policy or interest served, and other relevant factors.

served as the basis for EOIR's fees before OBBBA was enacted. As such, the fees imposed by OBBBA do not replace EOIR's section 286(m) fees; rather, OBBBA fees are required to be charged ''in addition'' to these existing fees. Therefore, this rulemaking updates EOIR's fee regulations to add the statutorily required OBBBA fees to EOIR's preexisting, legally authorized section 286(m) fees, such that the fee amount listed in EOIR's regulations includes both fees.[3] *See* 8 CFR 1103.7(b).

EOIR will update OBBBA fee amounts annually for inflation as required—generally at the beginning of each FY—including on its website and electronic payment portal and through notice published in the **Federal Register**.[4] *See, e.g.,* EOIR, *Types of Appeals, Motions, and Required Fees* (Feb. 1, 2026), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/types-appeals-motions-and-required-fees* [*https://perma.cc/V8AD-VJDT*]; EOIR, *EOIR Forms* (Feb. 1, 2026), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-forms* [*https://perma.cc/2VX5-KCUE*]; EOIR, *EOIR Payment Portal, https://epay.eoir.justice.gov/index;* 91 FR 2561. Notably, this rule itself does not substantively change any section 286(m) fee amounts but simply updates the EOIR fee amounts to reflect the sum of existing section 286(m) fee amounts and statutorily required OBBBA fees.[5]

B. Motions To Reopen and Reconsider

Next, this IFR amends provisions related to motions to reopen or reconsider at 8 CFR 1003.8(a)(2)[6] and 1003.24(b)(2) to ensure consistency with OBBBA's fee requirements for such motions. *See* OBBBA, secs. 100013(g)(1)–(3), 8 U.S.C. 1812(g)(1)–(3). OBBBA mandates a fee for motions to reopen or reconsider a decision of an Immigration Judge or the Board filed by an alien, subject to two limited exceptions. *Id.* First, the OBBBA fee does not apply to a motion to reopen a removal order entered in absentia if such motion is filed in accordance with section 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C)(ii).[7] *Id.,* sec. 100013(g)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1812(g)(3)(A). Second, the OBBBA fee is not required for a motion to reopen an in absentia deportation order if the motion is filed in accordance with former section 242B(c)(3)(B) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1252b(c)(3)(B) (1994), as it existed prior to April 1, 1997. *Id.,* sec. 100013(g)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1812(g)(3)(B).

Accordingly, the Department is removing two inconsistent regulatory fee exceptions that previously allowed an alien to file a motion to reopen or reconsider without paying a filing fee in circumstances other than those identified in the two OBBBA exceptions.[8] *See* 8 CFR 1003.8(a)(2)(ii)–(iii), 1003.24(b)(2)(i)–(ii) (2025) (removing exceptions for motions to reopen or reconsider based exclusively on current or prior applications for relief that do not—or did not—require a fee).

In doing so, however, the Department notes that removing these two exceptions only ensures that aliens are paying the required OBBBA fee and does not create any new 286(m) fee obligations. To make this clear, this rule adds language to the chart in 8 CFR 1103.7(b)(2) stating that no 286(m) fees are required when a motion to reopen or reconsider is based exclusively on current or prior applications for relief that do not—or did not—require a fee.

C. Asylum Fees

Third, the Department is adding language reflecting OBBBA's new asylum-related fees by revising 8 CFR 1003.24(d), 1103.7(b), and 1208.3(a)(1) to reference the initial application fee required for all asylum applications, *see* OBBBA, sec. 100002, 8 U.S.C. 1802, as well as an annual asylum fee (''AAF'')[9] required ''for each calendar year that an alien's application for asylum remains pending,'' *see* OBBBA, sec. 100009, 8 U.S.C. 1808. It is also deleting conflicting language in various regulations reflecting that no fee is required for an asylum application.

D. Paying Filing Fees Directly to EOIR

Fourth, the Department is amending various regulatory sections to reflect that filing fees are now paid directly to EOIR. *See* 8 CFR 1003.3(a)(3), 1003.8(a)(4)(i), 1003.23(b)(1)(ii), 1003.24(a) and (c)(1)–(2), 1003.31(g), 1103.7(a)(1) and (3).

Previously, EOIR did not have the ability to collect filing fees, except for certain appeals and motions before the Board. All other payments for filing fees related to EOIR proceedings—most notably Immigration Court fees—were paid to and accepted by the Department of Homeland Security (''DHS''). However, the functionality of the EOIR Payment Portal has been expanded to allow payment of the required filing fees for appeals, motions, applications, and other forms filed with the Immigration Courts and the Board directly to EOIR.[10]

As such, the regulatory sections listed above have been amended to remove any language requiring or referencing making payments to DHS and to instead state that fees are paid to EOIR in a

[3] This rule lists the currently operative section 286(m) fees in 8 CFR 1103.7. EOIR previously increased its section 286(m) fees in a 2020 rulemaking, but some of those fee increases were vacated in litigation. *See CLINIC* v. *EOIR et al.,* No. 20–CV–03812 (APM), 2026 WL 861067 (D.D.C. Mar. 30, 2026). Listing the currently operative fees here is not meant to imply the Department is taking any particular position in ongoing litigation.

[4] EOIR has already made the required OBBBA inflation adjustments for FY 2026 through a **Federal Register** Notice. *See* 91 FR 2561. Relatedly, the fee amount for each type of application, appeal, motion, or other form is reflected on the EOIR Payment Portal, which includes options to pay based on which fee amount was operative at the time of filing. *See id.*

[5] Pursuant to Federal law, 31 U.S.C. 902(a)(8), the Department will also ''review, on a biennial basis, the fees . . . imposed by [EOIR] for services and things of value it provides, and make recommendations on revising those charges to reflect costs incurred by it in providing those services and things of value.'' *See also, e.g.,* OBBBA, Title X, Subtitle A, Part I, Sec. 100013(a)(2)(A)(ii)–(j)(2)(A)(ii), 8 U.S.C. 1812(a)(2)(A)(ii)–(j)(2)(A)(ii) (authorizing the Attorney General, as applicable, to set a fee amount by regulation greater than the one imposed by OBBBA). Therefore, in the future, if the Department decides to substantively revise EOIR's fee amounts beyond the annual adjustments for inflation, the Department will publish such changes in the **Federal Register**.

[6] This rule also makes a minor non-substantive edit to the introductory heading in 8 CFR 1003.24(b) to clarify that the paragraph applies to all motions, similar to existing 8 CFR 1003.8(a). *See* 8 CFR 1003.8(a) (''Appeals and motions before the Board'').

[7] Notably, a motion to reopen an in absentia order claiming exceptional circumstances filed pursuant to section 240(b)(5)(C)(i) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C)(i), requires a filing fee under OBBBA.

[8] The Department is retaining, but renumbering, the existing regulatory exceptions stating that a filing fee is not required for: (1) a motion filed while proceedings are pending before the Immigration Court or an appeal, a motion to reopen, or a motion to reconsider is already pending before the Board; (2) a motion requesting only a stay of removal, deportation, or exclusion; (3) any motion filed by DHS; (4) a motion that is agreed upon by all parties and is jointly filed; (5) a motion filed under a law, regulation, or directive that specifically does not require a filing fee; and (6) a motion to reopen a deportation or removal order entered in absentia if the motion is filed pursuant to section 242B(c)(3)(B) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1252b(c)(3)(B), as it existed prior to April 1, 1997, or section 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C)(ii), as amended. *See* 8 CFR 1003.8(a)(2)(ii)–(vi); 1003.24(b)(2)(i)–(vi); *see also* OBBBA, sec. 100013(g)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1812(g)(1) (applying motion to reopen or reconsider fees only to alien-filed motions).

[9] This rule includes statutory language from OBBBA explicitly prohibiting EOIR from waiving or reducing the AAF. *See* 8 CFR 1103.7(b)(4)(iii). However, the Department notes that, due to litigation regarding the AAF, EOIR declined to collect the FY 2025 AAF for a brief period (July 5, 2025, to September 30, 2025). *See Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project* v. *USCIS, et al.,* No. CV SAG–25–03299, 2025 WL 3029552 (D. Md. Oct. 30, 2025).

[10] *See* EOIR, *Notice: Updates to the EOIR Payment Portal.* Instructions for how to make a payment using the EOIR Payment Portal, how to obtain a fee receipt, and other Frequently Asked Questions (''FAQs'') related to the EOIR Payment Portal are available at EOIR, *Payment Portal Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)* (Feb. 18, 2026), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-payment-portal-frequently-asked-questions-faq* [*https://perma.cc/8AWE-L5GR*].

manner and form authorized by EOIR, and that filings must be accompanied by proof of payment of such fees. Additionally, the Department is adding language to clarify that the only accepted form of fee payment is payment through the EOIR Payment Portal, and that such fees are generally non-refundable.[11] *See* 8 CFR 1103.7(a)(1). While these regulatory changes merely reflect the expanded EOIR Payment Portal, the Department anticipates this payment change will create significant efficiencies for aliens and their representatives, who are now able to pay their fees online and directly to the agency where they are submitting their relevant filings.[12]

E. Multiple Applications

Fifth, the Department is amending 8 CFR 1240.11(f) and 1240.49(e) to remove language stating that aliens filing multiple relevant applications must only pay the filing fee for the application with the highest cost. Pursuant to OBBBA, Congress explicitly requires the payment of fees for all listed applications and has spoken directly when providing a fee waiver or exception. *See, e.g.,* OBBBA, sec. 100002(e), 8 U.S.C. 1802(e) (no asylum fee waiver); sec. 100013(g)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1812(g)(3) (providing motion to reopen exceptions). In light of this clear statutory language, EOIR is removing these conflicting regulatory provisions that would otherwise act as de facto fee waivers for the lower cost application(s).

F. Technical Changes

Lastly, the Department is making minor technical changes to fix the capitalization of Immigration Judge and Immigration Court and to replace ''Service'' with ''DHS'' in the relevant sections discussed herein. The Department is also updating a cross-reference in 8 CFR 1240.63(a) to properly reference the correct fee paragraph in 8 CFR 1103.7 relating to suspension of deportation applications.

IV. Regulatory Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (''APA''), agencies generally must provide ''notice of proposed rule making'' in the **Federal Register** and, after such notice, ''give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(b)–(c). The APA further provides that the required publication or service of a substantive rule shall be made not less than 30 days before its effective date, except in certain circumstances. *Id.* at 553(d). However, this rule qualifies for certain exceptions to these requirements, as discussed below. Although prior notice and comment is not required because such exceptions apply, the Department nonetheless invites public comment on this IFR and will consider any public comments submitted in conformity with the requirements set forth in Section I of this preamble before issuing a final rule.

1. Procedural Rule

The Department may forgo notice and comment and a delayed effective date because this rule is a rule of ''agency organization, procedure, or practice.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A); 5 U.S.C. 553(d) (delayed effective date requirement only applies to ''substantive'' rules). The procedural rule exception ''covers agency actions that do not themselves alter the rights or interests of parties, although it may alter the manner in which the parties present themselves or their viewpoints to the agency.'' *JEM Broad. Co., Inc.* v. *FCC,* 22 F.3d 320, 326 (D.C. Cir. 1994) (quoting *Batterton* v. *Marshall,* 648 F.2d 694, 707 (D.C. Cir. 1980)); *see also Mendoza* v. *Perez,* 754 F.3d 1002, 1023–24 (D.C. Cir. 2014).

In determining whether a rule is substantive or procedural, courts ''must look at [the rule's] effect on those interests ultimately at stake in the agency proceeding.'' *Neighborhood TV Co., Inc.* v. *FCC,* 742 F.2d 629, 637 (D.C. Cir. 1984). But ''an otherwise-procedural rule does not become a substantive one, for notice-and-comment purposes, simply because it imposes a burden on regulated parties.'' *James V. Hurson Assocs., Inc.* v. *Glickman,* 229 F.3d 277, 281 (D.C. Cir. 2000). In fact, a rule is not necessarily a substantive rule for APA notice-and-comment purposes even if it has ''a 'substantial impact' upon the persons subject to it.'' *Elec. Priv. Info. Ctr.* v. *DHS,* 653 F.3d 1, 5 (D.C. Cir. 2011).

The Department has determined that this rule is procedural and therefore exempt from the APA's notice-and-comment and delayed-effective-date requirements because it merely updates EOIR's regulations to conform with OBBBA's statutory provisions, which are already in effect. Importantly, this rule does not itself substantively raise any section 286(m) EOIR fees.

Moreover, changes directing that payments for all filings with EOIR be made to EOIR, and requiring that those payments be made electronically, affect only the ''manner in which parties present themselves'' to the agency. *JEM Broad Co., Inc.,* 22 F.3d at 326 (quoting *Batterton,* 648 F.2d at 707). These changes do not affect an alien's underlying legal claim, only the process the alien must follow to gain access to the agency proceeding in which they will present their legal claim. *See Neighborhood TV Co., Inc.,* 742 F.2d at 637.

2. Good Cause

Additionally, pursuant to the APA, a rule is excepted from notice-and-comment procedures when an agency for good cause finds that such procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). A rule is also excepted from the delayed-effective-date requirement when good cause is found by the agency to forgo this requirement and is published with the rule. *Id.* at 553(d)(3); *Riverbend Farms, Inc.* v. *Madigan,* 958 F.2d 1479, 1485 (9th Cir. 1992) (differentiating the APA's two ''good cause'' exceptions: 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), which applies to the notice and comment process; and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), which applies to the delayed effective date). Consistent with the APA and for the reasons explained below, this IFR is excepted from the APA's notice-and-comment and delayed-effective-date requirements because the Department has found good cause to proceed with an immediately effective IFR. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), (d)(3).

OBBBA was signed into law on July 4, 2025, and its changes to immigration-related fee provisions went into effect upon enactment, including explicitly amending EOIR fees for FY 2025, which ran from October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025. *See* U.S. House of Reps., *Glossary of Terms, https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/open-government/statement-of-disbursements/glossary-of-terms* (last visited Apr. 22, 2026) (''Fiscal Year'' definition).

Consequently, upon OBBBA's enactment, the fee provisions contained in EOIR's regulations prior to this IFR became inconsistent with OBBBA's statutorily mandated fee changes. *Compare* 8 CFR 1103.7 (2025), *with* OBBBA, sec. 100013, 8 U.S.C. 1812. Importantly, as this IFR only amends EOIR's regulations to be consistent with the applicable law, the notice-and-

[11] Executive Order 14247, *Modernizing Payments To and From America's Bank Account,* requires agencies to transition to electronic methods of receiving payments to promote efficiency and reduce the risk of fraud. 90 FR 14001 (Mar. 25, 2025).

[12] EOIR has successfully collected filing fees directly for certain appeals and motions before the Board through its EOIR Payment Portal for several years, and the expansion of the EOIR Payment Portal to other types of fees reflects that success.

comment and delayed-effective-date requirements are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest as the Department was bound to comply with OBBBA's new immigration-related fee provisions from the moment OBBBA was signed into law. Moreover, to the extent that the fee provisions contained in EOIR's regulations prior to this IFR were inconsistent with OBBBA, those regulations were no longer valid and new statutorily compliant regulations are necessary. *See, e.g., Norman* v. *United States,* 942 F.3d 1111, 1117 (Fed. Cir. 2019) (finding that a regulation setting forth a maximum penalty was no longer valid, because it was inconsistent with the maximum penalty mandated by statute).

Similarly, Executive Order 14247, *Modernizing Payments To and From America's Bank Account,* ''mandat[es] the transition to electronic payments for all Federal . . . receipts by digitizing to the extent permissible under applicable law . . . .'' 90 FR 14001. Specifically, this Executive Order mandates that ''[a]ll executive departments and agencies'' must transition to digital payment options and that ''all payments made to the Federal Government shall be processed electronically,'' with limited exceptions, as soon as practicable. *Id.*

Moreover, the Department considered whether Executive Order 14247's exception for ''individuals who do not have access to banking services or electronic payment systems'' applies here. *See* 90 FR 14001, sec. 4(i). However, the Department determined that EOIR's electronic payment system (the EOIR Payment Portal) is available to all aliens, and that general online access has become so widespread that EOIR anticipates all aliens—or their families or representatives on their behalf—will be able to make electronic payments as needed. The Department further weighed this concern against the important interests served by Executive Order 14247, which explains that ''checks and money orders . . . impose[ ] unnecessary costs; delays; and risks of fraud, lost payments, theft, and inefficiencies.'' *See* 90 FR 14001.

This IFR therefore updates EOIR's regulations to require electronic payment through the EOIR Payment Portal, in implementation of Executive Order 14247's mandate. Further, practically, to ensure that all EOIR fees are collected only through electronic means, the Department must collect all EOIR fees itself, rather than continuing to allow some payments of EOIR fees to be made to DHS. As this IFR only amends EOIR's regulations to be consistent with the applicable law, the notice-and-comment and delayed-effective-date requirements are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest as the Department is bound to comply with Executive Order 14247.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule does not trigger the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the agency was not required ''to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking'' prior to issuing this IFR. *See* 5 U.S.C. 604(a).

C. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review)

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735 (Sept. 30, 1993), and Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, 76 FR 3821 (Jan. 18, 2011), each direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health, and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 further emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility.

The Department has determined that this rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and, therefore, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Nevertheless, the Department certifies that this regulation has been drafted in accordance with the principles of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563.

The primary changes made by this rule to EOIR's fee regulations do not impose a cost on the public beyond the terms of OBBBA, as these changes are merely reflecting statutorily mandated fee requirements. These regulatory changes also provide important clarity regarding the current fee amounts and the availability of exceptions or waivers. They also streamline where to pay relevant fees, which the Department expects to benefit fee submitters, as they will no longer have to determine whether to send their fee to EOIR or DHS or navigate a correction if they paid the wrong entity. The Department further anticipates that paying fees through the EOIR Payment Portal will create significant efficiencies for aliens and their representatives by allowing them to pay their fees online and directly to the agency where they are submitting their relevant filings. Moreover, the Department considered whether requiring online fee payment would create any additional costs, including for pro se aliens and other populations such as detained aliens, but ultimately determined that online payments have become so ubiquitous due to the widespread availability of general online access, for both the aliens and their families or representatives, that any such costs would be de minimis.

Thus, overall, the changes made by this rule provide important benefits and, conversely, do not impact the public in a way that would render it in tension with the principles of Executive Orders 12866 or 13563.

D. Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

This rule is not a regulatory action under Executive Order 14192 because it is being issued with respect to an immigration-related function of the United States.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (inflation adjusted) in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

F. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This rule 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 section 6 of Executive Order 13132, the Department has determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

G. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

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

H. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not propose new ''collection[s] of information,'' or revisions to existing ones, as that term is defined under the Paperwork

Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, 109 Stat. 163, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320. However, the Department notes that EOIR is separately making de minimis changes to EOIR forms to address the incorrect fee amounts on the forms in light of OBBBA.

I. Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Congressional Review Act. *See* 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(C) (defining the term ''rule'' to exclude ''any rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties''). Further, this is a rule of agency procedure that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties. 5 U.S.C. 804(3). Accordingly, it is not a ''rule'' as defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(3), and reporting to Congress and the GAO is not required.

List of Subjects

8 CFR Part 1003

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Legal services, Organization and functions (Government agencies).

8 CFR Part 1103

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (Government agencies), Fees, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

8 CFR Part 1208

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

8 CFR Part 1240

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, and by the authority vested in the Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review, by the Attorney General Order Number 6260–2025, the Department amends parts 1003, 1103, 1208, and 1240 of title 8 of the CFR as follows:

PART 1003—EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1003 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 6 U.S.C. 521; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1154, 1155, 1158, 1182, 1226, 1229, 1229a, 1229b, 1229c, 1231, 1254a, 1255, 1324d, 1330, 1361, 1362, 1801, 1802, 1808, 1812; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 1746; sec. 2, Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1950, 3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp., p. 1002.

■ 2. Amend § 1003.3 by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 1003.3 Notice of appeal.

(a) * * *

(3) * * * The appeal must be accompanied by proof of payment of the filing fee in a manner and form authorized by EOIR or a fee waiver request in satisfaction of the fee requirements of § 1003.8. * * *

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 1003.8 by:

■ a. Revising paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(4) introductory text, and (a)(4)(i); and

■ b. Removing the first sentence of paragraph (b).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 1003.8 Fees before the Board.

(a) * * *

(2) *When a fee is not required.* A filing fee is not required in the following instances:

(i) A custody bond appeal filed pursuant to § 1003.1(b)(7);

(ii) A motion filed while an appeal, a motion to reopen, or a motion to reconsider is already pending before the Board;

(iii) A motion requesting only a stay of removal, deportation, or exclusion;

(iv) Any appeal or motion filed by the Department of Homeland Security;

(v) A motion that is agreed upon by all parties and is jointly filed; or

(vi) Any appeal or motion filed under a law, regulation, or directive that specifically does not require a filing fee.

* * * * *

(4) *Method of payment.* When a fee is required, the appeal or motion shall be accompanied by proof of payment of the filing fee.

(i) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, the fee for filing an appeal or motion with the Board, as set forth in 8 CFR 1103.7(b), shall be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR.

* * * * *

■ 4. Amend § 1003.23 by revising the fifth sentence in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 1003.23 Reopening or reconsideration before the immigration court.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) * * * For any motion requiring a fee, that motion must be accompanied by proof of payment of the required filing fee in a manner and form authorized by EOIR or a fee waiver request pursuant to 8 CFR 1103.7(c). * * *

* * * * *

■ 5. Amend § 1003.24 by:

a. Revising the section heading and paragraphs (a), (b) heading, (b)(2), and (c); and

b. Revising and republishing paragraph (d).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 1003.24 Fees pertaining to matters within the jurisdiction of an Immigration Judge.

(a) *Generally.* All fees for the filing of motions and applications in connection with proceedings before the Immigration Judges shall be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR.

(b) *Motions—* * * *

(2) *When a fee is not required.* A filing fee is not required in the following instances:

(i) A motion filed while proceedings are already pending before the Immigration Court;

(ii) A motion requesting only a stay of removal, deportation, or exclusion;

(iii) A motion to reopen a deportation or removal order entered in absentia if the motion is filed pursuant to section 242B(c)(3)(B) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1252b(c)(3)(B)), as it existed prior to April 1, 1997, or section 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C)(ii)), as amended;

(iv) Any motion filed by the Department of Homeland Security;

(v) A motion that is agreed upon by all parties and is jointly filed; or

(vi) Any motion filed under a law, regulation, or directive that specifically does not require a filing fee.

(c) *Applications for relief*—(1) *When filed during proceedings.* When an application for relief is filed during the course of proceedings, the fee for that application must be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR. Fee amounts are listed in 8 CFR 1103.7. Applications for relief filed with the Immigration Court will not be accepted unless accompanied by proof of payment of any required fees.

(2) *When submitted with a motion to reopen.* When a motion to reopen is based upon an application for relief, the fee for the motion shall be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR, and proof of such payment must accompany the motion. As described in 8 CFR 1240.11(f), payment of the fee for the application for relief shall not accompany the motion. If the motion is granted and proceedings are reopened, the fee for the application shall be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR within the time specified by the Immigration Judge.

(d) *Fee waivers.* The Immigration Judge has the discretion to waive a fee for a motion or application for relief upon a showing that the filing party is unable to pay the fee, except as provided in 8 CFR 1103.7(b)(4)(iii) and 1208.3(a). The request for a fee waiver must be accompanied by a properly executed affidavit or unsworn declaration made pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746 substantiating the filing party's inability to pay the fee. If the request for a fee waiver is denied, the application or motion will not be deemed properly filed, provided the Immigration Judge grants 15 days to re-file the rejected document with the filing fee or new fee waiver request and tolls any applicable filing deadline during the 15-day cure period.

■ 6. Amend § 1003.31 by revising paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 1003.31 Filing documents and applications.

* * * * *

(g) *Fees.* All documents or applications filed with the Immigration Courts requiring the payment of a fee must be accompanied by proof of payment of the filing fee in a manner and form authorized by EOIR, or if applicable, a fee waiver request pursuant to 8 CFR 1103.7(c).

* * * * *

PART 1103—APPEALS, RECORDS, AND FEES

■ 7. The authority citation for part 1103 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1304, 1356, 1801, 1802, 1808, 1812; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510.

■ 8. Amend § 1103.7 by:

■ a. Revising paragraphs (a)(1) and (3), (b)(1) and (2), and (b)(4)(i); and

■ b. Adding paragraph (b)(4)(iii).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 1103.7 Fees.

(a) * * *

(1) *In general.* Fees shall be submitted in connection with any formal appeal, motion, or application prescribed in this chapter in the amount prescribed by law or regulation. The only accepted form of fee payment is payment through the EOIR Payment Portal: *https://epay.eoir.justice.gov/index.* Payment of any fee under this section does not constitute filing of the appeal, motion, or application with the Board of Immigration Appeals or with the Immigration Court. Filing fees generally are non-refundable regardless of the outcome of the benefit request, or how much time the adjudication requires, and any decision to refund a fee is at the discretion of EOIR.

* * * * *

(3) *All other fees payable in connection with immigration proceedings.* Required fees in connection with EOIR proceedings shall be paid in a manner and form authorized by EOIR. Applications or motions will not be accepted unless they are accompanied by proof of payment of any required fees.

(b) * * *

(1) *Appeals.* For filing an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals, when a fee is required pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.8, as follows:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(1)

Immigration fee type	Current EOIR (section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) fee	Current One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) fee	Current EOIR total fees except any biometrics fees
Form EOIR–26, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Immigration Judge	$110	$920	$1,030
Form EOIR–29, Notice of Appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals from a Decision of a DHS Officer	110	920	1,030
Form EOIR–45, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Adjudicating Official in a Practitioner Disciplinary Case	675	1,355	2,030

(2) *Motions.* For filing a motion to reopen or a motion to reconsider, when a fee is required pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.8 or 1003.24, as follows:

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(2)

Immigration fee type	Current EOIR (286(m)) fee	Current OBBBA fee	Current EOIR total fees except any biometrics fees
Motion to reopen or reconsider a decision of an *Immigration Judge*	$145	$920	$1,065
Motion to reopen or reconsider a decision of the *Board of Immigration Appeals*	110	920	1,030
Motion to reopen a decision of an *Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals* that is based exclusively on an application for relief that does not require a fee	0	920	920
Motion to reconsider a decision of an *Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals* that is based exclusively on a prior application for relief that did not require a fee	0	920	920

* * * * *

(4) * * *

(i) *Forms published by the Executive Office for Immigration Review.* Fees for applications for relief shall be paid in accordance with 8 CFR 1003.8(b) and 1003.24(c) as follows:

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(4)(i)

Immigration fee type	Current EOIR (286(m)) fee	Current OBBBA fee	Current EOIR total fees except any biometrics fees
Form EOIR–40, Application for Suspension of Deportation	$100	$610	$710
Form EOIR–42A, Application for Cancellation of Removal for Certain Permanent Residents	100	610	710
Form EOIR–42B, Application for Cancellation of Removal and Adjustment of Status for Certain Nonpermanent Residents	100	1,540	1,640

* * * * *

(iii) *Annual asylum fee.* Aliens are required to pay an annual fee for each calendar year that an alien's asylum application remains pending administrative review. This fee cannot be waived or reduced.

* * * * *

PART 1208—PROCEDURES FOR ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL

■ 9. The authority citation for part 1208 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1158, 1225, 1226, 1252, 1282, 1801, 1802, 1808, 1812; 48 U.S.C. 1806.

■ 10. Amend § 1208.3 by revising and republishing paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1208.3 Form of application.

(a)(1) An asylum applicant must file Form I–589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal, together with any additional supporting evidence and proof of payment of the required application fee in accordance with the instructions on the form. The application fee cannot be waived or reduced. The applicant's spouse and children shall be listed on the application and may be included in the request for asylum if they are in the United States. One additional copy of the principal applicant's Form I–589 must be submitted for each dependent included in the principal's application.

* * * * *

PART 1240—PROCEEDINGS TO DETERMINE REMOVABILITY OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

■ 11. The authority citation for part 1240 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, 1103, 1158, 1182, 1186a, 1186b, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229a, 1229b, 1229c, 1252 note, 1255 note, 1361, 1362, 1801, 1802, 1808, 1812.

§ 1240.11 [Amended]

■ 12. Amend § 1240.11 by removing the first sentence of paragraph (f).

§ 1240.49 [Amended]

■ 13. Amend § 1240.49 by removing the fourth sentence of paragraph (e).

§ 1240.63 [Amended]

■ 14. Amend § 1240.63 by removing the text ''1103.7(b)(1)'' and adding in its place the text ''1103.7(b)(4)'' in paragraph (a).

Daren K. Margolin,

Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11692 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

13 CFR Part 315

[Docket No. 260608–0136]

RIN 0610–AA76

Removing Regulations Related to Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration (EDA), Department of Commerce (Department).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule, EDA removes its regulations pertaining to trade adjustment assistance for firms, effective September 30, 2028. The removal of these regulations is ultimately necessary to reflect both the lapse of the underlying statutory authorization as well as the inactive status of this assistance program, and to ensure that EDA's body of regulations remains accurate and up-to-date. This action is intended to eliminate outdated regulatory language, and thereby reduce the possibility of confusion, without altering any substantive obligation or entitlement.

DATES: The rule is effective September 30, 2028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Roberson, Chief Counsel, Economic Development Administration, at (202) 779–0563.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By this rule, EDA removes 13 CFR part 315, ''Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms,'' effective September 30, 2028. Part 315 was promulgated via final rule (40 FR 44303) on September 26, 1975, to implement the Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–618), and it was substantially amended via final rule (74 FR 41598) on August 18, 2009. However, the statutory authorization for the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms (TAAF) program lapsed in two stages, in 2021 and 2022, pursuant to the sunset and termination provisions of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Title IV of Pub. L. 114–27). As of July 1, 2022, EDA has been unable to accept new petitions from firms for certification of eligibility for trade adjustment assistance through this program. Further, by September 30, 2028, all grants with EDA's Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers will have been closed out, without the possibility of renewal. The TAAF program will therefore no longer be active as of September 30, 2028, and the regulations at part 315 will be obsolete.

Accordingly, part 315 is appropriate for removal, effective September 30, 2028. Removing part 315 will properly reflect both the lapse of the underlying statutory authorization as well as the inactive status of this assistance program by that date. Removing part 315 will also streamline EDA's body of regulations and ensure that it remains accurate and up-to-date, thereby reducing the possibility of public confusion. And the publication of this rule well in advance of the effective date furthers the interests of government transparency and accountability.

Classification

A. Administrative Procedure Act

The Department issues this final rule without prior public notice and comment pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act's exception for rules ''relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2). This rule falls into that exception, as part 315 pertains to a federal assistance program.

In addition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Department finds good cause to waive the prior notice and opportunity for public participation requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act for this final rule. The Department considers this rule to be uncontroversial, and has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public participation is unnecessary, because this rule will only remove outdated regulations that lack a valid statutory authorization and no longer serve any actual function as of the effective date. The continued maintenance of these regulations would create a genuine risk of public confusion and/or distraction; this removal will reduce that risk and enhance clarity. The Department therefore finds good cause to waive the public notice and comment period under 553(b)(B).

B. Executive Orders 12866, 14192, 13132

The Office of Management and Budget has determined this rule is not significant pursuant to Executive Order (''E.O.'') 12866. This rule is an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action. This rule does not contain policies having federalism implications as the term is defined in E.O. 13132.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public participation are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553(a) and (b)(B), the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule will not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects for 13 CFR Part 315

Administrative practice and procedure, Trade adjustment assistance, Eligible petitioner, Firm selection, Certification requirements, Recordkeeping and audit requirements, Adjustment proposals.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Benjamin Page,

Deputy Assistant Secretary and Chief Operating Officer.

PART 315—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ For the reasons set forth above, and under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 3211, the Department of Commerce removes and reserves 13 CFR part 315, effective September 30, 2028.

[FR Doc. 2026–11800 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2026–3372; Airspace Docket No. 25–ANM–146]

RIN 2120–AA66

Modification of Class E Airspace, Omak Airport, Omak, WA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Class E airspace area extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Omak Airport, Omak, WA, to support the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, September 3, 2026. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bryantjay T. Toves, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3465.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies Class E airspace area to support IFR operations at Omak Airport, Omak, WA.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA 2026–3372 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR page 17910; April 9, 2026), proposing to modify the Class E airspace area at Omak Airport, Omak, WA. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Differences From the NPRM (Add Only if Needed)

After publication of the NPRM, the FAA determined that an administrative amendment to the legal description of the affected airspace was needed to better describe the Class E airspace area. The FAA finds good cause that recirculating the proposal for notice and comment is unnecessary because the changes are ministerial in nature and do not have a substantive effect on airspace boundaries or operating requirements.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace area designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K,

dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 due to the development of a special instrument approach procedure (IAP) at Omak Airport, Omak, WA: the Area Navigation (RNAV) (Global Positioning System [GPS]) M Runway (RWY) 35.

In particular, the central radius of the Class E airspace area is expanded by 0.8 miles to more appropriately contain IFR departure and missed approach operations until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface. Additionally, the airspace east of the airport is narrowed and extended 2.2 miles, as circling maneuvers are not authorized east of RWY 17/35.

Lastly, the Class E airspace area southern boundary is extended to nine miles and the southwestern boundary to 12 miles to more appropriately contain IFR arrival aircraft to RWY 35 operating below 1,500 feet above the surface.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Order 2100.6B, ''Rulemaking and Guidance Procedure'' (March 10, 2025); and (3) is expected to result in, at most, de minimis costs from compliance with applicable operating requirements or minor flight rerouting for operators choosing to navigate around the controlled airspace. Since these amendments are routine and the expected impact to operators is de minimis, the FAA certifies that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*) and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, ''FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,'' paragraph B–2.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ANM WA E5 Omak, WA (Amended)

Omak Airport, WA

(Lat. 48°27′52″ N, long. 119°31′05″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within one mile either side of the airport's 189° bearing extending to 9 miles south, within two miles either side of the airport's 204° bearing extending to 12 miles southwest, and within a 5.1-mile radius excluding that airspace 2.2 miles northeast through 2.2 miles southeast of the airport's 090° bearing.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 9, 2026.

B.G. Chew,

Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2026–11792 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 31667; Amdt. No. 4221]

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

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

DATES: This rule is effective June 11, 2026. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 11, 2026.

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

For Examination

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

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

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

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

Availability

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

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

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

The large number of SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, pilots do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums or ODPs, but instead refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP, Takeoff Minimums and ODP listed on FAA form documents is unnecessary. This amendment provides the affected CFR sections and specifies the types of SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs with their applicable effective dates. This amendment also identifies the airport and its location, the procedure, and the amendment number.

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

The Rule

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

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

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

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

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air traffic control, airports, Incorporation by reference, navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 5, 2026.

Gary W. Petty,

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

Adoption of the Amendment

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

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

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

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

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

Effective 9 July 2026

Crooked Creek, AK, CJX/PACJ, RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Amdt 1
San Francisco, CA, SFO, RNAV (GPS) U RWY 28R, Orig
Marathon, FL, MTH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 7, Amdt 1
Marathon, FL, MTH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 25, Amdt 2
Marathon, FL, MTH, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 3
Camilla, GA, CXU, RNAV (GPS) RWY 26, Amdt 2
Holland, MI, BIV, ILS OR LOC RWY 26, Amdt 4
Kalamazoo, MI, AZO, RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 2
South Haven, MI, LWA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 5, Amdt 2
St James, MN, JYG, RNAV (GPS) RWY 15, Amdt 1C
St James, MN, JYG, RNAV (GPS) RWY 33, Amdt 1C
Manchester, NH, MHT, ILS OR LOC RWY 6, Amdt 4
Manchester, NH, MHT, RNAV (GPS) RWY 6, Amdt 4
Manchester, NH, MHT, RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 3
Clovis, NM, CVN, ILS RWY 4, Orig, CANCELED
Clovis, NM, CVN, ILS OR LOC RWY 4, Orig
Klamath Falls, OR, LMT, ILS OR LOC RWY 14, Amdt 1
Columbia/Mount Pleasant, TN, MRC, RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 2
Leesburg, VA, JYO, RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 3D
Everett, WA, PAE, RNAV (GPS) X RWY 16R, Orig
Renton, WA, RNT, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 16, Amdt 6A

[FR Doc. 2026–11729 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 31668; Amdt. No. 4222]

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

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

DATES: This rule is effective June 11, 2026. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 11, 2026.

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

For Examination

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

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

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

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

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

Availability

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

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

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

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

The Rule

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

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

Issued in Washington, DC, June 5, 2026.

Gary W. Petty,

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

Adoption of the Amendment

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

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

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

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

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

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, Identified as follows:

** * * Effective Upon Publication*

AIRAC date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	FDC date	Procedure name
9–Jul–26	MN	Minneapolis	Minneapolis-St Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain.	6/0101	5/14/2026	ILS OR LOC RWY 30L, ILS RWY 30L (CAT II), Amdt 48.
9–Jul–26	KS	Abilene	Abilene Muni	6/0126	5/14/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 2A.
9–Jul–26	AK	Anchorage	Merrill Fld	6/0192	4/15/2026	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 7, Orig.
9–Jul–26	AK	Anchorage	Merrill Fld	6/0193	4/15/2026	RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 7, Orig.
9–Jul–26	MA	New Bedford	New Bedford Rgnl	6/0332	5/14/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 23, Amdt 1B.
9–Jul–26	TX	Midlothian/ Waxahachie.	Mid-Way Rgnl	6/0961	4/14/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	MS	Hattiesburg-Laurel	Hattiesburg/Laurel Rgnl	6/0971	4/14/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 1A.
9–Jul–26	VA	Richmond/Ashland	Hanover County Muni	6/2215	4/14/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 16, Orig-E.
9–Jul–26	NY	New York	Laguardia	6/2447	5/22/2026	ILS OR LOC RWY 04, Amdt 38B.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2605	3/25/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 16, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2614	3/25/2026	ILS OR LOC RWY 34, Orig-F.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2619	3/25/2026	VOR/DME RWY 34, Amdt 2G.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2620	3/25/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 34, Amdt 2A.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2621	3/25/2026	VOR RWY 34, Amdt 5E.
9–Jul–26	KS	Hays	Hays Rgnl	6/2622	3/25/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 22, Orig-B.
9–Jul–26	IL	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel Muni	6/2917	5/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 4, Orig-C.
9–Jul–26	TX	Ballinger	Bruce Fld	6/2918	5/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	NY	Batavia	Genesee County	6/3145	3/25/2026	ILS OR LOC RWY 28, Amdt 6C.
9–Jul–26	NY	Batavia	Genesee County	6/3380	5/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 28, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	OK	Grove	Grove Rgnl	6/3467	3/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	MT	Havre	Havre City-County	6/4465	4/1/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 26, Orig-C.
9–Jul–26	MT	Havre	Havre City-County	6/4466	4/1/2026	VOR RWY 26, Amdt 9C.
9–Jul–26	MA	Hyannis	Cape Cod Gateway	6/4470	3/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 1C.
9–Jul–26	NE	York	York Muni	6/4472	3/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 35, Amdt 1B.
9–Jul–26	NE	York	York Muni	6/4473	3/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 2A.
9–Jul–26	MN	Little Falls	Little Falls/Morrison County-Lindbergh Fld.	6/4495	6/1/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 31, Orig-D.
9–Jul–26	KY	Louisville	Bowman Fld	6/5653	4/27/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 3B.
9–Jul–26	MO	Springfield	Springfield-Branson Ntl	6/6819	4/29/2026	VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 2, Orig-D.
9–Jul–26	OH	Dayton	James M Cox Dayton Intl	6/6828	4/29/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 1A.
9–Jul–26	MN	Litchfield	Litchfield Muni	6/6830	4/29/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 13, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	OH	Dayton	James M Cox Dayton Intl	6/6833	4/29/2026	ILS OR LOC RWY 18, Amdt 11A.
9–Jul–26	NC	Wadesboro	Anson County/Jeff Cloud Fld	6/7105	4/30/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 34, Amdt 2D.
9–Jul–26	MO	Sedalia	Sedalia Rgnl	6/7115	4/30/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 2A.
9–Jul–26	MO	Farmington	Farmington Rgnl	6/7155	5/1/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 20, Amdt 1.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7349	5/4/2026	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 26, Amdt 2E.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7350	5/4/2026	ILS Y OR LOC Y RWY 26, Amdt 3.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7351	5/4/2026	RNAV (RNP) Y RWY 14, Orig-B.

AIRAC date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	FDC date	Procedure name
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7352	5/4/2026	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 14, Amdt 2D.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7353	5/4/2026	VOR/DME RWY 32, Amdt 2D.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7355	5/4/2026	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 32, Amdt 3.
9–Jul–26	FL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Intl	6/7368	5/4/2026	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 8, Amdt 2D.
9–Jul–26	CA	Colusa	Colusa County	6/7371	5/5/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 32, Amdt 2.
9–Jul–26	CA	Colusa	Colusa County	6/7372	5/5/2026	RNAV (GPS)–B, Amdt 1.
9–Jul–26	CA	Colusa	Colusa County	6/7373	5/5/2026	VOR–A, Amdt 6.
9–Jul–26	MO	St Louis	Spirit Of St Louis	6/7383	5/1/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 8L, Orig-B.
9–Jul–26	NH	Haverhill	Dean Meml	6/7723	5/4/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 19, Orig-A.
9–Jul–26	MO	St Louis	Spirit Of St Louis	6/7958	4/1/2026	RNAV (GPS) RWY 26R, Amdt 1B.

[FR Doc. 2026–11730 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 CFR Part 5

[Docket No. 260608–0137]

RIN 0605–AA90

Eliminating Regulations Regarding the Operation of Vending Stands

AGENCY: Department of Commerce (Commerce).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule, Commerce is eliminating its agency-specific regulations pertaining to the operation of vending stands. The regulations being eliminated lack a sufficient statutory authorization and are substantively unnecessary, given the existence of other, government-wide regulations implementing the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act and addressing the same issues. This action is necessary to ensure statutory conformity and streamline Commerce's body of regulations, and it will do so without diminishing any statutory obligation or entitlement.

DATES: The rule is effective on June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Sweeney, Senior Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, at (202) 482–1395.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule removes Commerce's regulations at 15 CFR part 5 (''Operation of Vending Stands''). The regulations at part 5 were promulgated on July 31, 1963 (28 FR 7772), and purport to implement the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act (20 U.S.C. 107 *et seq.*), which establishes that blind persons shall be given priority with respect to the operation of vending stands on federal property. That Act, however, specifically authorizes the Secretary of *Education* to prescribe government-wide implementing regulations, *see* 20 U.S.C. 107(b), and those regulations are located at 34 CFR part 395. No statutory provision specifically authorizes or requires Commerce to issue its own vending stand regulations, and the regulations at part 5 do not contain any Commerce-specific detail that is up-to-date and either necessary or significant; rather, much of the Commerce-specific detail actually poses some risk of confusion, *see, e.g.,* 15 CFR 5.3 and 5.7 (contemplating the performance of certain administrative functions by the Office of Administrative Services, which has since been renamed), and none of it is necessary to effectively implement either the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act or the government-wide regulations at 34 CFR part 395.

In sum, Commerce has determined that the regulations at part 5 are appropriate for removal to (i) ensure that Commerce's regulations do not exceed its lawful authority, (ii) avoid creating a risk of confusion in connection with a subject-matter area sufficiently addressed by the government-wide regulations at 34 CFR part 395, and (iii) streamline the Code of Federal Regulations. This removal is not expected to diminish any obligation or entitlement established by either the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act or the regulations at 34 CFR part 395; nor is it expected to otherwise impact the regulated public in any meaningful way.

Classification

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), Commerce finds good cause to waive the prior notice and opportunity for public participation requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act for this final rule. Commerce considers this rule to be uncontroversial, and has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public participation is unnecessary, because this rule merely removes a regulatory part that lacks a specific Commerce statutory authorization, pertains to a subject-matter area sufficiently addressed by the government-wide regulations at 34 CFR part 395, and poses some risk of confusion (*e.g.,* regarding the scope and applicability of the government-wide regulations). The regulatory language being removed by this rule is not necessary to effectively implement either the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act or the government-wide regulations at 34 CFR part 395, and this removal is not expected to diminish or otherwise meaningfully affect any obligation or entitlement established by either of those authorities or any related reliance interest. For the same reasons, Commerce has determined that delaying the effectiveness of these amendments would be contrary to the public interest. The immediate removal of this regulatory part will streamline Commerce's regulations, ensure statutory conformity, and reduce the risk of public confusion, at little-to-no cost to the public. Commerce therefore finds good cause to waive the public notice and comment period under 553(b)(B) and to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness under 553(d).

B. Executive Orders 12866, 14192, 13132

The Office of Management and Budget has determined this rule is not significant pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. This rule is an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action. This rule does not contain policies having federalism implications as the term is defined in E.O. 13132.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public participation are not required to

be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule will not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 5

Federal property management, Blind persons, Persons with disabilities, Vending stands, Vending machines.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Jennifer Hesch,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration.

PART 5—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, and under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 and 20 U.S.C. 107, part 5 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 2026–11772 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–17–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. 260608–0138]

RIN 0605–AA91

Eliminating Redundant Regulatory Part Related to Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition

AGENCY: Department of Commerce (Commerce).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule, Commerce is eliminating a part of the Code of Federal Regulations that merely cross-references the Federal Highway Administration's relocation assistance and real property acquisition regulations. This action is necessary to streamline the Code of Federal Regulations and eliminate regulatory language that lacks any legal or meaningful practical effect. The intended effect of this action is to reduce administrative redundancy without altering any substantive obligations or entitlements.

DATES: The rule is effective on June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Sweeney, Senior Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, at (202) 482–1395.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule removes 15 CFR part 11, which is titled ''Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs'' and consists of a single provision, § 11.1. That section simply cross-references the Federal Highway Administration's regulations at 49 CFR part 24, which implement the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 for the government. No authority requires Commerce to maintain any regulatory provision like § 11.1. Moreover, the application of the regulations at 49 CFR part 24 does not depend on any specific cross-reference or acknowledgement by Commerce; instead, the unnecessary language at part 11 has the potential to cause some confusion regarding the applicability of government-wide regulations, either in this particular context or in general. Accordingly, for the sake of streamlining its body of regulations, and to avoid contributing any confusion, Commerce has determined that the removal of part 11 is warranted. This removal will not at all affect any legal obligations or entitlements, and it is not expected to affect any practical or reliance interests.

Classification

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), Commerce finds good cause to waive the prior notice and opportunity for public participation requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act for this final rule. Commerce considers this rule to be uncontroversial, and has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public participation is unnecessary, because this rule merely removes a redundant regulatory part that does not serve any meaningful independent purpose and that poses some risk of public confusion (*e.g.,* regarding the applicability of uniform rules in the absence of a specific cross-reference by a particular agency). For the same reasons, Commerce has determined that delaying the effectiveness of these amendments would be contrary to the public interest. The immediate removal of this redundant regulatory part will streamline Commerce's regulations and reduce the possibility of public confusion, at little to no cost, without affecting any substantive obligations or entitlements. Commerce therefore finds good cause to waive the public notice and comment period under 553(b)(B) and to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness under 553(d).

B. Executive Orders 12866, 14192, 13132

The Office of Management and Budget has determined this rule is not significant pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. This rule is an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action. This rule does not contain policies having federalism implications as the term is defined in E.O. 13132.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public participation are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule will not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 11

Real property acquisition, Relocation assistance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Jennifer Hesch,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration.

PART 11—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, and under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 and 42 U.S.C. 4601, part 11 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 2026–11773 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–17–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

15 CFR Part 30

[Docket No: 260602–0134]

RIN 0607–AA74

Streamlining the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations; Correction

AGENCY: Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: On March 30, 2026, the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) published a final rule in the **Federal Register** entitled '' Streamlining the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations'', which became effective on March 30, 2026. Subsequent review of the final rule in the **Federal Register** identified an error necessitating corrective action. Accordingly, this final rule issues a non-substantive correction to the Foreign Trade Regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information concerning this final rule, contact Kiesha Downs, Assistant Division Chief, Data User and Respondent Outreach, Economic Management Division, Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233–6010 by email at *gtmd.ftrnotices@census.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Census Bureau, as delegated by the Secretary of Commerce, is responsible for collecting, compiling, and publishing import and export trade statistics for the United States under the provisions of Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Chapter 9, Section 301(a). Under 13 U.S.C. 302, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to promulgate regulations necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of and prevent the circumvention of the requirements of Chapter 9 of Title 13. The Secretary also may promulgate regulations covering the confidentiality, publication, and disclosure of information collected under Chapter 9. Under the aforementioned authorities, the Census Bureau is issuing this final rule to revise the note to § 30.2(a)(1)(iv). Due to an oversight, the note inadvertently references a removed section, § 30.16.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Department finds good cause to waive the prior notice and opportunity for public participation requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act for this final rule. The Department has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public participation is unnecessary because this rule only removes a reference to regulatory language that no longer exists. The Department has also determined that delaying the removal of this reference for the sake of carrying out the notice and comment process would be contrary to the public interest, as the reference being removed no longer serves any meaningful function but does pose a risk of confusion and distraction. The Department therefore finds good cause to waive the public notice and comment period under 553(b)(B) and, for the same reason, to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness under 553(d).

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 30

Economic statistics, Exports, Foreign trade, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 4, 2026.

George M. Cook,

Chief of Staff to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, performing the functions and duties of the Director of the Census Bureau.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Census Bureau is amending 15 CFR part 30 as follows:

PART 30—FOREIGN TRADE REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 13 U.S.C. 301–307; Reorganization plan No. 5 of 1990 (3 CFR 1949–1953 Comp., p. 1004); Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35–2A, July 22, 1987, as amended and No. 35–2B, December 20, 1996, as amended; Public Law 107–228, 116 Stat. 1350.

■ 2. Amend § 30.2 by:

■ a. Designating the note to paragraph (a)(1)(iv) as note 1 to paragraph (a)(1)(iv); and

■ b. Revising newly redesignated note 1 to paragraph (a)(1)(iv).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 30.2 General requirements for filing Electronic Export Information (EEI).

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) * * *

Note 1 to paragraph (a)(1)(iv): For the filing requirement for exports destined for a country in Country Group E:1 or E:2 as set forth in supplement no. 1 to 15 CFR part 740, see 15 CFR 758.1(b)(1).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–11688 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 866

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–5828]

Medical Devices; Immunology and Microbiology Devices; Classification of the Spinal Muscular Atrophy Newborn Screening Test System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test system into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for classification of the Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test system. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 11, 2026. The classification was applicable on November 9, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allen Williams, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3248, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–4806, *Allen.Williams@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA (the Agency or we) has classified the Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) newborn screening test system into class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified into, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We

may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo classification process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification (510(k)) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On July 8, 2020, FDA received PerkinElmer Inc.'s request for De Novo classification of the Eonis SCID–SMA Kit. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see section 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on November 9, 2022, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 866.5980.[1] We have named the generic type of device ''Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test system,'' and it is identified as a prescription device intended to detect homozygous deletion of exon 7 or other similar mutations in the SMN1 (Survival Motor Neuron 1) gene of DNA obtained from dried blood spot specimens on filter paper using a polymerase chain reaction-based test as an aid in screening newborns for SMA. Presumptive positive results are intended to be followed up by diagnostic confirmatory testing.

FDA has identified the risks to health associated with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—RISKS TO HEALTH AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHY NEWBORN SCREENING TEST SYSTEMS

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
Risk of false negative results	Certain design verification and validation identified in special control (1), including certain device description information and documentation of certain analytical studies and clinical studies. Certain labeling information identified in special control (2), including limitations, device descriptions, explanation of procedures, and performance information.
Risk of false positive results	Certain design verification and validation identified in special control (1), including certain device description information and documentation of certain analytical studies and clinical studies. Certain labeling information identified in special control (2), including limitations, device descriptions, explanation of procedures, and performance information.

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order.

At the time of classification, Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test systems are for prescription use only. Therefore, these devices are subject to the prescription labeling requirements for in vitro diagnostic

[1] FDA notes that the ''ACTION'' caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

(IVD) products (see 21 CFR 809.10(a)(4) and (b)(5)(ii)).

Under the FD&C Act, submission of a premarket notification under section 510(k) is required to reasonably assure the safety and effectiveness of class II devices unless FDA determines that the device type should be exempt under section 510(m) of the FD&C Act. At this time FDA has not made this determination for Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test systems. This device is therefore subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding quality management system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR parts 801 and 809 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 866

Biologics, Laboratories, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 866 is amended as follows:

PART 866—IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 866 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. Add § 866.5980 to subpart F to read as follows:

§ 866.5980 Spinal Muscular Atrophy newborn screening test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) newborn screening test system is a prescription device intended to detect homozygous deletion of exon 7 or other similar mutations in the SMN1 (Survival Motor Neuron 1) gene of DNA obtained from dried blood spot specimens on filter paper using a polymerase chain reaction-based test as an aid in screening newborns for SMA. Presumptive positive results are intended to be followed up by diagnostic confirmatory testing.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Design verification and validation must include the following:

(i) A detailed device description, including all device parts (*e.g.,* instruments and associated user manuals, device software, reagents, calibrators, controls, and consumables) and their use within the testing procedure.

(ii) A detailed explanation of the technology, method(s) of data processing from signal acquisition to result assignment, and pre-specified cut-offs used to interpret the data and generate results and sample reports.

(iii) A description of appropriate internal and external controls that are recommended or provided. The description must identify those control elements that are incorporated into the testing procedure.

(iv) Detailed specifications for the filter paper to be used as part of the device, which must be appropriately labeled for in vitro diagnostic use. Specifications must include punch size and address any properties of the filter paper that may interfere with obtaining test results.

(v) Detailed documentation of the following analytical and clinical studies, including the study protocols containing descriptions of the test methods, prescribed methods of data analysis and acceptance criteria, final study reports, and data line listings:

(A) A study demonstrating the clinical performance of the device using well characterized prospectively or retrospectively obtained clinical specimens from the intended use population and include homozygous and heterozygous specimens of sufficient number to be determined to be acceptable to FDA. Confirmed positive specimens must have a diagnosis based on confirmatory diagnostic methods. The confirmed positives must include samples from SMA types 1–4. Additionally, samples with SMN2 (Survival Motor Neuron 2) copy number ranging to 4 must be evaluated to determine the risk of false negative (unaffected) results due to assay cross reactivity with the SMN2 gene. A description of the sample collection strategy and accountability must be included. Specimens used in the study must be from patients other than those used to design the test, and validation testing must be based on a pre-specified clinical decision point (*i.e.,* cutoff to distinguish positive and negative results). Results must be summarized in a tabular format comparing interpretation of results to the reference method. Point estimates together with two-sided 95 percent confidence intervals must be provided for the positive percent agreement (sensitivity) and negative percent agreement (specificity). Data must include the retest rate, false positive rate before retest, final false positive rate, and false negative rate. Positive predictive value and negative predictive value must be provided based on published reference to prevalence in the target population.

(B) A study demonstrating device accuracy in comparison to the results obtained by a reference or comparator method determined to be acceptable by FDA.

(C) A study demonstrating device reproducibility generated using a minimum of three sites, of which at least two must be external sites, with at least two operators at each site using the specified extraction method(s) and protocol. The evaluation must include multiple runs, days, different instruments, and different reagent lots. The study must include heterozygous deleted, homozygous deleted, and unaffected specimens. Identical specimens from the same sample panel must be tested at each site. Results must be summarized in a tabular format and reported as standard deviation and 95 percent confidence intervals for the quantitative result and agreement for qualitative results for between-site, between-operator, between-day/run, and within-run (repeatability) for each specimen.

(D) A lot-to-lot reproducibility study of each filter paper intended to be used with the test. The lot-to-lot study must

include a minimum of three lots of each blood spot card that will be validated with the test and be conducted over five nonconsecutive days. The sample panel must consist of at least one positive and one negative specimen. Multiple punches must be obtained from each card for demonstration of homogeneity of the analyte across the dried blood spot. Comparability of the test performance for each filter paper must be demonstrated. Stability and storage of SMN1 DNA on each blood spot card must be demonstrated. Results of the lot-to-lot study must be summarized by providing the agreement within replicates on the assay final result for positive and negative specimens with pre-specified acceptance criteria and 95 percent confidence intervals for all data. Data must be calculated for within-lot and between-lot reproducibility. Data demonstrating the concordance between results across different filter papers must be provided. Study acceptance criteria must be provided and followed.

(E) A study demonstrating device specificity, including interference, carryover/cross-contamination, and analysis of potential off-target genomic sequences, including evaluation of SMN2 amplification, to evaluate the risk of clinically false negative or false positive results.

(F) Studies performed to support the stability of samples using the indicated specimen collection method(s) under various storage times, temperatures, and freeze-thaw conditions, as applicable.

(G) Studies performed to demonstrate on-board and in-use reagent stability, including the test method(s), data analysis plans, acceptance criteria, final study reports, and data line listings. Such documentation must include studies to demonstrate reagent shelf-life for the assay kit, including study protocols containing descriptions of the test method(s), data analysis plans, and acceptance criteria.

(H) Studies performed to evaluate the risk of false positive and false negative results (*e.g.,* validation of the cycle thresholds or other metric, as applicable, used to define the assay reportable range when assessing a range of DNA input, equivalency of different filter paper, and the limit of blank, when determined appropriate by FDA).

(I) A shipping stability study, separate from the study described in paragraph (b)(1)(v)(G) of this section, must be performed that demonstrates acceptable stability of the parts that comprise the kit.

(vi) A detailed description of the impacts of any software, including software applications and hardware-based devices that incorporate software, on the device's functions.

(vii) Identification of all risk mitigation elements used by the device, including a detailed description of all additional procedures, methods, and practices incorporated into the instructions for use that mitigate risks associated with using the device.

(2) The labeling required under § 809.10(b) of this chapter must include:

(i) An intended use statement that includes:

(A) A detailed description of the target(s) the device detects; and

(B) The clinical indications appropriate for test use.

(ii) Prominent and conspicuous limiting statements clearly explaining:

(A) This test is not intended to screen for SMA subtypes other than those specifically stated in the intended use, nor is it intended for carrier screening, as a stand-alone diagnostic test, or for determining eligibility for therapeutic products.

(B) Test results are intended to be used in conjunction with other clinical and diagnostic findings, consistent with professional standards of practice, including confirmation of presumptive positive results by diagnostic confirmatory testing and clinical evaluation, as appropriate.

(iii) Description of the device information required under paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(iv) A summary of the results of the studies required under paragraphs (b)(1)(v)(A) through (G) of this section.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 866

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–6238]

Medical Devices; Immunology and Microbiology Devices; Classification of the Simple Point-of-Care Device to Directly Detect SARS–CoV–2 Viral Targets From Clinical Specimens in Near-Patient Settings

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the simple point-of-care device to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for classification of the simple point-of-care device to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 11, 2026. The classification was applicable on March 8, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Uwe Scherf, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3110, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–5456, *Uwe.Scherf@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA (the Agency or we) has classified the simple point-of-care device to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings into class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified into, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or

reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo classification process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification (510(k)) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On June 16, 2022, FDA received Quidel Corporation's request for De Novo classification of the Sofia 2 SARS Antigen+ FIA and Sofia 2 SARS Antigen+ FIA Control Swab Set. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see section 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on March 8, 2023, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 866.3982.[1] We have named the generic type of device ''simple point-of-care device to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings,'' and it is identified as an in vitro diagnostic device for the direct detection of SARS–CoV–2 in clinical specimens and is intended as an aid in the diagnosis of SARS–CoV–2 infections (COVID–19). The device is simple to use and does not involve sample manipulation, transportation of the sample to another functional area (*e.g.,* a central laboratory or other specialized area), or measurement of reagents or analytes that could be affected by conditions such as sample turbidity or cell lysis. The design and procedures of the device are appropriate for use by healthcare professionals in near-patient settings outside a centralized laboratory.

FDA has identified the risks to health associated with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—RISKS TO HEALTH AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SIMPLE POINT-OF-CARE DEVICE TO DIRECTLY DETECT SARS–COV–2 VIRAL TARGETS FROM CLINICAL SPECIMENS IN NEAR-PATIENT SETTINGS

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
False results	Certain labeling information including limitations, device descriptions, explanations of procedures and performance information identified in special controls (1) and (4).
	Use of certain specimen collection devices identified in special control (3).
	Certain design verification and validation including documentation of device descriptions, certain analytical studies and clinical studies, risk analysis strategies identified in special control (5).
	Testing of characterized viral samples and labeling information identified in special control (6).
Failure to correctly interpret test results.	Certain labeling information including limitations, device descriptions, explanations of procedures and performance information identified in special controls (1) and (4).
	Use of certain specimen collection devices identified in special control (3).
	Certain design verification and validation including documentation of device descriptions, certain analytical studies and clinical studies, risk analysis strategies identified in special control (5).
Failure to correctly operate the device.	Certain labeling information including limitations, device descriptions, explanations of procedures and performance information identified in special controls (1), (2), and (4).

[1] FDA notes that the ''ACTION'' caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

TABLE 1—RISKS TO HEALTH AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SIMPLE POINT-OF-CARE DEVICE TO DIRECTLY DETECT SARS–COV–2 VIRAL TARGETS FROM CLINICAL SPECIMENS IN NEAR-PATIENT SETTINGS—Continued

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
	Use of certain specimen collection devices identified in special control (3).

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order.

Under the FD&C Act, submission of a premarket notification under section 510(k) is required to reasonably assure the safety and effectiveness of class II devices unless FDA determines that the device type should be exempt under section 510(m) of the FD&C Act. At this time FDA has not made this determination for simple point-of-care devices to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings. This device is therefore subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding quality management system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR parts 801 and 809 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 866

Biologics, Laboratories, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 866 is amended as follows:

PART 866—IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 866 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. Add § 866.3982 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 866.3982 Simple point-of-care device to directly detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets from clinical specimens in near-patient settings.

(a) *Identification.* A simple point-of-care device to detect SARS–CoV–2 viral targets directly from clinical specimens in near-patient settings is an in vitro diagnostic device for the direct detection of SARS–CoV–2 in clinical specimens and is intended as an aid in the diagnosis of SARS–CoV–2 infections (COVID–19). The device is simple to use and does not involve sample manipulation, transportation of the sample to another functional area (*e.g.,* a central laboratory or other specialized area), or measurement of reagents or analytes that could be affected by conditions such as sample turbidity or cell lysis. The design and procedures of the device are appropriate for use by healthcare professionals in near-patient settings outside a centralized laboratory.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) The intended use in the labeling required under § 809.10 of this chapter must include a description of the following: analytes the device detects and identifies, the specimen types tested, the results provided to the user, the clinical indications for which the test is to be used, the specific intended population(s), the intended use locations including testing location(s) where the device is to be used (if applicable), and other conditions of use as appropriate.

(2) The intended use of the device must only include indications for testing of respiratory specimens.

(3) If sample collection devices are used, any sample collection device used must be FDA-cleared, -approved, or -classified as 510(k) exempt (standalone or as part of a test system) for the collection of specimen types claimed by this device; alternatively, the sample collection device must be cleared in a premarket submission as a part of this device.

(4) The labeling required under § 809.10(b) of this chapter must include:

(i) A detailed and comprehensive device description, including reagents, instruments, ancillary materials, all control elements, and a detailed explanation of the methodology, including all pre-analytical methods for processing of specimens;

(ii) Detailed descriptions of the performance characteristics of the device for each specimen type claimed in the intended use based on analytical studies including the following, as applicable: limit of detection, inclusivity, cross-reactivity, interfering substances, competitive inhibition, hook-effect, carryover/cross contamination, specimen stability, precision, reproducibility, human factors analysis, flex studies, and clinical studies;

(iii) Detailed descriptions of the test procedure(s), the interpretation of test results for clinical specimens, and acceptance criteria for any quality control testing;

(iv) A statement in the intended use that positive results do not preclude co-infection with bacteria or other viruses and should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis, treatment, or other patient management decisions;

(v) Detailed instructions for minimizing the risk of user's exposure to infectious microbial agents that may be present in test specimens and those used as control materials;

(vi) Detailed instructions for minimizing the risk of generating false positive test results due to carry-over

contamination from positive test specimens and/or positive control materials, as applicable to the design of the test device;

(vii) A brief reference sheet (Quick Reference Instructions) for the intended user(s) that includes, at a minimum, the name and intended use of the test, easy to follow step-by-step instructions of all control and sample testing procedures for the claimed sample types, including graphic illustrations targeted towards lay users (as applicable), the result(s) interpretation guidance, warnings and limitation statements, toxicology information and safety considerations for any hazardous materials, information for troubleshooting (*e.g.,* Frequently Asked Questions), and technical assistance with the device (*e.g.,* Help-line contact information);

(viii) Limiting statements indicating that:

(A) For those devices intended for testing in symptomatic subjects, a statement that specifies the number of days post symptom onset validated for use of the device and/or a range in which the performance of the test is known;

(B) A negative test result does not preclude the possibility of infection with other bacteria or viruses;

(C) The test results should be interpreted in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory data available to the healthcare provider (as applicable);

(D) There is a risk of erroneous results (*i.e.,* false negatives) due to the presence of novel, emerging respiratory viral variants (*e.g.,* specific strains or isolates);

(E) False positive test results are more likely when prevalence of upper respiratory infection is low in the community;

(F) Accurate results are dependent on adequate specimen collection, transport, storage, and processing (as applicable). Failure to observe proper procedures in any one of these steps can lead to incorrect results;

(G) This test should not be used beyond the expiration date listed on the packaging. Use of expired tests can lead to incorrect results; and

(H) The performance characteristics for that analyte were established when [insert predominant strain, subtype, or variant] was prevalent and that due to the propensity of the virus to mutate, new strains emerge over time which may affect the performance of this device and have serious public health implications. Additional testing with a molecular test and/or sequencing should be considered in situations where a new virus strain or variant is suspected.

(5) Design verification and validation must include:

(i) A detailed device description, including device components, ancillary reagents required but not provided, and a detailed explanation of the methodology, including viral target(s), identification of target detection reagents (*e.g.,* primers, antibodies), internal and external controls, and computational path from collected raw data to reported result (*e.g.,* how collected raw signals are converted into a reported signal and result), as applicable to the detection method and device design;

(ii) Detailed documentation of data from a prospective multisite clinical study with a design and performance that is appropriate for the intended use of the device, including performance estimates derived from a sufficient number of samples from the intended use population for each claimed specimen type. Results must be obtained from a geographically diverse population, such that the performance of the test device is appropriately representative of all present, circulating strains of the target respiratory virus, at the time of the study and submission. The clinical study must be consistent with and support the intended use population and intended operators (as applicable) and must be conducted in a representative intended use setting. The clinical study must compare the results of the candidate device to results obtained using an FDA accepted molecular comparator method. Detailed documentation must include the clinical study protocol (including a predefined statistical analysis plan), study report, testing results, and results of all statistical analyses;

(iii) The clinical study designs, including number of samples tested, must be sufficient to meet either of the following criteria:

(A) The lower bound of the two-sided 95 percent confidence interval of the positive percent agreement must be greater than or equal to 80 percent and appropriate risk mitigation measures are established (*e.g.,* presumptive negative results); or

(B) The lower bound of the two-sided 95 percent confidence interval of the positive percent agreement must be greater than or equal to 70 percent and additional and appropriate risk mitigations measures are established (*e.g.,* presumptive negative results and serial testing).

(iv) Detailed documentation of analytical studies, including those demonstrating the limit of detection, inclusivity (including relevant variants), cross-reactivity, microbial interference, interfering substances, competitive inhibition, specimen stability, within-lab precision, hook effect, carryover, cross contamination, and site-to-site reproducibility, as applicable;

(v) Detailed documentation and characterization (*e.g.,* determination of the identity, supplier, purity, and stability) of all critical reagents and protocols for maintaining product integrity throughout its labeled shelf life, *i.e.,* reagent stability studies. Data and protocols, including acceptance criteria, from a multi-lot reagent stability study must include testing of samples with adequately challenging analyte concentration, be provided as part of the regulatory submission and must include in-use/open-kit stability, shipping stability, and freeze-thaw stability (as applicable). The shelf-life stability assessment must include the most challenging sample type identified in the device's intended use and are formulated using whole virus;

(vi) Final release criteria to be used for manufactured test lots with appropriate evidence that lots released at the extremes of the specifications will meet the claimed analytical and clinical performance characteristics as well as the stability claims;

(vii) Risk analysis and documentation demonstrating how risk control measures are implemented to address device system hazards, such as Failure Modes Effects Analysis and/or Hazard Analysis.

(A) This documentation must include a detailed description of a protocol (including all procedures and methods) for the continuous monitoring, identification, and handling of genetic mutations and/or novel isolates or strains (*e.g.,* regular review of published literature and periodic in silico analysis of target sequences to detect possible mismatches). Protocols must include plans to update labeling with additional performance data. All results of this protocol, including any findings, must be documented and must include any additional data analysis that is requested by FDA in response to any performance concerns identified under this section or identified by FDA during routine evaluation. Additionally, if requested by FDA, these evaluations must be submitted to FDA for FDA review within 48 hours of the request. Results that are reasonably interpreted to support the conclusion that novel respiratory pathogen strains or isolates impact the stated expected performance of the device must be sent to FDA immediately;

(B) This must include detailed documentation that demonstrates the effectiveness of risk control measures

and device robustness, including the entire testing procedure from sampling to result interpretation, based on results from the following studies, as applicable per the intended use of the test device: human factors engineering (*e.g.,* usability studies and user label comprehension), flex studies, and performance with weakly-reactive samples in the hands of the intended user(s);

(viii) For devices with associated software or instrumentation, documentation must include a detailed description of device software, including software applications and hardware-based devices that incorporate software. The detailed description must include documentation of verification, validation, and hazard analysis and risk assessment activities, including an assessment of the impact of threats and vulnerabilities on device functionality and end users/patients as part of cybersecurity review; and

(ix) For devices intended for the detection and identification of an analyte for which an FDA recommended reference material is available, design verification and validation must include the performance results of an analytical study testing the FDA recommended reference material. Detailed documentation must be kept of that study and its results, including the study protocol, study report for the proposed intended use, testing results, and results of all statistical analyses.

(6) If one of the actions listed in section 564(b)(1)(A) through (D) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act occurs with respect to one or more of the analytes claimed in the intended use, or if the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines, under section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act, that a disease or disorder presents a public health emergency, or that a public health emergency otherwise exists, with respect to one or more of the analytes claimed in the intended use:

(i) Within 30 days from the date that FDA notifies manufacturers that characterized samples are available for test evaluation, the manufacturer must have testing performed on the device with those samples in accordance with a standardized protocol considered and determined by FDA to be acceptable and appropriate; and

(ii) Within 60 days from the date that FDA notifies manufacturers that characterized samples are available for test evaluation and continuing until 3 years from that date, the results of the emergency analytical reactivity testing, including the detailed information for the samples tested as described in the certificate of authentication, must be included as part of the device's labeling in a tabular format.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11739 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

23 CFR Part 1300

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0061]

RIN 2127–AM73

Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), U.S. Department of Transportation (Department or DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action finalizes proposed revisions to certain documentation requirements relating to public participation and engagement in the Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs.

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: This document may be viewed online through the Federal eRulemaking portal at *www.regulations.gov* using the RIN number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded by accessing the Office of the Federal Register's website at: *www.federalregister.gov* and the U.S. Government Publishing Office's website at: *www.GovInfo.gov.*

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I. Background

In the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA),[1] Congress created a new requirement that State highway safety programs funded by NHTSA highway safety grants ''result[] from meaningful public participation and engagement from affected communities, particularly those most significantly impacted by traffic crashes resulting in injuries and fatalities.'' [2] NHTSA implemented the public participation and engagement (PP&E) requirement in the highway safety grant program through a final rule published on February 6, 2023.[3] The final rule was the result of extensive efforts to facilitate opportunities for States and other stakeholders to provide input throughout the rulemaking process, including a published request for comments and three public hearings in addition to NHTSA's solicitation of comment on the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).[4]

To support State implementation of PP&E requirements, NHTSA provided extensive training and technical assistance. States began implementing the PP&E requirements in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 and have now completed these requirements for nearly the full triennial grant cycle.

Public participation and engagement are statutory conditions of the use of NHTSA grant funds and remain a priority for DOT in the overall implementation of State highway safety programs.[5] [6] These requirements serve as an important activity in ensuring meaningful opportunities for communities and community members to be engaged in the planning and development of these activities.

As a result of feedback received from State recipients and the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA), and NHTSA's own experience implementing the current requirement, NHTSA recognized the need to adjust

[1] Public Law 117–58 (Nov. 15, 2021).

[2] 23 U.S.C. 402(b)(1)(B).

[3] 88 FR 7780 (Feb. 6, 2023).

[4] Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs, Notification of public meetings; request for comments (RFC), 87 FR 23780 (Apr. 21, 2022); Notice of proposed rulemaking, 87 FR 56756 (Sept. 15, 2022).

[5] *See* DOT Order 2100.7, Ensuring Reliance Upon Sound Economic Analysis in Department of Transportation Policies, Programs, and Activities, 4 (Jan. 29, 2025), section 6(e)(3), *available at https://www.transportation.gov/mission/ensuring-reliance-upon-sound-economic-analysis-department-transportation-policies-programs* (accessed April 17, 2026).

[6] 23 U.S.C. 402(b)(1)(B).

the PP&E documentation requirements to eliminate unnecessary burdens and facilitate compliance for State highway safety offices. After consideration of this input, NHTSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on September 19, 2025.[7]

II. Summary of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

In the NPRM, NHTSA proposed eliminating the PP&E documentation section in the triennial Highway Safety Plan (HSP) (23 CFR 1300.11(b)(2)) while maintaining the PP&E reporting requirement in the Annual Report. In the Annual Report, States would demonstrate compliance with the statutory PP&E requirement through ''a narrative description of the public participation and engagement efforts carried out and how those efforts informed projects implemented under countermeasure strategies during the grant year.'' 23 CFR 1300.35(b)(2). With this proposal, NHTSA sought to lessen administrative burden and to increase flexibility for State grant programs while still allowing NHTSA to fulfill its duty to ensure that States satisfy the statutory requirement.

NHTSA also proposed minor related amendments to three parts of the regulatory text that reference the PP&E section of the triennial HSP. Specifically, NHTSA proposed to remove the term ''public participation and engagement'' from the definition of triennial Highway Safety Plan (23 CFR 1300.3) and from the clarifying clause in 23 CFR 1300.11(b)(1)(i) that lists the triennial HSP sections. In addition, NHTSA proposed to delete the reference to 23 CFR 1300.11(b)(2) in the local expenditure section at 23 CFR 1300.13(b)(3)(i) and to rewrite the clause to reference PP&E activities more generally as an example of a way that a State may solicit political subdivision involvement during the highway safety planning process.

III. Public Comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

In response to the NPRM, the following groups submitted comments to the public docket on *www.regulations.gov:* Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD);[8] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); Colorado Highway Safety Office (CO HSO); Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT); the Departments of Transportation of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, jointly (Joint State DOTs); Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT); GHSA; Iowa Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (IA GTSB); Maine Bureau of Highway Safety (MeBHS); Michael Ravnitzky;[9] Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Traffic Safety (MN DPS OTS); Nevada Office of Traffic Safety (NV OTS); North Carolina Governor's Highway Safety Program (NC GHSP); Oregon Transportation Safety Office (OR TSO); South Carolina Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (SC OHSJP); Tennessee Highway Safety Office (TN HSO); Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT); Virginia Highway Safety Office (VA HSO); Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC); and two anonymous commenters. MeBHS expressed general support for the comments submitted by GHSA, IA GTSB, NV OTS, and the Joint State DOTs. NHTSA appreciates the input of all commenters and addresses their comments in this preamble.

Several commenters submitted general input about public participation and engagement that cannot be tied to a single regulatory provision. Those comments are discussed below.

A. Support for Public Participation and Engagement

Several commenters[10] expressed strong support for PP&E in highway safety programs and described longstanding State efforts to ensure public engagement in their programs. NHTSA appreciates the shared commitment to PP&E and recognizes the valuable work that States have already put into incorporating PP&E and community feedback into their programs. We believe the input received by States through PP&E yields better informed and more effective programs.

The AZGFD emphasized the importance of PP&E in supporting coordination between State wildlife agencies and highway safety offices to address highway safety concerns related to wildlife-vehicle collisions and requested that NHTSA require SHSOs to coordinate with affected stakeholders like the game and fish department. NHTSA encourages SHSOs to work with all relevant State partners, including game and fish departments. However, intra-State government coordination, while valuable, is not *public* participation and is therefore outside the scope of this rulemaking. That said, NHTSA notes that States may, and many do, work with other partners within the State to leverage their expertise and networks to reach broader segments of the public.

The IA GTSB commented that PP&E activities are challenging for SHSOs to facilitate and are usually carried out on the local level by municipalities and counties. However, the statute requires that the *State highway safety program* result from meaningful public participation and engagement from affected communities. 23 U.S.C. 402(b)(1)(B). NHTSA recognizes that local jurisdictions frequently carry out engagement specific to their communities and that States may benefit from the knowledge locals can share with the SHSO. In this regard, we emphasize that States can use Section 402 funds to enter into project agreements with local jurisdictions that include PP&E components that the locals carry out, and the information collected and the outcomes produced are used to inform the State's highway safety program.

B. Administrative Burden

Seven commenters[11] noted that they have experienced an increase in the administrative burden associated with the funding that States receive from NHTSA over the past several years. AZGFD recognized the benefits of reducing administrative burden and stated its support for the steps taken by the proposal to reduce administrative burden. The Joint State DOTs and BIA agreed that removal of the PP&E requirements from the triennial HSP is a good starting point and encouraged NHTSA to continue efforts to reduce administrative burden. NHTSA agrees with the comments: reduction of administrative burden and general streamlining of requirements in a way that allows NHTSA to provide appropriate stewardship over taxpayer dollars remain major priorities. This rulemaking seeks to reduce burden associated with public participation and engagement requirements, and NHTSA is committed to working with stakeholders to seek other opportunities for reducing administrative burden

[7] 90 FR 45164 (Sept. 19, 2025).

[8] The AZGFD also submitted a second clarifying comment to the docket after the comment period closed. NHTSA considered both comments submitted by AZGFD in this final rule.

[9] Among other comments discussed in more detail below, Michael Ravnitzky also requested that NHTSA clarify that the planning processes identified in 23 CFR 1300.13(b)(3)(i) for a State to demonstrate local involvement in the State's highway safety program planning processes for purposes of supporting expenditures on behalf of a political subdivision are intended as examples and are not mandatory. Though amending substantive local expenditure requirements are outside the scope of this rulemaking, NHTSA confirms that processes identified in the cited regulation are intended as examples, and are neither mandatory nor exclusive planning processes.

[10] FDOT, MN DPS OTS, NC GHSP, OR TSO, and TxDOT.

[11] GHSA, IA GTSB, MN DPS OTS, NV OTS, SC OHSJP, TN HSO, and TxDOT.

throughout all aspects of its grant programs.

An anonymous commenter noted that the public participation requirements in the 2023 final rule were well-intended, but led to excessive paperwork that substituted formality for substance. Similarly, the CO HSO commented that it believes NHTSA's original implementation of the PP&E requirements focused too much on process oversight instead of achieving engagement outcomes. Nine other commenters [12] agreed and added that States need to be able to design and conduct data-driven PP&E appropriate for their unique communities. Those nine commenters and an anonymous citizen noted the importance of maintaining flexibility for States. SC OHSJP stated that it felt that PP&E requirements limited its flexibility to adjust its highway safety program, stating that it felt constrained to follow only the PP&E plan laid out in the triennial HSP and that it was unable to implement feedback gained from engagement with communities not identified in the triennial HSP. NHTSA regrets this perception but respectfully disagrees with the assertion; States can update their PP&E plans based on feedback or changing facts and are not limited to conducting only engagement that fell within the triennial HSP plan. NHTSA confirms that States may always amend their triennial HSP—PP&E or otherwise—to adapt to changing data or other conditions, as provided in 23 CFR 1300.32. Further, NHTSA clarifies that States retain the authority to make management and programmatic decisions without conducting public engagement opportunities for each decision they make and are not required to implement every request from a participating community. Public participation and engagement should inform, not dictate, State highway safety programs.

C. Prior Year Implementation Problems

Several States [13] submitted comments detailing specific problems they experienced during the three years that NHTSA and the States have been implementing IIJA's PP&E requirements.

OR TSO explained that the rapid turnaround time between publication of the 2023 final rule and submission of the FY24 grant application required the State to redirect its PP&E efforts quickly to meet the requirement. OR TSO also stated that updated rules under IIJA added to the administrative burden that the State faced and caused the State not to meet a separate statutory provision requiring that at least 40 percent of Section 402 grant funds be expended by political subdivisions.[14] NHTSA recognizes that IIJA transformed many aspects of the grant program and appreciates the effort that Oregon and all States put into implementing the new IIJA requirements for the first triennial cycle. As the States and NHTSA enter into the second triennial cycle under IIJA, the agency anticipates that the States' efforts in the first triennial cycle will make the second cycle easier. NHTSA will also continue to provide States with guidance and technical assistance as needed or upon request by States.

CO HSO expressed concerns about allowable uses of funds to pay for PP&E activities. Allowable use of funds in the NHTSA highway safety grant program is based on the programmatic scope laid out in Section 402 and the government-wide cost principles set out by the Office of Management and Budget,[15] and is therefore outside the scope of this rulemaking. However, NHTSA issued guidance on June 17, 2025 [16] to provide clarification on the types of funds that States may use for PP&E activities and encourages States to reach out to their Regional Office with any specific use of funds questions.

CTDOT stated that it felt an expectation to have a highway safety office staff member attend every PP&E event, which was unnecessarily burdensome. NHTSA would like to clarify that attendance by a SHSO employee is not required for every PP&E event. A State may enter into agreements with subrecipients for the subrecipient (or even another State agency) to carry out some PP&E efforts on behalf of the State, provided the State provides direction on the implementation of the PP&E (for example, the State could identify the affected communities or specific traffic safety problems where the PP&E should be directed) and the subrecipient conducts engagement with the affected community and conveys feedback from the effort to the State to inform the State's program. In its June 17, 2025 guidance,[17] NHTSA clarified that States may use Section 402 program funds for PP&E efforts. The information makes clear that a State is able to use NHTSA grant funds to pay subrecipients that conduct PP&E efforts for the State's highway safety program.

IV. Discussion

A. Triennial Highway Safety Plan

All commenters supported the agency's proposal to eliminate the PP&E requirements from the triennial HSP. Fifteen commenters [18] expressed strong support for NHTSA's proposal to remove PP&E requirements from the triennial HSP and affirmed that the removal would reduce administrative burden. AZGFD argued that the existing PP&E requirements provide transparency and that their removal could lead to inconsistency in how PP&E is conducted and reported on by various States. They later submitted a second comment to clarify that it supports consolidation of PP&E reporting requirements, but urged NHTSA to continue to ensure public participation and transparency. OR TSO expressed support because it believes the triennial HSP and Annual Report requirements are redundant. The Joint State DOTs noted the proposed removal of PP&E requirements from the triennial HSP should enhance safety by allowing departments to redirect staff time and resources towards implementing effective safety programs, rather than meeting reporting requirements. TxDOT added that while public input is valuable, it is important to have an adaptable approach that allows States to consider public input thoughtfully while ensuring timely coherent program decisions. An anonymous citizen stated that they support NHTSA's proposed streamlining of public participation documentation in the grant program to maintain essential accountability without Federal overreach and stressed the importance of maintaining transparency. NHTSA appreciates the comments and, consistent with the proposal in the NPRM, is removing 23 CFR 1300.11(b)(2)—which laid out the public participation and engagement requirements for the triennial HSP—in its entirety.

B. Annual Report

In addition to removing the PP&E planning requirements from the triennial HSP, fifteen commenters [19] recommended that NHTSA should also remove the PP&E reporting

[12] CN DOT, GHSA, MN DPS OTS, NV OTS, OR TSO, SC OHSJP, TN HSO, TxDOT, and VA HSO.

[13] CTDOT, CO HSO, OR TSO, and SC OHSJP.

[14] *See* 23 U.S.C. 402(b)(1)(C).

[15] 2 CFR part 200, subpart E.

[16] Paying for Public Participation and Engagement Activities with Program Funds (June 17, 2025), *available at https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/files/2025-07/public-participation-engagement-funding-guidance-2025_0.pdf.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] BIA, CO HSO, CT DOT, GHSA, IA GTSB, MeBHS, MN DPS OTS, NC GHSP, NV OTS, SC OHSJP, TN HSO, TxDOT, VA HSO, WTSC, and Joint State DOTs.

[19] CN DOT, CO HSO, FDOT, GHSA, IA GTSB, MeBHS, MN DPS OTS, NV OTS, OR TSO, SC OHSJP, TN HSO, TxDOT, VA HSO, WTSC, and Joint State DOTs.

requirements from the Annual Report at 23 CFR 1300.35(b)(2). These commenters argue that NHTSA can verify State implementation of the PP&E requirement through added Certifications and Assurances [20] that States submit with their Annual Grant Applications. These comments mirror the comment GHSA submitted [21] in response to the Department's April 3, 2025 Request for Information.[22] The Joint DOTs submitted a related comment recommending wholesale elimination of the annual report requirement, or alternatively, limiting PP&E reporting to every other annual report. The CO HSO argued that streamlining PP&E requirements by removing both the triennial HSP and Annual Report requirements would allow each State to adopt a flexible PP&E strategy best suited to its communities and programs. VA HSO explained that streamlining PP&E requirements would ensure States retain flexibility to design, adapt and evaluate lifesaving programs.

CTDOT explained that it believes the annual report narrative is redundant with the certification already in the Appendix A certifications and assurances that States will comply with requirements in Section 402. Seven commenters [23] argue that verification through the certifications and assurances would be similar to other section 402 requirements already covered in the certifications and assurances. Some commenters [24] argued that requiring only a certification and assurance would minimize administrative burden while providing appropriate oversight to ensure States meet the statutory requirements. Commenters argued that eliminating the triennial HSP and Annual Report PP&E requirements and instead relying on an annual certification and assurance would decrease a perceived disproportionate emphasis on PP&E [25] and still require States to conduct meaningful PP&E activities.[26] NHTSA clarifies that, while it implements several threshold grant requirements through certifications and assurances up front, the agency ensures that States have met those assurances through a variety of means, including routine oversight during the grant year and State year-end reporting in the Annual Report.

NHTSA carefully considered the relative benefits and burdens associated with the annual report narrative versus certifications and assurances (supported with routine oversight). NHTSA believes that retaining the annual report narrative is the least burdensome approach for States while still allowing the agency to conduct proper oversight of statutory requirements. Under a certifications and assurances model, NHTSA would need to conduct additional oversight to ensure that a State is meeting the statutory PP&E requirement. This approach would require States to maintain sufficient documentation to demonstrate their PP&E activities, as well as how those activities informed their highway safety program. In NHTSA's experience, documentation of more qualitative statutory requirements creates confusion over what level and type of documentation is acceptable and creates serious challenges for States to cure insufficient documentation during oversight reviews. This concern is compounded if the statutory compliance issue is not discovered for longer periods of time, decreasing the potential solutions available to resolve the issue and increasing the risk that a recovery or payback of grant funds is required. A requirement to provide a high-level narrative summary of PP&E activities in an Annual Report allows States simply to describe *how* they meet the requirement—avoiding confusion over documentary support sufficiency and allowing for an easier cure if the initial narrative is insufficient to demonstrate compliance. Accordingly, NHTSA concludes that a summary statement in the annual report balances the need for streamlining and burden reduction across the program while providing enough insight into the State's efforts that reasonable concerns over compliance are mitigated.

NHTSA appreciates the information provided in the comments and the viewpoints expressed over this requirement. As NHTSA continues to review other requirements of the program as part of streamlining and burden reduction efforts, NHTSA expects that a robust dialogue will continue with the States and stakeholder organizations on how best to improve the program.

As is explained in further detail in the preamble to this final rule, the Annual Report narrative is intended to be only a high-level discussion of PP&E efforts and should impose minimal burden on States.

The Joint DOTs expressed appreciation for NHTSA's statement in the NPRM that the Annual Report narrative is intended to be a high-level discussion and requested that NHTSA reaffirm this in the final rule. Commenter Michael Ravnitzky asked that NHTSA describe the standards the agency will use to determine whether an Annual Report PP&E narrative is adequate, and explain what happens if NHTSA determines the narrative is inadequate. Mr. Ravnitzky recommended that NHTSA require that the narrative describe the outreach methods used, the main affected communities identified, and one concrete example of how engagement changed a project or its design. NHTSA reaffirms that the Annual Report narrative is a high-level discussion. A narrative should discuss, in general terms, engagement activities the State carried out in the year, the communities engaged in those activities, and how the State's PP&E efforts informed projects implemented during the grant year. States need not describe how PP&E efforts informed every individual project. Instead, States can describe in more general terms how the efforts conducted informed the projects it implemented. NHTSA does not set a minimum required number of PP&E events, nor does the agency require a specific outcome from those efforts. To provide States with additional clarity, NHTSA will separately provide examples of successful Annual Report narratives. In recent years, States have submitted successful Annual Report narratives that were as short as two to three paragraphs. Other States opted to provide several pages to detail their activities and report on their PP&E accomplishments. Though PP&E requirements will be removed from the triennial HSP, States may wish to consider developing brief narrative descriptions of PP&E efforts as they are conducted throughout the grant year so the information is available easily at year end for the Annual Report.

C. Other

NC GHSP encouraged NHTSA to ensure that guidance and feedback provided to States are clear and consistent. Michael Ravnitzky similarly recommended that NHTSA issue concise guidance materials and optional templates illustrating acceptable PP&E approaches and documentation for the Annual Report. He suggested providing targeted technical assistance and a limited transition period for States to update internal HSP formats. After

[20] *See* Appendix A to 23 CFR part 1300.

[21] *Available at https://www.regulations.gov/comment/DOT-OST-2025-0026-0776.*

[22] *Ensuring Lawful Regulation; Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs,* 90 FR 14593.

[23] GHSA, MN DPS OTS, NV OTS, SC OHSJP, TxDOT, VA HSO, and WTSC.

[24] GHSA, IA GTSB, MN DPS OTS, SC OHSJP, TxDOT, and VA HSO.

[25] GHSA, MN DPS OTS, SC OHSJP, and TxDOT.

[26] TN HSO.

publication of the 2023 Final Rule, NHTSA provided extensive training and technical assistance, including examples of sufficient Annual Report narratives. NHTSA will continue to provide guidance and webinars as needed and upon request by States. NHTSA will also continue to offer technical assistance to any State that seeks it. As this rule simply removes requirements, rather than adding new ones, NHTSA has determined that a transition period is not necessary.

Michael Ravnitzky submitted several comments aimed at NHTSA's rulemaking process and guidance for the PP&E requirement. Specifically, he recommended that NHTSA amend all regulatory text to remove any components that require prospective PP&E content in the triennial HSP. NHTSA proposed to do so, and this final rule maintains the removal of 23 CFR 1300.11(b)(2) as proposed. Mr. Ravnitzky also requested that NHTSA use a single definition for PP&E in 23 CFR 1300.3 (definitions), 1300.11 (triennial Highway Safety Plan), and 1300.13 (local expenditure). To preserve flexibility for each State to conduct PP&E and solicit feedback from affected communities in a manner that is conducive to data trends and conditions in the State, NHTSA does not create a regulatory definition for public participation and engagement at this time. In the proposal, NHTSA proposed to eliminate the term ''public participation and engagement'' from the definition of triennial Highway Safety Plan in 23 CFR 1300.3 and to rewrite 1300.13(b)(3)(i) to remove the reference to 1300.11(b)(2) to reference PP&E activities more generally. The agency finalizes those proposed revisions in this action.

Michael Ravnitzky also advised NHTSA to create a brief one-page prospective notice that would be required for States with weak annual reports to describe their planned PP&E approach for major program areas. NHTSA declines to do so. As stated in the NPRM, NHTSA's experience implementing the first triennial cycle under IIJA led the agency to determine that the prospective triennial planning information provided limited value to States in implementing PP&E or to NHTSA in conducting oversight.[27] If NHTSA finds that a State has not submitted a sufficient annual report narrative, NHTSA will provide technical assistance to assist the State in meeting the minimum requirements.

[27] 90 FR 45164, 45165 (Sept. 19, 2025).

V. Regulatory Analyses and Notices

A. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review)

NHTSA has considered the impact of this rulemaking action under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866.[28] This rulemaking does not meet the criteria of a ''significant regulatory action'' under E.O. 12866. Therefore, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not reviewed this rule under that E.O.

Submission of a triennial Highway Safety Plan is required for any State to receive a highway safety grant. The triennial HSP is submitted only once every three years, and there are a total of 57 eligible respondents (fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs). NHTSA projects that this rulemaking would save each applicant 64 hours that was used previously to collect, review, and submit the PP&E section of the triennial HSP.

For the costs associated with respondents preparing application materials, NHTSA used the estimated average wage for ''Management Analysts,'' Occupation Code 13–1111. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the average hourly wage for management analysts in State and local government is $34.63.[29] The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that wages for State and local government workers represent 61.5 percent of total compensation costs.[30] Therefore, NHTSA estimates the hourly labor costs to be $56.31 and estimates that hourly labor cost associated with preparing the PP&E section of the triennial HSP to be $3,603.84 per respondent. Historically, all eligible States apply for and receive grants, so the total labor costs saved by all respondents by this action would be $205,418.88, once every three years.

B. Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

This rulemaking is an E.O. 14192 [31] deregulatory action. The rulemaking decreases States' administrative burden by removing requirements to document public participation and engagement in triennial Highway Safety Plan submissions.

NHTSA estimates the cost savings of this rule would be $205,418.88, once every three years. *See* discussion in section V.A., E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, above for more information.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires agencies to evaluate the potential effects of their proposed and final rules on small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Section 605 of the RFA allows agencies to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing an analysis, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–21, 110 Stat. 857) amended the RFA to require Federal agencies to provide a statement of the factual basis for certifying that an action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This final rule makes a limited revision to the uniform procedures implementing State highway safety grant programs, which were determined previously not to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The grant programs impacted by this rule will affect State governments, which are not considered to be small entities as that term is defined by the RFA. Therefore, NHTSA certifies that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities and finds that preparing a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is unnecessary.

D. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

E.O. 13132, ''Federalism,'' requires NHTSA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' 64 FR 43255 (Aug. 10, 1999). ''Policies that have federalism implications'' are defined in the E.O. to include regulations that 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.'' Under E.O. 13132, an agency may not issue a regulation with federalism implications that imposes substantial direct compliance costs not required by statute

[28] Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993).

[29] *See* May 2023 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, Industry: State Government, excluding Schools and Hospitals (OEWS Designation), *available at https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/naics4_999200.htm* (accessed March 2, 2026).

[30] *See* Table 1. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation by ownership, *available at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t01.htm* (accessed Mar. 2, 2026).

[31] Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation, 90 FR 9065 (Feb. 6, 2025).

unless the Federal Government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by State and local governments or the agency consults with the State and local government in the process of developing the regulation. An agency also may not issue a regulation with federalism implications that preempts a State law without consulting with State and local officials.

NHTSA analyzed this rulemaking action in accordance with the principles and criteria set forth in E.O. 13132. The revisions made in this rulemaking will decrease reporting requirements for States submitting triennial Highway Safety Plans as a basis to receive grant funding. Therefore, NHTSA determines that this action would not have federalism implications as defined in the Order that warrant formal consultation with State and local officials or preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

E. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

With respect to the review of the promulgation of a new regulation, section 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988, ''Civil Justice Reform'' (61 FR 4729, Feb. 7, 1996) requires that executive agencies make every reasonable effort to ensure that the regulation: (1) clearly specifies the preemptive effect; (2) clearly specifies the effect on existing Federal law or regulation; (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct, while promoting simplification and burden reduction; (4) clearly specifies the retroactive effect, if any; (5) adequately defines key terms; and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General.

NHTSA has reviewed this rulemaking action and determined that it conforms to the applicable standards in section 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform. The issue of preemption is discussed above in connection with E.O. 13132 (Federalism). NHTSA believes that this final rule specifies clearly the removal of the PP&E requirements from the triennial HSP and the related technical changes to the regulatory text to reflect the change to the triennial HSP. The amendments do not take effect retroactively. NHTSA notes further that there is no requirement that a recipient submit a petition for reconsideration before they may file suit in court.

F. Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the procedures established by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the OMB for each collection of information they conduct, sponsor, or require through regulations. A person is not required to respond to a collection of information by a Federal agency unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. NHTSA sought public comment on revisions to the existing information collection described below in the NPRM that was published on September 19, 2025 and submitted a revision to the existing information collection request (ICR) to OMB for approval. The OMB Control Number for the information collection is 202212–2127–0730.

NHTSA did not receive any comments in response to the ICR but received several comments to the rulemaking docket that pertain to the information collection. Those comments are discussed in full in the preamble to this final rule, above. As explained in the preamble, in this action NHTSA sought to reduce administrative burden consistent with the agency's legal responsibilities. NHTSA finalizes the proposed regulatory amendments that eliminated the PP&E section of the triennial HSP.

NHTSA is submitting a supporting statement to OMB explaining how the final rule's collection of information responds to the comments received from the public. The final rule does not affect the estimates in the NPRM of these requirements.

G. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4) requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits, and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in expenditures by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of more than $100 million annually (adjusted annually for inflation with the base year of 1995). This rulemaking would not result in annual State expenditures exceeding the minimum threshold; instead, this rule likely will decrease administrative costs for States. Further, this rulemaking action updates NHTSA's State highway safety grant program, a voluntary program, and States become eligible in part based on the choice to submit an application.

H. National Environmental Policy Act

The Department has analyzed the environmental impacts of this final rule pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). NHTSA has determined that this rule is categorically excluded pursuant to 23 CFR 771.118(c)(4). Categorical exclusions are categories of actions that the agency has determined normally do not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore do not require either an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). *See* DOT Order 5610.1D § 9. In analyzing the applicability of a categorical exclusion (CE), the agency must also consider whether extraordinary circumstances are present that would warrant the preparation of an EA or EIS. *Id.* § 9(b). The Department's Operating Administrations (OAs) may apply CEs established in another OA's procedures. *Id.* § 9(f). To do so, the Operating Administration ''must evaluate the action for extraordinary circumstances identified in the OA procedures in which the CE is established to determine if a normally excluded action may have a significant impact and coordinate with the originating OA to ensure that the CE is being applied correctly.'' *Id.* This rulemaking, which eliminates reporting requirements related to public participation and engagement from the triennial Highway Safety Plan, is categorically excluded pursuant to 23 CFR 771.118(c)(4), ''Planning and administrative activities not involving or leading directly to construction, such as: Training, technical assistance and research; promulgation of rules, regulations, directives, or program guidance; approval of project concepts; engineering; and operating assistance to transit authorities to continue existing service or increase service to meet routine demand.'' NHTSA has coordinated with the Federal Transit Administration to ensure that this CE is being applied correctly. NHTSA does not anticipate any environmental impacts, and there are no extraordinary circumstances present in connection with this rulemaking.

I. Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribes)

E.O. 13175 (65 FR 67249, Nov. 9, 2000) requires Federal agencies to consult and coordinate with Tribes on a government-to-government basis on policies that have Tribal implications, including regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. NHTSA has assessed the impact of this

rule on Indian tribes and determined that this action would not have Tribal implications that require consultation under E.O. 13175.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. NHTSA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. Because this rule does not meet the criteria in 5 U.S.C. 804(2) for a major rule, it will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

K. Regulation Identifier Number (RIN)

DOT assigns a regulation identifier number (RIN) to each regulatory action listed in the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations. The Regulatory Information Service Center publishes the Unified Agenda twice a year. You may use the RIN contained in the heading at the beginning of this document to find this action in the Unified Agenda.

L. Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, NHTSA encourages commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is optional. Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

List of Subjects in 23 CFR Part 1300

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Drug abuse, Grant programs—transportation, Highway safety, Intergovernmental relations, Motor vehicles—motorcycles, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, under the authority of 23 U.S.C. 401 *et seq.,* the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration amends 23 CFR part 1300 as follows:

PART 1300—UNIFORM PROCEDURES FOR STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANT PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 402; 23 U.S.C. 405; Sec. 1906, Pub. L. 109–59, 119 Stat. 1468, as amended by Sec. 25024, Pub. L. 117–58, 135 Stat. 879; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.95.

Subpart A—General

■ 2. Amend § 1300.3 by revising the definition of ''Triennial Highway Safety Plan'' to read as follows:

§ 1300.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Triennial Highway Safety Plan (triennial HSP) means the document that the State submits once every three fiscal years documenting its highway safety program, including the State's highway safety planning process and problem identification, performance plan, countermeasure strategy for programming funds, and performance report.

Subpart B—Triennial Highway Safety Plan and Annual Grant Application

■ 3. Amend § 1300.11 by:
■ a. Revising paragraph (b)(1)(i); and
■ b. Removing and reserving paragraph (b)(2).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1300.11 Triennial Highway Safety Plan.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) Description of the processes, data sources, and information used by the State in its highway safety planning (*i.e.,* problem identification, performance measures, and countermeasure strategies); and

* * * * *

■ 4. Amend § 1300.13 by revising paragraph (b)(3)(i) to read as follows:

§ 1300.13 Special funding conditions for Section 402 grants.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) * * *

(i) The specific political subdivision is involved in the planning process of the State's highway safety program (for example, as part of the State's public participation and engagement, as part of the State's planning for the annual grant application, or as part of ongoing planning processes), and the State then enters into agreements based on identification of need by the political subdivision and implements the project or activity accordingly. The State must maintain documentation that shows the political subdivision's participation in the planning processes (*e.g.,* meeting minutes, data submissions), and also must obtain written acceptance by the political subdivision of the project or activity being provided on its behalf prior to implementation.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.81 and 1.95 and 49 CFR 501.4 and 501.5.

Jonathan Morrison,

Administrator

[FR Doc. 2026–11770 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Labor-Management Standards

29 CFR Parts 402, 403, and 408

RIN 1245–AA10

Labor Organization Annual Financial Reports

AGENCY: Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (Department) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on June 1, 2026. The Department is correcting an error to the published Form LM–2 Long Form Instructions, specifically, a page missing in the instructions. Additionally, the June 1, 2026, published final rule contained formatting errors in the Form LM–2 Long Form and Form LM–2 forms, and the Department recommends that the public refer to the OLMS website (*www.dol.gov/olms*) for the correctly formatted Forms and Instructions. See: *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/olms/notice-lm-2-longform-rule.*

DATES:

Effective Date: This rule correction is effective on July 1, 2026.

Applicability Date: This rule correction will apply prospectively to labor organizations whose fiscal years begin on or after July 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew C. Hasty, Chief of the Division

of Interpretations and Regulations, Office of Labor-Management Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N–5609, Washington, DC 20210, by telephone at (202) 693–0123 (this is not a toll-free number), 711 (TTY/TDD), or by email at *olms-public@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc 2026–10849 beginning on page 32556 in the **Federal Register** of Monday, June 1, 2026, the following corrections are made:

Appendix 1 [Corrected]

1. On page 32707, in appendix I, in XI. Completing Form LM–2 Long Form, the instruction ''page and the system will add the amounts in Column (E), and enter the sum on the'' is corrected to read:

BILLING CODE 4510–H1–P

page and the system will add the amounts in Column (E), and enter the sum on the "Total Itemized Transactions with this Payee/Payer" line, and it will complete the "Total of All Transactions with this Payee/Payer for This Schedule" line.

An itemization page must be completed for each payee who met the itemization threshold during the reporting period. Only one payee should be reported per page.

To create a new "Union Administration" itemization page for a new payee, click the "Add Administration" button at the top of the page and a new itemization page opens. Follow the instructions above to complete any additional "Union Administration" itemization pages.

By clicking the "Show Payee" drop down arrow at the top of the Schedule 30 page, you can select and view all of the Union Administration Itemization pages you have completed.

As you complete each itemization page, click the "Save & Calculate" button at the top of the page and the total itemized transactions will be added to line 1 of Summary Schedule 30 on the Detailed Summary Page and the total non-itemized transactions will be added to Line 2 of the Summary Schedule.

Enter the total amount of all other transactions relating to this schedule made to other payees during the reporting period on Line 3 of Summary Schedule 30. This is the total from your organization's books of all disbursements relating to this schedule made to payees who did not have a single disbursement of $5,000 or more or disbursements that aggregated $5,000 or more.

The system totals Lines 1 through 3 and enters that amount on Line 4 of Summary Schedule 30 and in Item 57 (Union Administration) of Statement B.

SCHEDULES 31 & 32

SCHEDULE 31 – BENEFITS

NOTE: Do not use the Itemization Pages for Schedule 31. Instead use the separate Schedule 31.

Report the labor organization's indirect disbursements to all entities and individuals during the reporting period associated with indirect benefits for members and their beneficiaries as well as aggregate benefits for officers and employees. Benefit disbursements to be reported in Schedule 31 include, for example, aggregate disbursements for life insurance, health insurance, and pensions. Do not include disbursements for benefits made by the labor organization on behalf of each officer or employee, which should be reported in Column (F) of Schedule 13 or 14. Additionally, do not include salary bonuses, severance payments, or payments for accrued vacation, which should be reported in Column (D) of Schedule 13 or 14.

Indirect benefit disbursements are those made from the labor organization's funds to a separate and independent entity, such as a trust or insurance company, which in turn and under certain conditions will pay benefits to the covered individuals. An example of an indirect benefit disbursement is the premium on group life insurance.

If additional lines are required, click the "Add Benefits" button at the top of the schedule. The system will add lines to the schedule in increments of ten.

Enter in Column (A) the type of benefit, such as pension, welfare, etc.

Enter in Column (B) to whom payment was made; for example, trust, insurance company, etc. Individual union members and their beneficiaries are not required to be listed by name.

Enter in Column (C) the amount disbursed for each type of benefit.

Click the "Save & Calculate" button at the top of the schedule and the system will enter the total for Column (C) on the "Total of all lines above" line and in Item 58 (Benefits) of Statement B.

SCHEDULE 32 — FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS

Report any individual receipt of $5,000 or more from or to a foreign entity or individual, or total receipts or disbursements from or to any single foreign entity or individual that aggregate to $5,000 or more during the reporting period. A "foreign entity or individual" is any entity organized under the laws of a foreign country or any individual whose primary residence is outside the United States.
Transactions reported in Schedule 32 will also appear in Statement B and the associated schedules (Schedules 3 through 6 and 16 through 30). Schedule 32 is an informational schedule that consolidates foreign transactions reported in

Signed in Washington, DC.

Elisabeth Messenger,

Director, OLMS.

[FR Doc. 2026–11799 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–H1–C

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 510

Publication of the List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization for the North Korea Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: List of medical devices excluded from North Korea Sanctions Regulations general license.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing a list of medical devices that may not be exported or reexported to North Korea pursuant to the general license authorizing the exportation or reexportation to North Korea of certain agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, and replacement parts and components. The exportation or re-exportation of these excluded medical devices to North Korea requires specific authorization from OFAC.

DATES: This list is effective June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/*contact-ofac.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC is available on OFAC's website (*https://ofac.treasury.gov*).

Background

On February 16, 2024, OFAC adopted a final rule (89 FR 12233) amending the North Korea Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 510 (the ''Regulations''), to, among other things, add a new general license at § 510.521 authorizing the exportation or reexportation to North Korea of certain agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, and replacement parts and components that are not subject to the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730 through 774. Section 510.521(b)(3) defines a medical device to mean an item that (i) falls within the definition of ''device'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321), and (ii) is not on the List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization (the ''List''), as maintained on OFAC's website (*https://ofac.treasury.gov*) on the North Korea Sanctions page. OFAC is now publishing the List in the **Federal Register** and on its website.

The text of the List is provided below.

List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization (June 11, 2026)

The list below comprises the List of Medical Devices Requiring Specific Authorization as identified in 31 CFR 510.521(b)(3)(ii).

General Medical Supplies and Equipment

- Oxygen Generators
- Pumps with flow rates of more than 1 liter/minute
- Diagnostic Medical Imaging Equipment:
  - Gamma imaging equipment
  - Tactile Imaging equipment
  - Thermography equipment

Laboratory

- Freeze-drying (lypophilizers) and spray-drying equipment
- Fermenters, bioreactors, and chemostats
- Crossflow (tangential) filtration systems and disposable filter cartridges
- Biocontainment chambers and hoods, including isolators, biological safety cabinets, and laminar flow hoods
- Aerosol inhalation equipment, including full-body, head-only, nose-only, and mask exposure systems
- Decontamination showers
- Laboratory glassware made from borosilicate glass, including reaction vessels, storage tanks, heat exchangers, and distillation and absorption columns
- Autoclaves larger than 20 liters
- Clinical laboratory water baths larger than 10 liters
- Laboratory hot plates exceeding 1 square foot of heating surface
- Freezers capable of reaching temperatures of −80 degrees Celsius
- Laboratory shakers and incubator shakers
- Carbon dioxide incubators
- Circular dichroism spectrometers
- Spectrometers and spectrophotometers not designed for clinical use
- Fluorometers
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometers
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) machines
- Differential Scanning Calorimeters
- Chromatography Equipment
- Fluorescence Microscopes
- Confocal Microscopes
- Cascade Impactors
- Dynamic Light Scattering Equipment
- Quasielectric Light Scattering Equipment
- Full face mask respirators, including Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPR)
- Decontamination systems using the following chemicals:
  - Vaporized hydrogen peroxide
  - Vaporized paraformaldehyde
  - Vaporized ethylene oxide
  - Isopropanol (99% purity)
- High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filtration Systems and HEPA filters
- Fourier Transformation Infrared (FTIR) Systems
- Balancing machines
- Motion simulators
- Rate tables
- Fluorescence-activated cell sorters (FACS)

Bradley T. Smith,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2026–11761 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0334]

Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Captain of the Port Charleston

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations for Low Country Splash event on June 13, 2026, to provide for the safety of life on the navigable waterway during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Captain of the Port, Charleston identifies the regulated area for this event in Charleston and Mt. Pleasant, SC. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 will be enforced for the Low Country Splash regulated area listed in item 4 in Table 1 to § 100.704 from 7:30 a.m. to 10 a.m., on June 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Petty Officer Second Class Shelby G. Perry, Sector Charleston Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 843–740–3184, email at *Shelby.G.Perry@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 for the Low Country Splash regulated area from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on June 13, 2026. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this swim event. Our regulation for marine events within the Captain of the Port Charleston, § 100.704, specifies the location of the regulated area for the Low Country Splash event which encompasses portions of the Wando and Cooper River. During the enforcement periods, as reflected in § 100.704(c), if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated area via Local Notice to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Bulletins, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

S.A. Lansing,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Charleston.

[FR Doc. 2026–11723 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0619]

Special Local Regulation; CFK Swim Around Key West, Key West, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulation for the College of the Florida Keys Swim Around Key West on June 13, 2026, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for recurring marine events within the Southeast Coast Guard District identifies the regulated area for this event. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

DATES: The regulation in 33 CFR 100.701 will be enforced for the College of the Florida Keys Swim Around Key West regulated area listed in paragraph (B), item no. 2 in table 1 to § 100.701 from 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on June 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Chief Marine Science Technician Mathew Mason, Sector Key West Waterways Management Office, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 305–292–8823, email *Mathew.R.Mason@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulation in 33 CFR 100.701 for the College of the Florida Keys Swim Around Key West regulated area listed in paragraph (B), item no. 2 in table 1 to § 100.701, from 6:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. on June 13, 2026.

This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Southeast Coast Guard District, § 100.701, table 1, paragraph (B), item no. 2, specifies the location of the regulated area for the College of the Florida Keys Swim Around Key West. During the enforcement periods, as reflected in § 100.701(c), if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners, marine information broadcasts, and on-scene designated representatives.

Joshua M. Empen,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Key West.

[FR Doc. 2026–11726 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0676]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Ohio River, Henderson, KY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary special local regulation (SLR) for all navigable waters of the Ohio River at mile markers 803–805. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters near Henderson, KY during the Independence Day Celebration 2026 event on July 3, 2026. This regulation prohibits persons and vessels from entering the regulated area unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Ohio Valley or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 3, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MST2 Shane Cuthrell, Sector Ohio Valley Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 502–779–5334 or email *SECOHV-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
SLR Special Local Regulation
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Authority

An organization notified the Coast Guard that from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 3, 2026 they will sponsor a fireworks show on the Ohio River. The Coast Guard received a request under 33 CFR 100.15 from the Henderson Chamber of Commerce. The firework show will include one tug and barge from which the fireworks will be launched.

The Captain of the Port Ohio Valley (COTP) is issuing this Special Local Regulation (SLR) under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041. The COTP has determined that potential hazards associated with this event include launching of explosive projectiles, falling debris, and the presence of a

stationary barge and tug in the center of the navigable channel. The purpose of this rulemaking is to protect event participants, non-participants, and transiting vessels before, during, and after the scheduled event.

Because of these potential hazards, the Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The Coast Guard must establish this SLR by July 3, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

For the same reasons, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary SLR from 9 p.m. until 10 p.m. on July 3, 2026. The special local regulation will cover all navigable waters of the Ohio River from Mile Markers 803–805. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the regulated area without obtaining permission from the COTP or their designated representative.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The regulatory flexibility analysis provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to rules that are not subject to notice and comment. Because the Coast Guard has, for good cause, waived the notice and comment requirement that would otherwise apply to this rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act's flexibility analysis provisions do not apply here.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in that Order.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of $100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

This rule is a special local regulation. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

■ 2. Add § 100.T899–0676 to read as follows:

§ 100.T899–0676 Special Local Regulation; Ohio River, Henderson, KY.

(a) *Location.* This special local regulation applies to the following regulated area: All waters of the Ohio River from mile markers 803–805.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Ohio Valley (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulated area. *Participant* means all persons and vessels registered with the event sponsor as a participant in the fireworks display.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participants are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or their designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at (800) 253–7465. Those in the regulated area must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) Enforcement period. This section will be enforced from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 3, 2026.

Randy L. Preston,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Ohio Valley.

[FR Doc. 2026–11789 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0684]

Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Eastern Great Lakes Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce multiple safety zones located in federal regulations for recurring marine events taking place in July 2026 to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during these events. Our regulation for marine events within the Captain of the Port Eastern Great Lakes zone identifies the regulated areas for these events. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated areas must comply with directions from the Captain of the Port Eastern Great Lakes or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations listed in Table 1 to 33 CFR 165.939 will be enforced for the following regulated areas, at the indicated dates and times:

- *Event (G)(7):* Lorain Independence Day—from 9:15 p.m. through 10:45 p.m. on July 4, 2026.
- *Event (G)(8):* Conneaut Red, White, and Boom Over Lake Erie—from 9:15 p.m. through 11:00 p.m. on July 4, 2026.
- *Event (G)(9):* Fairport Harbor Mardi Gras—from 9:30 p.m. through 11:00 p.m. on July 5, 2026.
- *Event (G)(10):* Sheffield Lake Community Days—from 9:30 p.m. through 10:50 p.m. on July 24, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Petty Officer Andrew Nevenner at Marine Safety Unit Cleveland's Waterways Management Division; telephone 216–937–0111, email *D09-SMB-MSUCLEVELAND-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce The Coast Guard will enforce multiple safety zones for annual events in the Captain of the Port Eastern Great Lakes Zone listed in Table 1 to 33 CFR 165.939, for events occurring in the month of July as listed in the **DATES** section above. Pursuant to 33 CFR 165.23, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within these safety zones during an enforcement period is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Eastern Great Lakes or his designated representative. Those seeking permission to enter the safety zone may request permission from the COTP Eastern Great Lakes via channel 16, VHF–FM. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone shall obey the directions of COTP Eastern Great Lakes or his designated representative. While within a safety zone, all vessels shall operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. If the COTP Eastern Great Lakes determines that the safety zone need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, he may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners to grant general permission to enter the respective safety zone.

M.J. Walter,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Eastern Great Lakes.

[FR Doc. 2026–11747 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0634]

Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone for the Put-In-Bay 4th of July Fireworks in Put-In-Bay, OH, from 9:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026, to protect the safety of life and property on the navigable waters immediately prior to, during, and immediately after this event. During the enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the safety zone without permission of the COTP Detroit or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.941 will be enforced for the location identified in item (2) of Table 2, from 9:30 p.m. through 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email call or email MST1 Cera Turner, MSU Toledo, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard, (419) 418–6050, *D09-SMB-MSUToledo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone listed in item (2) of Table 2 to 33 CFR 165.941 for the Put-In-Bay 4th of July Fireworks event in Put-In-Bay, OH, from 9:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on certain navigable waters of Lake Erie in the vicinity of Put-In-Bay. Our regulation for recurring marine events within the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone in § 165.941 specifies the location of the regulated area, in item (2) to Table 2. During the enforcement period, if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area, you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Richard P. Armstrong,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2026–11721 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0696]

Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone for the City of Toledo 4th of July Fireworks in Toledo, OH, from 9:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026, to protect the safety of life and property on the navigable waters immediately prior to, during, and immediately after this event. During the enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the safety zone without permission of the COTP Detroit or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.941 will be enforced for the location identified in item (12) of table 2, from 9:30 p.m. through 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026. There will be an inclement weather date of July 5, 2026 from 9:30 p.m. through 11 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email call or email MST1 Cera Turner,

MSU Toledo, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard, (419) 418–6050, *D09-SMB-MSUToledo-WWM@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone listed in item (12) of table 2 to 33 CFR 165.941 for the City of Toledo 4th of July Fireworks event in Toledo, OH, from 9:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 4, 2026, and as necessary due to inclement weather from 9:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 5, 2026. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on certain navigable waters of the Maumee River. Our regulation for recurring marine events within the Captain of the Port Detroit Zone in § 165.941 specifies the location of the regulated area, in item (12) to table 2. During the enforcement period, if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area, you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Richard P. Armstrong,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2026–11724 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0683]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Maumee River, Perrysburg, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of the Maumee River within a 375-yard radius of Rapids Road in Perrysburg, OH. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards during a fireworks event. This rulemaking prohibits entry of vessels or persons into this safety zone during enforcement periods unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. on July 3, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for USCG–2026–0683.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MST1 Cera Turner, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Toledo; (419) 418–6050, *D09-SMB-MSUToledo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that fireworks will be launched from Rapids Road near the Maumee River in Perrysburg, OH. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Detroit has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks are a safety concern for anyone within a 375-yard radius of the fireworks display. Therefore, the COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone.

Because of these potential hazards, the Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard was notified of this event on May 20, 2026, but we must establish this safety zone by July 3, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

For the same reason, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone on July 3, 2026. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters of the Maumee River within a 375-yard radius of a fireworks site on Rapids Road in Perrysburg, OH. Vessels and persons will not be allowed to enter the zone during this time, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The regulatory flexibility analysis provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to rules that are not subject to notice and comment. Because the Coast Guard has, for good cause, waived the notice and comment requirement that would otherwise apply to this rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act's flexibility analysis provisions do not apply here.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in that Order.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of $100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State,

local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

This rule is a safety zone. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0683 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0683 Safety Zone; Maumee River, Perrysburg, OH.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Maumee River within a 375-yard radius of Rapids Road at 41°33′21.5028″ N, 83°38′56.1336″ W in Perrysburg, OH.

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

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

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative on VHF–FM channel 16. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. on July 3, 2026.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Richard P. Armstrong,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2026–11720 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0691]

Safety Zone; Annual Fireworks Display Within the Sector Columbia River Captain of the Port Zone

AGENCY: United States Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of Enforcement (NOE) of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce safety zone regulations at various locations in the Sector Columbia River Captain of the Port Zone from June 27, 2026, to July 25, 2026, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during fireworks displays. Our regulation for the fireworks displays within the Coast Guard Northwest District designates safety zones and identifies approximate dates for these events. Specific dates and times are identified in this notice. These regulations prohibit persons and vessels from being in the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Columbia River or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.1315 will be enforced for the safety zones identified in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for the dates and times specified.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Commander Jesse Wallace, Waterways Management Division, Sector Columbia River, Coast Guard; 503–572–3524, email *SCRWWM@USCG.MIL.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce safety zones listed in 33 CFR 165.1315 for the following events, during the designated enforcement periods, and within a 450-yard radius of the launch site at the listed locations. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during these events. Table 1 to paragraph (a) of 33 CFR 165.1315 was amended by 91 FR 31666, which goes into effect on June 29, 2026. The only event included in this NOE that will occur prior to June 29, 2026 is the Umatilla Landing Days, which was not amended.

Our regulation for fireworks displays within the Coast Guard Northwest District designates the safety zones and identifies the approximate dates for these events. The specific dates and times are specified below. These safety zones are subject to enforcement at least one hour prior to the start and one hour after the conclusion of the events.

TABLE—DATES AND DURATIONS OF ENFORCEMENT FOR 33 CFR 165.1315 SAFETY ZONES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS WITHIN THE SECTOR COLUMBIA RIVER CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONE IN 2026

Event name (typically)	Event location	Date of event	Latitude	Longitude
Umatilla Landing Days	Umatilla, OR	June 27, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°55′37″ N	119°19′47″ W
Ko-Kwel Casino Resort Independence Day Celebration.	North Bend, OR	July 3, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	43°23′42″ N	124°12′55″ W
Waldport 4th of July	Waldport, OR	July 3, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	44°25′31″ N	124°04′44″ W
Ilwaco Fireworks at the Port	Ilwaco, WA	July 3, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	46°18′17″ N	124°02′00″ W
Astoria-Warrenton 4th of July Fireworks	Astoria, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	46°11′34″ N	123°49′28″ W
Bandon 4th of July	Bandon, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	43°07′29″ N	124°25′05″ W
Brookings July 4th Fireworks	Brookings, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	42°02′39″ N	124°16′14″ W

TABLE—DATES AND DURATIONS OF ENFORCEMENT FOR 33 CFR 165.1315 SAFETY ZONES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS WITHIN THE SECTOR COLUMBIA RIVER CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONE IN 2026—Continued

Event name (typically)	Event location	Date of event	Latitude	Longitude
Cascade Locks 4th of July Fireworks	Cascade Locks, OR.	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°40′15″ N	121°53′43″ W
Clatskanie Heritage Days Fireworks	Clatskanie, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	46°6′17″ N	123°12′02″ W
Fireworks Over the Bay	Coos Bay, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	43°22′06″ N	124°12′24″ W
Florence Independence Day Celebration	Florence, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	43°58′09″ N	124°05′50″ W
Fort Dalles Fourth of July	The Dalles, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°36′18″ N	121°10′23″ W
Hood River 4th of July	Hood River, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°42′58″ N	121°30′32″ W
July 4th Party at the Port of Gold Beach	Gold Beach, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	42°25′30″ N	124°25′03″ W
Kennewick River of Fire Fireworks	Kennewick, WA	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 12:00 a.m	46°13′37″ N	119°08′47″ W
Newport 4th of July	Newport, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	44°37′31″ N	124°02′5″ W
Oaks Park Association 4th of July	Portland, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°28′22″ N	122°39′59″ W
Port Orford 4th of July Jubilee	Port Orford, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	42°44′31″ N	124°29′30″ W
St. Helens 4th of July Fireworks	St. Helens, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°51′54″ N	122°47′26″ W
Waterfront Blues Festival Fireworks	Portland, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°30′42″ N	122°40′14″ W
Waverly Country Club 4th of July Fireworks.	Milwaukie, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°27′03″ N	122°39′18″ W
Yachats 4th of July	Yachats, OR	July 4, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	44°18′38″ N	124°06′27″ W
Rainier Days in the Park	Rainier, OR	July 11, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	46°05′46″ N	122°56′18″ W
Toledo Summer Festival	Toledo, OR	July 11, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	44°37′08″ N	123°56′24″ W
Garibaldi Days Fireworks	Garibaldi, OR	July 25, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°33′13″ N	123°54′56″ W
Irrigon Watermelon Festival Fireworks	Irrigon, OR	July 25, 2026 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m	45°54′4″ N	119°29′15″ W

All coordinates are listed in reference Datum NAD 1983.

During the enforcement periods, as reflected in § 165.1315, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering or remaining in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Columbia River or a designated representative. In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide notification of these enforcement periods via the Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: June 4, 2026.

Anthony R. Migliorini,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Columbia River.

[FR Doc. 2026–11722 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0401]

RIN 1625–AA11

Regulated Navigation Area; Piscataqua River, Newington, NH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary regulated navigation area (RNA) on the Piscataqua River near the General Sullivan Bridge in Newington, NH, due to bridge demolition. The RNA imposes a ''Slow-No Wake'' speed restriction, limits vessel transiting through the bridge to a beam of less than 160 feet, and other restrictions. Full enforcement periods of the regulated area, prohibiting all vessel entry, will be implemented only during hazardous demolition operations involving multiple cranes lifts of structural steel over the navigational channel. This rule is necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from construction-related hazards.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from June 11, 2026, through March 31, 2027. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from June 10, 2026, until June 11, 2026. Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before September 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2026–0401 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. To view available documents, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for USCG–2026–0401.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MST1 Kyle Willis, Sector Northern New England Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 571–608–5659, or email *Kyle.D.Willis@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
RNA Regulated Navigation Area
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Authority

On January 12, 2026, New Hampshire Department of Transportation notified the Coast Guard they are nearing completion of temporary trestles needed for the demolition of the General Sullivan Bridge, Piscataqua River, Newington, NH. This phase of the demolition includes removing deck and superstructure of spans. Due to the presence of crane barges and other construction equipment located in the navigational channel vessels transiting through the bridge will be limited to a beam of less than 160 feet from approximately June 2026 to December 2026. Based on the hazardous conditions created by this demolition project, the Northeast Coast Guard District Commander has determined that establishment of a temporary RNA through rulemaking is warranted to ensure the safety of life, property, and the environment within the regulated area.

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The

Commander of the Northeast Coast Guard District has determined that potential hazards associated with this bridge demolition will continue to exist through March 31, 2027, creating a safety concern for anyone transiting the Piscataqua River in the vicinity of the General Sullivan Bridge demolition project. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the regulated area while bridge replacement operations are taking place.

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Demolition of the General Sullivan Bridge is currently underway, creating a hazardous condition. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the RNA to protect the safety of both the construction crew and the waterway users operating in the vicinity of the bridge demolition. An interruption of the project to accommodate a full notice and comment period would also delay necessary operations, result in increased costs, and postponement to the completion date of the demolition project. We did not receive sufficient notice to solicit comments prior to the establishment of this RNA.

Because of the hazards associated with the bridge construction and replacement, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable and contrary to public interest because immediate action is needed to respond to the hazardous conditions created by the demolition of the bridge that is about to commence.

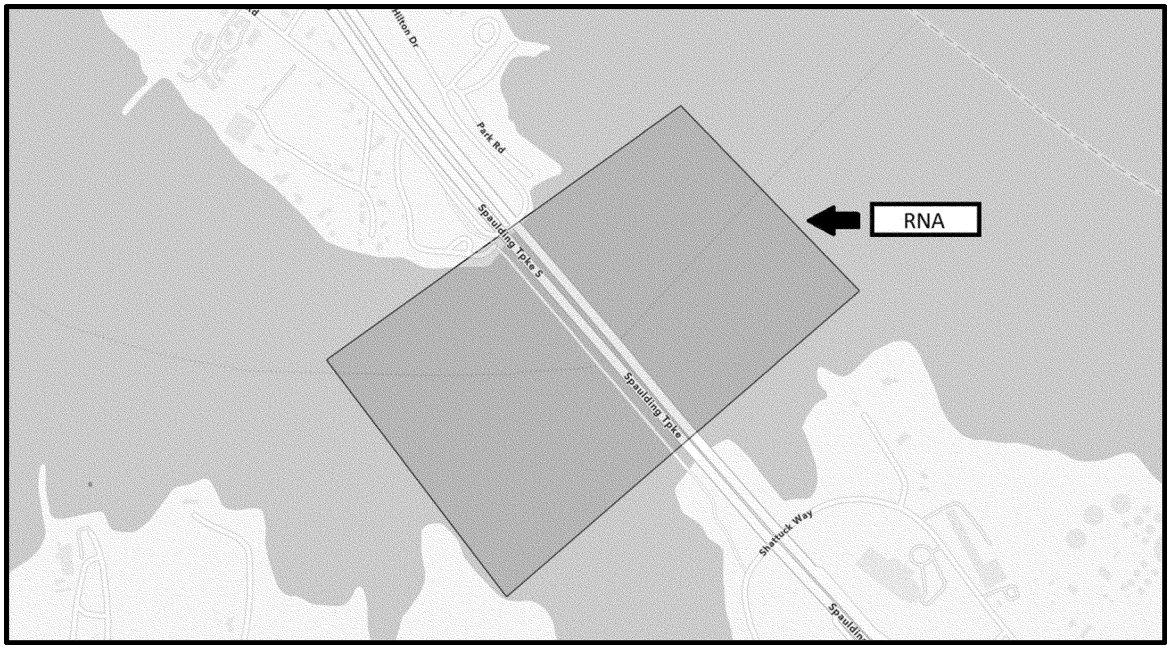
Although this regulation is published as a temporary interim rule without prior notice, public comment is nevertheless desirable to ensure that the regulation is both workable and reasonable. Accordingly, persons wishing to comment may do so by submitting written comments as set out under **ADDRESSES** section in this preamble. Commenters should include their names and addresses, identify the docket number for the regulation, and give reasons for their comments. If the Coast Guard determines that changes to the temporary interim rule are necessary, we will publish a temporary final rule or other appropriate document.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes an RNA from 12:01 a.m. on June 10, 2026, until 11:59 p.m. on March 31, 2027.

The Coast Guard is creating a RNA as shown in figure 1, to include all navigable waters of the Piscataqua River in the vicinity of the General Sullivan Bridge, Newington, NH, surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following approximated positions, beginning at 43°07′17.04″ N, 070°49′27.99″ W; thence to 43°07′04.67″ N, 070°49′51.61″ W; thence to 43°06′53.12″ N, 070°49′39.59″ W; thence to 43°07′08.01″ N, 070°49′16.03″ W; and thence to the point of origin, expressed in Degrees (°) Minutes (′) Seconds (″) (DMS) based on North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83).

(Figure 1 Chartlet Showing the Boundaries of the RNA.)



The RNA will establish the following operating restrictions on vessels:

(i) Entry and movement within the RNA is subject to a ''Slow-No Wake'' speed limit. All vessels may not produce a wake and may not attain speeds greater than five (5) knots unless a higher minimum speed is necessary to maintain bare steerageway.

(ii) No vessel with a beam greater than 160 feet may transit this area.

(iii) Any vessel transiting through the RNA must make a direct passage. No vessel may stop, fish, moor, anchor, or loiter within the RNA at any time.

(iv) Vessels may not pass (overtake) another vessel within the RNA.

(v) The operator of any vessel transiting in the RNA must comply with all lawful directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's on-scene representative.

(vi) When a full enforcement period of the regulated area is activated, only vessel authorized by COTP may enter or remain within the regulated area.

The ''Slow-No Wake'' speed limit, vessel beam restriction of less than 160 feet, and other restrictions—except for

the limited full enforcement period prohibiting vessels from entering the regulated area—will be enforced throughout the entire effective period.

Full enforcement periods of the regulated area, which entail prohibiting all vessel entry within the regulated area, will be implemented only during hazardous construction operations involving crane pulls above the navigable channel for demolition activities at the General Sullivan Bridge. These intermittent full closures are anticipated to occur between August 1, 2026, and September 1, 2026. These dates are tentative and subject to change due to weather, construction or supply chain delays, or other unforeseen circumstances. The COTP will provide email updates to all stakeholders as the project progresses and as the full closure dates and times are finalized based on demolition progress.

This regulated area and duration are intended to ensure the safety of personnel, vessels, and these navigable waters during the bridge demolition.

The dates and times of the full enforcement periods, during which all vessel transits through the regulated area will be prohibited, will be published in the Local Notice to Mariners, posted on the Coast Guard Navigation Center Maritime Safety Information Products page at *https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/msi,* and issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via marine channel 16 (VHF–FM) as soon as practicable in response to an emergency or hazardous condition.

This rule will remain in effect through March 31, 2027, which should accommodate the possibility of project delays due to unforeseen circumstances. If the project is completed before March 31, 2027, enforcement of the regulated navigation area will be suspended, and notice will be provided via the Local Notice to Mariners.

The navigational channel width in vicinity of the bridge will be reduced to 160 ft from June 10, 2026, to December 1, 2026. Markings will be placed to mark the new width of the channel in accordance with Private Aids to Navigation requirements in 33 CFR part 66. These dates are tentative and subject to change due to weather, construction or supply chain delays, or other unforeseen circumstances.

The Coast Guard Northeast District Local Notice to Mariners can be found at: *https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/maritime-safety-information.*

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The regulatory flexibility analysis provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to rules that are not subject to notice and comment. Because the Coast Guard has, for good cause, waived the notice and comment requirement that would otherwise apply to this rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act's flexibility analysis provisions do not apply here.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in that Order.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of $100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

This rule is a regulated navigation area. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination will be available in the docket.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments at *https://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2026–0401 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in the docket. To view available documents, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. We will post public comments in our online docket. Additional information is on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page.

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to *https://www.regulations.gov* will

include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions to the docket in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 165.T01–0401 to read as follows:

§ 165.T01–0401 Regulated Navigation Area; Piscataqua River, Newington, NH.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a Regulated Navigation Area (RNA): all navigable waters of the Piscataqua River, in the vicinity of the General Sullivan Bridge, Newington, NH, surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following approximated positions, beginning at 43°07′17.04″ N, 070°49′27.99″ W; thence to 43°07′04.67″ N, 070°49′51.61″ W; thence to 43°06′53.12″ N, 070°49′39.59″ W; thence to 43°07′08.01″ N, 070°49′16.03″ W; and thence to the point of origin, expressed in Degrees (°) Minutes (′) Seconds (″) (DMS) based on North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83).

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply to this section.

(1) *Designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Northeast Coast Guard District Commander in the enforcement of the regulated area.

(2) *Local officer* means any officer, agent, or employee of a unit of local government authorized by law or by a local government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

(c) *Regulations.* In addition to the general RNA regulations in § 165.13, the following regulations apply to the RNA described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) Nothing in this section relieves any vessel, owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel, from the consequences of any neglect to comply with this part or any other applicable law or regulation (*i.e.,* the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) or 33 CFR part 84) or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

(2) Entry and movement within the RNA is subject to a ''Slow-No Wake'' speed limit. All vessels may not produce a wake and may not attain speeds greater than five (5) knots unless a higher minimum speed is necessary to maintain bare steerageway.

(3) No vessel with a beam greater than 160 feet may transit this area.

(4) Any vessel transiting through the RNA must make a direct passage. No vessel may stop, fish, moor, anchor, or loiter within the RNA at any time.

(5) Vessels may not pass (overtake) another vessel within the RNA.

(6) The operator of any vessel transiting in the RNA must comply with all lawful directions given to them by the Captain of the Port (COTP) or the COTP's on-scene representative.

(7) When a full enforcement period of the regulated area is activated, only vessel authorized by COTP may enter or remain within the RNA.

(d) *Enforcement.* The following enforcement periods and requirements apply to this RNA.

(1) This section will be enforced from 12:01 a.m. on June 10, 2026, to 11:59 p.m. on March 31, 2027.

(2) The ''Slow-No Wake'' speed limit, and other restrictions—except for the limited full enforcement period prohibiting vessels from entering the regulated area—will be enforced throughout the entire enforcement period.

(3) Full enforcement periods of the regulated area, prohibiting all vessel entry, will be enforced only during hazardous demolition operations obstructing the navigable channel. The Coast Guard will issue information on full enforcement periods through Local Notice to Mariners, the Coast Guard Navigation Center Maritime Safety Information Products page at *https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/msi,* and Broadcast Notice to Mariners via marine channel 16 (VHF–FM) as soon as practicable.

(4) Persons or vessels seeking to deviate from the restrictions described in section (c) of this section or to enter the regulated area during a full enforcement period must request authorization from the COTP or the COTP's on-scene designated representative on VHF–16 or via phone at (718) 354–4353.

Michael E. Platt,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Northeast District.

[FR Doc. 2026–11725 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

33 CFR Part 334

[COE–2022–0009]

Danger Zone; Waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay in the Vicinity of the Naval Support Activity Annapolis

AGENCY: United States Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is amending its regulations to establish three danger zones in the waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay in the vicinity of the Naval Support Activity Annapolis. The danger zone in Carr Creek is necessary to enable safe operation of the United States Naval Academy firing range and to reflect the routine and periodic usage of the firing range for training Sailors, Midshipmen, and law enforcement personnel. The two danger zones in Whitehall Bay are necessary to enable the safe operation of the United States Naval Academy firing range and to reflect irregular and infrequent usage of the range for training Sailors, Midshipmen, and law enforcement personnel. The firing range faces Carr Creek and, during times of operation, may present a danger to vessels located in the proposed danger zones.

DATES: Effective 30 days after date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: CECW–CO (Linda Speerstra) Operations and Regulatory Division, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20314–1000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Linda Speerstra, Headquarters, Operations and Regulatory Division, Washington, DC at *Linda.Speerstra@usace.army.mil* or 202–945–2101, or Ms. April E. Sparkman, Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Regulatory Branch, at 410–962–0148.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In response to a request by the Naval

Support Activity Annapolis (NSAA), and pursuant to its authorities in Section 7 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1) and Chapter XIX of the Army Appropriations Act of 1919 (40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3), the Corps is amending its regulations in 33 CFR part 334 to establish three danger zones in the waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay, Annapolis, Maryland. The danger zones are necessary to enable the safe operation of the United States Naval Academy firing range.

The proposed rule was published in the December 5, 2022 (88 FR 74348) edition of the **Federal Register**. The *regulations.gov* docket number was COE–2022–0009. Concurrently, a local public notice for the proposed danger zone was sent out from the Baltimore District. Comments received during the initial 30-day public notice focused on the physical location and siting of the firing range, the general need for the danger zones and enforcement mechanisms if established, effects of the danger zones on public access to Greenbury Point, and consideration of alternatives such as relocating the firing range. Several commenters requested an extension of the comment period for the proposed rule. Recognizing the considerable interest in the proposed action, the Baltimore District re-opened the public notice comment period from 19 January 2023 until 5 March 2023 to coincide with the re-opened comment period for the proposed rule in the January 19, 2023, edition of the **Federal Register** (88 FR 3372), Docket Number COE–2022–0009. Approximately 142 comments were received. Those comments are summarized below, with the Corps' response to those comments.

Many commenters questioned the location of the existing danger zones and the firing range's conformity with range regulations.

At the time of creation in 1963, the partially baffled 50-year rifle range was sited properly with existing regulations and this request is an effort to conform with DOD range design criteria that was not published at the time of design and creation of the outdoor range. Unified Facilities Criteria 4–179–02, require surface danger zones for non-fully baffled ranges like the one at NSAA. These requirements are outlined at relevant sections of UFC 4–179–02. Further, there are no regulations currently in place giving the Navy the legal authority to prohibit individuals from entering, or removing individuals from waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay during range operations. The establishment of these danger zones would give Navy the legal authority to ensure public safety during periods when the range is active. The Corps also recognizes that the NSAA safety team is taking steps to modernize the safety precautions at the range, such as the design of a fully baffled 50-yard firing range on NSA Annapolis. On September 29, 2023, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Washington awarded a contract to Raymond Pond Full-Service Solutions, Conyers, Georgia, to design the fully baffled range. If the design is eventually funded, this regulation would serve as a temporary measure to ensure public safety and to comply with existing regulation until the range is fully baffled.

Several commenters questioned the need for the danger zones and wanted clarification on what enforcement mechanisms would be in place once the danger zones are established. Many commenters stated that United States Coast Guard (USCG) firing range announcements only occur on certain channels and many mariners to do not receive the local notice to mariners.

Concerning the need for the danger zones, this request comes in response to a safety deficiency that was identified by NSAA's Safety Department in 2019 due to a lack of established surface danger zones around a non-fully baffled firing range and continued issues with members of the public disregarding current safety precautions. The Corps has determined that the safety deficiency identified around a non-fully baffled firing range and concerns regarding public safety are sufficient justification for the establishment of the danger zones. NSAA is making a good faith effort to come into compliance with the Unified Facilities Criteria 4–179–02, Small Arm Ranges, which notes that surface danger zones are required for non-fully baffled ranges. Further, the enforcement measures and procedures for the proposed danger zones are the same process that NSAA currently uses and no changes in enforcement will occur as a result of this regulation. NSAA will advertise the firing schedule for each danger zone in the weekly Fifth CG District's Local Notice to Mariners. In addition, the NSAA will post the danger zones closure schedule on its official Navy website and Facebook page. If the danger zones are established, they will be charted on NOAA Nautical Charts to ensure that the public is aware of their location in Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay.

Many commenters questioned the effects of the danger zone on public access to Greenbury Point and voiced concerns about additional closures to Greenbury Point because of this proposed regulation. A few commenters stated that this proposal is an attempt to find a work around for a new golf course that is proposed and vocally opposed by local citizens.

The Corps is not evaluating any restrictions in place on Greenbury Point, or any other area that is not waters of the U.S. area, as our regulatory authority is limited to the proposed establishment of danger zones in Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay, per DA regulations 33 CFR 334.4. The proposed Danger Zones will allow the Commanding Officer at NSAA to continue to safeguard personnel, both military and civilian, and will be a benefit to public safety.

Several commenters were concerned about Danger Zones 2 and 3 in the proposed regulation, with few commenters opposed to the restrictions in Carr Creek. The comments in reference to Danger Zones 2 and 3 expressed concerns related to recreational and commercial boating access and safety concerns in a narrower navigation channel during times when Danger Zones 2 and 3 are active.

The proposed regulation will allow NSAA to legally engage with watercraft, which they have been doing without formal authority/regulation for the last 50 years. This regulation will have minimal effect, if any effect, on navigation through Whitehall Bay and access to Carr Creek. The proposed regulation will limit the closure of Danger Zones 2 and 3 to no more than 10 times per calendar year. When the range is not operational, persons, vessels, and other craft can enter, transit, drift, moor and anchor in the designated danger zones without permission of NSAA.

Many commenters questioned the environmental impacts from the firing range, specifically, the range's compliance with environmental and EPA standards, lead contamination from discharged munitions, and impacts to water quality that may affect drinking water.

The Corps regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The inadvertent firing of errant ammunition into the water does not meet the definition of fill, *i.e.,* it is expected that the very limited amount of errant ammunition inadvertently fired into the water would not change the bottom elevation of Carr Creek or Whitehall Bay, or any aquatic resources located on Greenbury Point. The discharge of ammunition is regulated by the DOD's Munitions Response Program, and investigations would occur if the range closed. EPA also has regulations to protect health

and human safety when discharging hazardous ammunitions; however, that is not an authority that has been delegated to USACE. Furthermore, NSAA has indicated that the risk of projectiles leaving the range is extremely small given the impact berm and use of small arms ammunitions; therefore, it is unlikely that the range has resulted in a major quantity of ammunition entering into the waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay or onto Greenbury Point.

A few commenters questioned if the NSAA had evaluated alternative range sites rather than implementing the danger zones. Other commenters questioned if NSAA could use an indoor or local firing range, recommended that the NSAA fully baffle the firing range, and asked if NSAA could create a downrange perm to prevent bullets from exiting the range.

Alternatives to implementation of the danger zones and other outdoor range safety precautions are continuously evaluated by NSAA. Relocation of the range is not feasible, as proximity to the brigade of midshipmen is of paramount importance to ensure they receive mandatory firearms training in a timely and efficient manner. Alternate range locations are not readily available in the local area. Personnel from several federal and state agencies, such as the Secret Service, FBI, Reserve Units, and Maryland State Police, regularly utilize NSAA's outdoor ranges for training and qualification purposes due to the lack of other options in the local area. Further, NSAA continues to request funds for a fully baffled shooting range. Since relocation is not feasible, indoor and digital ranges are not readily available, and funds are not yet available to construct a fully baffled range, the Corps has determined that the establishment of danger zones in the waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay are reasonable and necessary to ensure public safety and to ensure that NSAA is in compliance with DOD outdoor range design, such as the Unified Facilities Criteria 4–179–02, Small Arms Ranges, which states danger zones are required for non-fully baffled ranges as a risk mitigation measure.

Many commenters stated that the restrictions in Danger Zones 2 and 3 would affect crabbers and commercial fishermen. Other commenters stated that the closures would create a financial hardship for watermen, stated that the range will need to coordinate with local watermen to avoid significant economic impact, and questioned if firing could be limited to times when crabbing is closed.

NSAA has a responsibility to provide safe public access while balancing the operational use of the outdoor range. Per the regulation, closure of Danger Zones 2 and 3 is limited to no more than 10 times per calendar year and NSAA is responsible for furnishing in advance the firing schedule to the Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District, for publication in a local notice to mariners. The regulation cannot contain a detailed description of the times, dates and extent of restriction as various factors sometimes preclude the establishment of firing schedules, including weather and environmental factors, shifting military operational schedules, and ongoing maintenance on the impact berm at the range. It is therefore unreasonable to restrict range operations to only the period of December through March. The proposed approximate frequency of closures in Whitehall Bay and the comprehensive notification of danger zone activation schedules will minimize any major economic impact if crabbers and commercial fisherman are aware of restrictions in these danger zones ahead of time. When the range is not operational, persons, vessels, and other craft can enter, transit, drift, moor and anchor in the designated danger zones without permission of NSAA. Further, Department of the Army (DA) regulations state the USACE should ensure that the danger zones should not unreasonably interfere or restrict the food fishing industry. Danger Zones 2 and 3 are to be operational no more than 10 times per calendar year, which means that the waterway will be open for unfettered access and fishing approximately 97% of the year. Given the frequency of closures in Danger Zones 2 and 3 (restricted to no more than 10 times per calendar year), the local notice to mariners, and other areas of Whitehall Bay that will be available for fishing and crabbing even when the range is operational, the Corps has determined that the proposed danger zones will not unreasonably interfere or restrict the food fishing industry.

A few commenters stated that there were deficiencies in the Corps PN and that it did not include sufficient information to give a clear understanding of the proposed action. Other commenters stated that the public notice comment period should be extended, and that the applicant's request does not comply with 33 CFR 334.4 establishment and amendment procedures.

According to 33 CFR 334.4, the Corps PN must include sufficient information to give a clear understanding of the proposed actions and should include the following: applicable statutory authority, a reasonable comment period, applicant name, name and telephone number of the Corps employee whom additional information concerning the proposal may be obtained, project description and purpose, and a map of sufficient detail to show the boundaries of the areas and its relationship to the surrounding area.

On 5 December 2022, the Baltimore District issued an initial 30-day PN. In addition, as part of proposed rulemaking, HQ USACE posted the proposed regulation concurrently in the **Federal Register** for public comment, Docket Number COE–2022–0009, with a comment period ending 4 January 2023. The Corps recognizes that there was a typo in our PN, which stated that the PN comment period ended on 4 January 2022, however, this did not interfere with the public's ability to submit comments. In response to public comments received and recognizing the considerable interest in the proposed action, the Baltimore District re-opened the PN comment period from 19 January 2023 until 5 March 2023 to coincide with the re-opened comment period for the proposed rule in the **Federal Register**. The Corps reviewed the initial PN and extended PN and has determined that the information in the PN gives a clear understanding of the proposed actions and all other requirements listed above were included in both PN's. The PN clearly describes the purpose and need to enable safe operation of the United States Naval Academy firing range and to reflect the routine and periodic usage of the firing range for training Sailors, Midshipmen, and law enforcement personnel. The map included in the PN clearly shows the boundaries of the proposed danger zones and the language in the proposed regulation further clarifies the waterbodies where Danger Zones 1, 2, and 3 will occur.

The Corps is not evaluating closures at the US Naval property at Greenbury Point as that is an independent decision by the installation. Therefore, it is not part of the danger zone action being reviewed by the Corps and not required to be labeled on the map. Further, the Corps PN was distributed in accordance with 33 CFR 325.3 (d)(1), which states that PNs should be sent to the applicant, to appropriate city and county officials, adjoining property owners, tribal representatives, concerned federal agencies, conservation organizations, River Basin Commissions, and United States Senators and Representatives. In addition to the Corps PN mailing list, which contains over 460 interested parties, to include several River Basin Commissions, federal agencies, city and

county officials, tribal representatives, and conservation organizations, the PN was also distributed to Congressman John Sarbanes, Senator Benjamin Cardin, and Senator Chris Van Hollen, the Annapolis Mayor, nearby commercial marinas, homeowner associations, and several Anne Arundel County officials. In addition, the proposal was coordinated directly with the USFWS, Maryland DNR, NMFS, Maryland Department of the Environment, Maryland Historical Trust, the Delaware Tribe, and EPA. Any comments received from these agencies are summarized in Section B. In an effort to reach more than just adjoining property owners, the Corps sent PN postcards describing the proposal and where to find more information to over 300 waterfront property owners on Mill Creek, portions of the Severn River and portions of Whitehall Bay. The waterfront property owners were those that the Corps determined would be most affected by this proposal.

A few commenters questioned NSAA's plan to hold public meetings, stated concerns about the installation's encroachment into public waters, and requested that the Corps review specific inspection reports that have been publicly denied by NSAA. Other commenters wanted to know how much NSAA would spend on patrol boats and expressed concern about the effects of firing range noise within the community and on downtown businesses.

Throughout the comment period, NSAA responded to the public's comments and concerns in an attempt to clarify misconceptions and answer questions regarding the proposed regulation. NSAA emphasized that the surface danger zones in Whitehall Bay, which were the majority of the concern, would only be in effect one to four times a year and has provided that information to all parties who have contacted NSAA to discuss the proposed regulation.

The establishment of danger zones in the waters of Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay are reasonable and necessary to ensure public safety and to ensure that NSAA is in compliance with DOD outdoor range design, such as the Unified Facilities Criteria 4–179–02, Small Arms Ranges, which states danger zones are required for non-fully baffled ranges as a risk mitigation measure. NSAA is responsible for furnishing the firing schedule in advance to the Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District, for publication in a local notice to mariners. The Corps is not evaluating any restrictions and effects outside of 33 CFR 334, as our Regulatory authority is limited to the proposed establishment of danger zones in Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay, per DA regulations located in 33 CFR 334.4. The Corps has determined that this regulation will have minimal effect on noise as the use of the range facility has not changed and this request is an effort to conform with DOD range design criteria. The proposed danger zones will allow the Commanding Officer at NSAA to continue to safeguard personnel, both military and civilian and will be a benefit to public safety.

After receipt of the June 24, 2022 proposal, the Corps made a preliminary determination that the proposed rule does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, and that an environmental assessment would be prepared for the final rule. The regulations governing the National Environmental Policy Act do not require draft environmental assessments to be available for public comment. Federal agencies are only required to solicit public comments during the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Given the administrative nature of the proposed rule and the substance of the comments received, we have determined that an environmental assessment is the appropriate mechanism for complying with National Environmental Policy Act requirements. Public input on the proposed action was solicited using **Federal Register** noticing and local public noticing. Public comments received in response to the notices were documented and fully considered during final agency decision making.

Procedural Requirements

a. Review Under Executive Order 12866. This rule is issued with respect to a military function of the Department of Defense and the provision of the Executive Order 12866 do not apply.

b. Regulatory Flexibility Act, as Amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* This rule has been reviewed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354), which requires the preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis for any regulation that will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (*i.e.,* small businesses and small governments). The Corps determined that the establishment of the new danger zones will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. For an analysis of potential economic impacts of this rule, please see the regulatory analysis in the environmental assessment.

c. Review under the National Environmental Policy Act. An environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared. We have concluded that the establishment of three danger zones in the vicinity of the Naval Support Activity Annapolis will not have a significant impact to the quality of the human environment and, therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required. The final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact may be reviewed at the Baltimore District Office.

d. Unfunded Mandates Act. This rule does not impose an enforceable duty among the private sector and, therefore, is not a federal private sector mandate and is not subject to the requirements of Section 202 or 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Pub. L. 104–4, 109 Stat. 48, 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*). We have also found, under Section 203 of the Act, that small governments will not be significantly or uniquely affected by this rule.

e. Congressional Review Act. The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The Corps will submit a report containing the final rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. The rule will take effect 30 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 334

Danger zones, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Restricted areas, Waterways.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the United States Army Corps of Engineers amends 33 CFR part 334 as set forth below:

PART 334—DANGER ZONE AND RESTRICTED AREA REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 334 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 Stat. 266 (33 U.S.C. 1) and 40 Stat. 892 (33 U.S.C. 3).

■ 2. Add § 334.205 to read as follows:

§ 334.205 Carr Creek and Whitehall Bay, in vicinity of Naval Support Activity Annapolis, United States Naval Academy firing range danger zones.

(a) *The danger zones*—(1) *Danger Zone 1.* Designated by waters of Carr

Creek located north of the line drawn southeasterly from latitude 38°59′3″, longitude 76°27′35″ to latitude 38°58′53″ longitude 76°27′15″ across the mouth of Carr Creek, located near Annapolis, MD.

(2) *Danger Zone 2.* Designated by the rectangular area enclosed by a line beginning at latitude 38°58′53″, longitude 76°26′57″, thence to latitude 38°58′37″, longitude 76°26′10″, thence to latitude 38°58′16″, longitude 76°26′28″, thence to latitude 38°58′45″, longitude 76°27′4″, thence along the shoreline to the point of beginning.

(3) *Danger Zone 3.* Designated by the rectangular area enclosed by a line beginning at latitude 38°58′28″, longitude 76°26′17″, thence to latitude 38°58′14″, longitude 76°25′53″, thence to latitude 38°58′0″, longitude 76°26′9″, thence to latitude 38°58′16″, longitude 76°26′28″, thence to the point of beginning.

(4) *Coordinates.* All coordinates reference 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83). All danger zones have been charted on NOAA nautical charts.

(b) *The regulations.* (1) All persons, boats, vessels, or other craft are prohibited from entering, transiting, or remaining within the danger zones described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section during range operations.

(2) Before and during range operations, range spotters will be on duty to watch for vessels nearing the danger zone(s), and warning lights will be activated on the shoreline. If necessary, the enforcing agency will coordinate with local patrol craft to alert persons or boats of the active danger zone. Prior to and following firing exercises, the Coast Guard Sector Maryland-NCR Command Center must be notified on VHF channel 16 or at 410–576–2525 to deconflict any active search and rescue cases.

(3) In addition to the above precautions, closure of the danger zone will be indicated by the weekly Fifth Coast Guard District's Local Notice to Mariners. The enforcing agency must submit a Local Notice to Mariners article to Sector Maryland-NCR Waterways Management Division at least one week prior to firing exercises. Sector Maryland's Waterways Division may be reached at *MDNCRWaterways@uscg.mil.* The enforcing agency will also post the danger zone closure schedule on its official Navy website, *https://ndw.cnic.navy.mil/Installations/NSA-Annapolis/,* and Facebook page, *https://www.facebook.com/NSAAnnapolis/.*

(4) Consistent with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the enforcing agency is authorized to prohibit access into the danger zone by anyone, and all willful violations of the enforcing agency's prohibitions are punishable under 33 U.S.C. 3.

(5) Closures of Danger Zones 2 and 3 will be limited to 10 times per calendar year.

(c) *The enforcing agency.* The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, or the Commanding Officer of Naval Support Activity Annapolis, and such agencies as they may designate.

Stephen L. Hill,

Chief, Operations and Regulatory Division, Directorate of Civil Works.

[FR Doc. 2026–11786 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 64

RIN 2900–AS76

Grants for the Rural Veterans Coordination Pilot; Rescission

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is rescinding its regulations that govern the Rural Veterans Coordination Pilot (RVCP) grant program because the statutory authority for this program has expired. Removing these provisions will ensure that VA's regulations accurately reflect current law and programs, eliminate potential confusion regarding the availability of the RVCP grant program, and promote regulatory clarity and transparency. This is a deregulatory action in furtherance of Executive Order 14219, which requires that Federal regulations reflect the best reading of underlying statutory authority.

DATES: This rule is effective July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Kaboli, Executive Director, Office of Rural Health, (319) 338–0581 X 63–3863.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 5, 2010, the President signed into law the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010 (2010 Act), Public Law (Pub. L.) 111–163. Section 506 of the 2010 Act, codified as a note to section 523 of title 38, United States Code (U.S.C.), required VA establish a two-year pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using community-based organizations and local and State government entities to assist veterans who are transitioning from military service to civilian life in rural or underserved communities and their families. Section 506(d) of the 2010 Act authorized that the pilot program be carried out through the award of grants to community-based organizations and local and State government entities. VA implemented section 506 as the Grants for the Rural Veterans Coordination Pilot (RVCP) program in regulations in part 64 of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). 78 FR 12617 (February 25, 2013). Such regulations became effective on March 27, 2013.

Under 38 CFR 64.4(c), the two-year grant program period was determined to begin on the date that the RVCP grants were awarded. VA subsequently awarded the RVCP grants. On September 29, 2016, section 108 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2016, Public Law 114–228, amended section 506(g)(1) of the 2010 Act to extend the deadline for the report on the pilot program to September 30, 2017. Since that time, the authority for the RVCP program has not been extended or renewed.

The RVCP grant program was authorized as a temporary pilot initiative to assist veterans transitioning from military service to civilian life in rural or underserved communities and their families by coordinating outreach and services through community organizations. With the expiration of statutory authority and completion of all grant activities, VA no longer has the legal authority to administer or implement this program. Accordingly, 38 CFR part 64 no longer has any legal effect, and removing and reserving part 64 is necessary to ensure that VA's regulations remain current and accurate.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs finds that there is good cause under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to publish this rule without prior opportunity for public comment and with an immediate effective date. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), general notice and opportunity for public comment are not required with respect to a rulemaking when an ''agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.''

This rule rescinds regulations for a program that is no longer authorized. VA has no discretion in whether to continue to implement this program or

its regulations. These regulations in 38 CFR part 64 are now obsolete. Thus, the Secretary finds it is unnecessary to delay the issuance of this final rule for purposes of soliciting prior public comment.

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

VA examined the impact of this rulemaking as required by Executive Orders 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993) and 13563 (Jan. 18, 2011), which direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563. This final rule is a deregulatory action under Executive Order 14192.

Economic Impact: VA does not anticipate any costs or transfers to be associated with this rule. This action is deregulatory under Executive Order 14192 because it removes an obsolete grant program from the Code of Federal Regulations whose statutory authority has fully expired and whose operations ended years ago. Eliminating 38 CFR part 64 reduces unnecessary regulatory text, improves clarity about which VA programs remain active, and prevents confusion among stakeholders who might mistakenly believe the RVCP grant program is still authorized. Because the program has no current grantees, obligations, funding, or administrative activity, rescinding the regulation imposes no costs and produces modest qualitative benefits by streamlining VA's regulatory code. In line with Executive Order 14192's directive to modernize and update agency rules, this action cleans up outdated provisions and enhances transparency by ensuring VA's regulations accurately reflect current law and agency practice.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as they are defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612). This certification is based on the fact that the grant program is no longer in effect or authorized by law. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis requirements of 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604 do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates

This final rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule rescinds the program requirements at 38 CFR 64.10 and 64.16 constituting collections of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), and no new or revised collections of information are associated with this rule.

Assistance Listing

The Assistance Listing number and title for the program affected by this document is 64.038, Grants for the Rural Veterans Coordination Pilot.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 64

Administrative practice and procedure, Claims, Disability benefits, Government contracts, Grant programs—health, Grant programs—veterans, Health care, Health records, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Veterans.

Signing Authority

Douglas A. Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on June 5, 2026, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Gabriela DeCuir,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

PART 64—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of 38 U.S.C. 501 and 523 note, the Department of Veterans Affairs removes and reserves 38 CFR part 64.

[FR Doc. 2026–11752 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2025–1311; FRL–13029–02–R1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Ozone Ambient Air Quality Standard and Adhesive and Sealants Regulation Revisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Connecticut. This revision revises the Connecticut ambient air quality standard (AAQS) for ozone to be consistent with EPA's national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone and clarifies the volatile organic compound (VOC) calculation methods of adhesive and sealant products. The intended effect of this action is to approve these regulations into the Connecticut SIP. This action is being taken in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R01–OAR–2025–1311. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Berman, Energy and Resilience Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code 5–MI), Boston, MA 02109–3912, telephone (617) 918–1856, email *Berman.Laura@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever

''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA.

Table of Contents

I. Background and Purpose
II. Response to Comments
III. Final Action
IV. Incorporation by Reference
V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose

On November 20, 2025 (90 FR 52288), EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Connecticut proposing approval of SIP revisions. The formal SIP revision was submitted by Connecticut on April 30, 2025, and consisted of revisions to Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) sections 22a–174–24 and 22a–174–44. The revisions include adding the 0.070 parts per million ozone standard in RCSA 22a–174–24 and clarifying the volatile organic compound calculation methods available for adhesive and sealant products in RCSA 22a–174–44. The evaluation and rationale for EPA's proposed action are explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here.

II. Response to Comments

The EPA received one comment during the comment period, which is available in the docket of this rulemaking action. The commenter claimed that the EPA did not adhere to the following statutory requirements based on the five arguments below:

Comment 1: The final [sic] action incorporates by reference Connecticut regulations. Those State rules in turn typically reference test methods and technical standards used to determine VOC content and compliance for adhesives and sealants . . . and may reference model rule provisions. When an EPA rule incorporates material by reference (IBR), EPA must comply with 1 CFR 51.5: identify the specific material being incorporated, ensure it is reasonably available to interested persons, and place copies in the docket and at EPA/NARA for inspection . . . Absent this, the public did not have a fair opportunity to review the full content of the rule as approved, which is a procedural deficiency under the APA and IBR regulations.

Response: The proposed action identified the Connecticut regulations in the text of the proposed rulemaking and attached the application regulations in the docket. EPA also included copies of the referenced OTC model rule and related CARB RACT determination in the docket of the proposed rule.

Comment 2: The adhesives and sealants regulation applies broadly to numerous small entities in Connecticut which adds Federal enforceability and citizen-suit exposure, alters compliance assurance and can shift product markets toward compliant formulations with higher unit costs or different performance characteristics. Although the Regulatory Flexibility Act focuses on direct effects, EPA should at minimum provide a tailored certification with data or analysis addressing the incremental impacts and enforcement consequences of Federal approval, not just a boilerplate statement.

Response: The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) is inapplicable to this rulebecause the EPA has certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The regulatory analysis provisions of the RFA are only triggered by a threshold determination by the Agency that this rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Because the Agency has certified this rule will not have a significant economic impact, section 603 and 604 of the RFA do not apply to this action. 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

Comment 3: EPA should clarify its basis for concluding that the action could not plausibly lead to expenditures State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year when federally approving a rule that applies across numerous sectors statewide, and becomes enforceable by EPA and citizens.

Response: With regard to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), the EPA has complied by making its own determination that this rule will not result in expenditures of $100M+, and therefore the Agency does not need to complete a statement under 2 U.S.C. 1532.

Comment 4: EPA does not provide an assessment of whether State and Federal recordkeeping and reporting obligations constitute a collection of information; EPA should obtain OMB approval to clarify why the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) does not apply.

Response: The EPA has complied with the PRA by certifying in the rule that the PRA does not apply because the action does not involve an information collection burden as defined by the PRA.

Comment 5: EPA states the proposed rulemaking is classified as not significant, though the adhesives and sealants program intersects with model rules and evolving compliance methods which may raise policy issues.

Response: The Agency has complied with E.O. 12866 by determining that this rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined in E.O. 12866.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving Connecticut's revisions to RCSA 22a–174–24 and 22a–174–44 into the Connecticut SIP.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Connecticut RCSA 22a–174–24 to update the definition of the ozone standard, and 22a–174–44 to clarify certain volatile organic compound calculation methods, described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through *https://www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region 1 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the State implementation plan, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rule of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.[1]

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not subject to an Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) regulatory action because this action is

[1] 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

not significant under Executive Order 12866;

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a State program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 10, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 27, 2026.

Mark Sanborn,

Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

For the reasons stated in the preamble the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart H—Connecticut

■ 2. In § 52.370(c), amend the table by revising entries ''22a–174–24'' and ''22a–174–44'' to read as follows:

§ 52.370 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED CONNECTICUT REGULATIONS AND STATUTES

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
*	*	*	* *	* *
22a–174–24	Connecticut primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.	4/2/2025	6/11/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Addition of subdivision (3) to subsection (i) Connecticut primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone.
*	*	*	* *	* *
22a–174–44	Adhesives and sealants.	4/2/2025	6/11/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Amendment of subdivision (2) of subsection (e) Compliance procedures and test methods.
*	*	*	* *	* *

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[FR Doc. 2026–11728 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R02–OAR–2025–0256, FRL–12788–02–R2]

Air Plan Approval; New York; New York Metropolitan Area Second Ten-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of New York for the purpose of fulfilling the requirement for a limited maintenance plan (LMP) for the 2006 fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ten counties which comprise the New York portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (NY-NJ-CT) 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

maintenance area. This LMP was submitted on October 15, 2024 by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The plan addresses the second ten-year maintenance period for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, known as $PM_{2.5}$.

This action is being taken in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R02–OAR–2025–0256. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) (formerly referred to as Confidential Business Information (CBI)) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blythe Reder; Air Programs Branch; Environmental Protection Agency; 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007–1866; telephone number: (212) 637–3678; email address: *reder.blythe@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. What is the background for this action?
II. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?
III. What action is the EPA taking?
IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this action?

Hereafter, the New York Metropolitan Area (NYMA) refers to the New York portion of the NY-NJ-CT maintenance area, which is comprised of the following counties: Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester. EPA promulgated the designations for the NYMA as a $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area for the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on January 5, 2005 (70 FR 944) which was then supplemented on April 14, 2005 (70 FR 19844) due to measured violations of the standards.

On June 27, 2013, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) submitted a request to EPA to redesignate the nonattainment area to attainment for both the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Concurrently, NYSDEC submitted a maintenance plan for the area as a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision to ensure continued attainment. NYSDEC provided supplemental submissions to EPA on September 18, 2013, and February 27, 2014, to clarify portions of the redesignation request, maintenance plan, and emissions information. EPA redesignated the NYMA to attainment for the 1997 and 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on April 18, 2014 (79 FR 21857) and approved the associated maintenance plan into the SIP. The purpose of NYSDEC's October 15, 2024, LMP submission is to fulfill the second ten-year planning requirement of CAA section 175A(b), thus ensuring $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS attainment through the end of the second maintenance period for $PM_{2.5}$.

In its LMP submission, NYSDEC has requested approval for both the 2006 24-hour standard and the 1997 annual standard. However, the EPA is addressing only the 2006 24-hour NAAQS, in accordance with the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule (81 FR 58010, August 24, 2016), because a second ten-year maintenance plan is not required for the now-revoked 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard.

On February 12, 2026 (91 FR 6561), the EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking to approve a SIP revision submitted by the State of New York on October 15, 2024 for the purpose of fulfilling the second ten-year planning requirement of CAA section 175A(b), thus ensuring $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS attainment through the end of the second maintenance period for $PM_{2.5}$. New York's October 15, 2024, SIP submittal consisted of $PM_{2.5}$ emissions data for the New York portion of the NY-NJ-CT 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS maintenance area.

Within EPA's proposed action, $PM_{2.5}$ historic design values for each monitoring site within the NYMA were analyzed for 2012–2024. The EPA found that the NYMA meets the critical design value (CDV) demonstration for an LMP. Additionally, EPA reviewed transportation conformity, attainment inventory, and the air quality monitoring network. The EPA found that NYSDEC's submittal satisfies the transportation conformity regulation in 40 CFR 93.109(e) and contains the necessary emissions inventory. NYSDEC also continues to operate a $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network sited and maintained in accordance with Federal siting and design criteria in 40 CFR part 58, and in consultation with EPA Region 2. Finally, NYSDEC continues to adhere to the contingency plan it submitted with its first maintenance plan, which includes the required contingency provisions to ensure that New York State will promptly correct any violation of the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the area (79 FR 8133, February 11, 2014).

All these steps were taken to ensure that this LMP satisfies the CAA section 175A requirements for the second ten-year maintenance period. The specific details of New York's SIP submittals and the rationale for the EPA's approval action are explained in the EPA's proposed rulemaking and are not restated in this final action. For this detailed information, the reader is referred to the EPA's February 12, 2026, proposed rulemaking (91 FR 6561).

II. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?

The EPA provided a 30-day review and comment period for the February 12, 2026 proposed rule (91 FR 6561). The comment period ended on March 16, 2026. We received no comments on the EPA's action. Therefore, no changes have been made to the proposed action.

III. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is approving the New York Metropolitan Area Second Ten-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standard, dated February 12, 2026 (91 FR 6561), for the purposes of satisfying the second ten-year planning requirement of CAA section 175A(b), thus ensuring $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS attainment through the end of the second 10-year period for $PM_{2.5}$.

EPA's review of the air quality data for the maintenance area indicates that the State continues to show attainment well below the level of the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and that NYSDEC's LMP meets all the LMP qualifying criteria set forth in the ''Guidance on Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Nonattainment Areas and $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Areas.'' [1] EPA's approval of this LMP will satisfy the CAA section 175A requirements for the second 10-year period for the New York Metropolitan maintenance area. EPA also finds the LMP to be adequate as it pertains to transportation conformity requirements.

[1] *See* the EPA guidance, titled, ''Guidance on the Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ Nonattainment Areas and $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Areas.'' A copy of this guidance can be found in the docket for this rule.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations (42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a)). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not an Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a State program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 10, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. *See* CAA section 307(b)(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Michael Martucci,

Regional Administrator, Region 2.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart HH–New York

■ 2. Amend § 52.1670, in the table in paragraph (e), by adding the entry ''New York Metropolitan Area Ten-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standard'' at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1670 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED NEW YORK NONREGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Action/SIP element	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	New York submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
New York Metropolitan Area Ten-Year Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standard.	New York portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (NY-NJ-CT) 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS maintenance area.	10/15/2024	6/11/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	• Full Approval.

■ 3. Section 52.1678 is amended by adding paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 52.1678 Control strategy and regulations: Particulate matter.

* * * * *

(k) Approval—The maintenance plan submitted on October 15, 2024 for the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the New York portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT, $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area has been approved.

[FR Doc. 2026–11732 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2026–1257; FRL–13247–02–R9]

Finding of Failure To Attain the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standards; California; San Joaquin Valley; Error Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In response to a court decision, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is correcting our July 22, 2020 final action erroneously granting a Clean Air Act (CAA) section 188(e) attainment date extension for the 2006 24-hour fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards'') in the San Joaquin Valley from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2024, and is now denying California's extension request. The EPA is also finalizing our determination that the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2019 unextended attainment date. This determination is based on monitored air quality data from 2017 through 2019. As a result of this final determination, the State of California will be required to submit a revision to the California state implementation plan (SIP) that, among other elements, provides for expeditious attainment of the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and for a five percent annual reduction in emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ or a $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursor pollutant.

DATES: This rule is effective July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–1257. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Graham, Geographic Strategies and Modeling Section (AIR–2–2), EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone number: (415) 972–3877; email address: *graham.ashleyr@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

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I. Background and Summary of the Proposed Action

Under section 109 of the CAA, the EPA has established NAAQS for certain pervasive air pollutants (referred to as ''criteria pollutants'') and conducts periodic reviews of the NAAQS to determine whether they should be revised or whether new NAAQS should be established. In 2006, the EPA strengthened the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by lowering the level from 65 to 35 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$).[1] The 24-hour standards are based on a three-year average of 98th percentile 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations. The EPA established these standards after considering substantial evidence from numerous health studies demonstrating that serious health effects are associated with exposures to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations above these levels.

The EPA initially designated the San Joaquin Valley [2] as a nonattainment area for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS effective December 14, 2009,[3] and subsequently reclassified the area as a ''Serious'' nonattainment area for these NAAQS on January 20, 2016.[4] On July 22, 2020, the EPA approved the State's attainment plan for meeting the Serious area attainment planning requirements for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS (referred to herein as the ''SJV $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'') and approved the State's request for an extension of the attainment date from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2024, under section 188(e) of the Act.

On April 2, 2026, the EPA proposed two actions related to the San Joaquin Valley and the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[5] First, the EPA proposed to correct our July 22, 2020, final rule granting a CAA section 188(e) attainment date extension for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2024, and to instead deny the extension request. The EPA proposed this action in response to a decision from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Medical Advocates for Healthy Air et al. vs. EPA* (''*Medical Advocates*''),[6] which established that the EPA was mistaken in its approval of the aggregate commitment in the SJV $PM_{2.5}$ Plan. Because the Agency had relied on its approval of the aggregate commitment in its decision to also grant the attainment date extension,[7] the EPA reasoned that it was in error to grant the extension. Thus, pursuant to CAA section 110(k)(6), the EPA proposed to revise its granting of the extension and to instead deny the extension. The EPA explained that if finalized, the action would have the effect of reestablishing the December 31, 2019 attainment date for the San Joaquin Valley for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

Second, based on our proposal to reestablish the December 31, 2019 attainment date, and in accordance with CAA section 179(c)(1), the EPA proposed to determine that the San Joaquin Valley Serious nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2019 applicable attainment date. This proposed determination was based on quality-assured and certified data from 2017 through 2019.

The April 2, 2026 proposed rulemaking described the CAA requirements that would apply if the EPA were to finalize the finding of failure to attain.[8] Our proposal explained that CAA section 189(d) establishes that a state will submit the required SIP revision within 12 months after the applicable attainment date; however, because the submission deadline for a revised plan pursuant to CAA section 189(d) has already passed, it is impossible for the State to submit a revision by that date. Consistent with the EPA's past practice when application of the PM-specific requirements of subpart 4 would be impractical, we proposed to apply the applicable deadline found in CAA subpart 1, section 179(d)(1) and require that California submit a SIP revision that complies with CAA sections 179(d) and 189(d) within one year of the EPA's final determination that the San Joaquin Valley area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[9]

[1] 71 FR 61144 (October 17, 2006); 40 CFR 50.13.

[2] The San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area covers San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County, Merced County, Madera County, Fresno County, Tulare County, Kings County, and the valley portion of Kern County. For the precise boundaries of the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, see 40 CFR 81.305.

[3] 74 FR 58688 (November 13, 2009).

[4] 81 FR 2993 (January 20, 2016).

[5] 91 FR 16614 (April 2, 2026).

[6] *Medical Advocates for Healthy Air et al.* vs. *EPA,* 20–72780 (9th Cir. 2022).

[7] 91 FR 16614, 16616, and 16617 (April 2, 2026).

[8] Id. at 16619–16620.

[9] CAA section 179(d)(1) states ''[w]ithin 1 year after the Administrator publishes the notice under subsection (c)(2) of this section (relating to notice of failure to attain), each State . . . shall submit a

Continued

Finally, the April 2, 2026 proposed rulemaking explained that a final determination by the EPA of failure to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley by the Serious area attainment date would trigger the requirement for the State to implement contingency measures in accordance with 40 CFR 51.1014.[10]

See our April 2, 2026 proposed rulemaking for additional background and detailed explanation of the rationale for our proposed actions.[11]

II. Public Comments and Responses

The public comment period for the proposed rulemaking opened on April 2, 2026, the date of its publication in the **Federal Register**, and closed on May 4, 2026.[12] During this period, the EPA received 1 comment submission from a coalition of 12 environmental and community organizations (collectively referred to herein as ''Commenters'').[13] The comment submission is included in the docket for this action. A summary of the comment submission and our response thereto follows.

Comment

Commenters express support for the EPA's finding of failure to attain, whether the attainment date was December 31, 2019, or December 31, 2024, and do not take a position on the EPA's proposed error correction.

However, Commenters oppose the EPA's proposed deadline for California to submit the attainment plan required under CAA section 189(d) (referred to herein as a ''five percent plan'' [14] within 12 months of the EPA's final determination that the area failed to attain by the December 31, 2019 attainment date. Commenters state that ''EPA unlawfully and arbitrarily relies on an inapplicable deadline in Subpart 1 of the Act to set this new deadline. The particulate matter-specific provisions in Subpart 4 and the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule provide for the deadline and those provision [*sic*] control here.''

Citing to CAA section 189(d) and 40 CFR 51.1003(c)(2), Commenters state that if the attainment date remains December 31, 2024, ''both Subpart 4 and the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule require California to submit a five percent plan by December 31, 2025.'' Commenters also assert that if the attainment date is reset to December 31, 2019, the State shall submit the five percent plan by December 31, 2020. Commenters note that both of these due dates have passed.

As a result, Commenters argue that ''EPA's proposed rationale for utilizing the Subpart 1 general provisions to govern the deadline for the five percent plan is nonsensical and arbitrary because the five percent plan is past due even if EPA does not correct the attainment date.'' They state that ''California knew or should have known it would fail to attain the standard and therefore should have prepared and submitted a five percent plan by December 31, 2025.'' Commenters explain that in their view, CAA section 189(d) mandates the deadline for submission of the five percent plan and does not contain an exception to this deadline nor any discretion to the EPA to apply the subpart 1 deadline if compliance is impracticable or impossible. Thus, they argue that ''the plain language and best reading of section 189(d) provide the deadline for a five percent plan and EPA's proposed action to depart from that deadline is unlawful and arbitrary.''

Regarding the EPA's citation in the proposed rulemaking to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals case law regarding use of subpart 1 deadlines when compliance with a subpart 4 deadline is impracticable, Commenters state that the EPA's reliance on the *Association of Irritated Residents* v. *EPA,* 423 F.3d 989 (9th Cir. 2005) case (''*AIR*''), is incorrect. Commenters state that the problem in *AIR* was that subpart 4 did not provide an attainment date for a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan. They state that the Court affirmed the use of a subpart 1 date because CAA section 189(d) did not provide an attainment date, and nothing in subpart 4 prohibited the EPA from relying on subpart 1 to set a new attainment date. Commenters argue that the issue of when a CAA section 189(d) plan is due is different because ''section 189(d) expressly answers the question of when a state must submit a five percent plan.'' They argue that this CAA section 189 statutory language controls.

Finally, Commenters state that the fact that the deadline set forth in CAA section 189(d) has passed does not leave the EPA without a path forward, asserting that the ''statutory scheme'' requires the EPA to make a determination that the State has failed to submit a complete SIP, as provided in CAA section 110(k)(1)(B).

Response

We agree with the Commenters that both subpart 4 of the statute and the regulations implementing that part of the statute provide that a state shall submit a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan within 12 months of failing to attain by the applicable attainment date; [15] however, neither subpart 4 nor our implementing regulations establish a deadline for submittal of a plan if the date provided in CAA section 189(d) has already passed. Commenters suggest that the EPA must read the statute to require the EPA to use a retroactive deadline and to immediately issue a finding of failure to submit. Such a reading would start sanctions clocks against the State and empower the EPA to immediately regulate in place of the State because the State did not take an action that it had neither notice nor legal obligation to undertake at the time urged by the Commenters. For the reasons set forth in the remainder of this section, and consistent with the CAA's principles of cooperative federalism, we do not agree that this is the best reading of the statute.

CAA section 179 and implementing regulations at 40 CFR 52.31 establish a framework that imposes sanctions upon states in the event that the EPA finds that a state has failed to take a statutorily-required action, such as submittal of a required nonattainment plan, and fails to timely correct this deficiency. Under this framework, 18 months after such a finding an area that fails to correct the deficiency will be subject to increased emissions offset requirements for new or modified sources in the area and if such deficiency persists 24 months after the finding, the area will face the loss of Federal highway funds—a potentially

revision to the applicable implementation plan. . .''.

[10] 91 FR 16614, 16620 (April 2, 2026).

[11] Id.

[12] Id.

[13] Comment letter dated and received May 4, 2026, from Dan Ress, Policy Manager, Central Valley Air Quality Coalition, et al. to Ashley Graham, EPA Region 9, Subject: ''Re: Comments on Proposed Finding of Failure To Attain the 2006 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ Standards; California; San Joaquin Valley; Error Correction; Docket No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–1257,'' including Exhibit 1. The 12 environmental and community organizations, in order of appearance in the letter, are the Central Valley Air Quality Coalition; Valley Improvement Projects (VIP); Little Manila Rising; Californians for Pesticide Reform; Central California Asthma Collaborative; Earthjustice; Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment; Clean Water Action; National Parks Conservation Association; Committee for a Better Arvin; Medical Advocates for Healthy Air; and Sierra Club, Kern-Kaweah Chapter.

[14] We refer to the attainment plan required under CAA section 189(d) as a ''five percent plan'' because among the requirements for such plan are that the plan provide for attainment of the standards and, from the date of the SIP submittal until attainment, for an annual reduction in the emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ or a $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursor within the area of not less than five percent of the amount of such emissions as reported in the most recent inventory prepared for such area. 81 FR 58010, 58100, and 58158 (August 24, 2016).

[15] CAA section 189(d); 40 CFR 51.1003(c)(2).

severe consequence for states relying on Federal highway funding.[16]

Moreover, in addition to sanctions, CAA section 110(c) requires the EPA to implement a Federal implementation plan (FIP) ''*at any time* within two years after the Administrator . . . finds that a state has failed to make a required submission. . . .'' [17] Importantly, the Act allows the EPA to issue a FIP ''at any time'' following such a finding.

Commenters essentially ask the EPA to resurrect a deadline for plan submittal that has long passed and to enforce the consequences of missing this retroactively-imposed deadline upon the State by issuing a finding of failure to submit. Such a finding would immediately start sanctions clocks and empower the EPA to issue a FIP, which would impose the EPA's direct regulatory authority on emissions sources in the San Joaquin Valley.

Given the Act's carefully constructed balance between state and Federal authority, the EPA believes that a clear indication from Congress would be required in order to interpret the statute in a way that would lead to the type of extraordinary results that Commenters suggest. The EPA does not believe that Congress intended the EPA to be able to impose sanctions clocks on a state by determining ''state failure'' to meet a deadline that it did not have notice of at the time. Even more so the EPA does not believe that Congress intended the EPA to be able to immediately impose its own regulatory requirements in place of a state's based on such a retroactive finding.

Commenters appear to suggest that the State should have submitted such a plan without an EPA finding that the area failed to attain. They write that ''California knew or should have known it would fail to attain the standard and therefore should have prepared and submitted a five percent plan by December 31, 2025.'' Such an anticipatory submission is not required under the Act.

A CAA section 189(d) five percent plan is required ''[i]n the case of a Serious [particulate matter] nonattainment area in which the [particulate matter] standard is not attained by the applicable attainment date.'' However, the statute tasks the EPA with determining whether or not an area has attained the standard by a particular date.[18] A state is not free to substitute its judgment for the EPA's on this question. Accordingly, a state is not required to submit a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan until the EPA makes a finding that the area has failed to attain the standard by the applicable attainment date.[19] A state is not required to guess whether the EPA will determine that the area attained and submit a plan based on the possibility that the EPA will find that the area failed to attain by the applicable deadline. While a state is free to begin to work on a plan if it expects that it may not attain the standard by the applicable attainment date, the best reading of the Act is that it does not empower the EPA to compel a state to submit a five percent plan in the absence of an EPA determination that an area failed to attain by the applicable deadline. By the same token, the best reading of the statute is that it does not require imposition of immediate sanction clocks or permit the EPA to issue an immediate FIP if the state does not submit a plan in advance of an EPA finding of failure to attain.[20]

In addition to such a submission not being required until the EPA issues a finding of failure to attain, the state will lack information necessary to make such a submission until the EPA issues such a finding. In the *AIR* case, cited in the EPA's proposal and in the comment, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the EPA's application of the subpart 1 attainment date provisions for the purpose of a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan. Critically, the CAA section 189(d) attainment date established by the EPA was ''as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 5 years *from the date of [the EPA's finding of failure to attain*]. . . .rdquo;[21] Because the outermost attainment date for a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan depends on the date of the EPA's finding that the area failed to attain, the State lacks information that is critical to its CAA section 189(d) five percent plan submission until the EPA issues a finding of failure to attain. Accordingly, Commenters' suggestion that California should have submitted its plan by December 31, 2025, is simply not practical. The State cannot be expected to make an attainment plan submission without knowing the outermost attainment date. It is not until the EPA issues a finding of failure to attain that a state is on notice that the area has failed to attain and is in a position to determine the new date by which the CAA section 189(d) five percent plan must show attainment. Accordingly, the EPA believes that a state must have a reasonable amount of time after that point to do the work of designing and submitting the updated plan (including the necessary public engagement required under the Act).

The statute is also clear that Congress intended states to have sufficient time to adopt an updated plan before the threat of sanctions and a FIP are imposed. While Commenters suggest that the ''statutory scheme'' requires the EPA to implement a retroactive deadline and issue a finding of failure to submit, the EPA believes this is an overly narrow reading of the statute. The statutory scheme, both in subpart 1 and in subpart 4, acknowledges the need for a state to have a reasonable period of time to develop its plan. In subpart 1, which the EPA proposed to apply in this instance because compliance with subpart 4 is impracticable, Congress has given states a year from the EPA's finding of failure to attain to submit an updated plan.[22] However, subpart 4 as well evinces Congress's intent to provide states with time to develop and submit a plan. Because the Act provides up to six months after the attainment deadline for the EPA to make a determination of attainment,[23] the deadline in CAA section 189(d) for submittal of a plan within twelve months after the attainment date suggests that Congress intended a state to have 6 to 12 months from the EPA's attainment determination to submit its plan before the EPA would be able to start sanctions and FIP clocks. Accordingly, the EPA's proposed

[16] See 83 FR 62720 (December 6, 2018) (an EPA finding that California failed to submit complete SIP revisions for implementation of the 1997, 2006, and 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley, resulting in the start of sanctions and FIP clocks).

[17] CAA section 110(c)(1) (emphasis added).

[18] See CAA section 179(c).

[19] The EPA's determination that the San Joaquin Valley failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS is not a simple ministerial act. It is an essential point in this process and one that relies on analyses by the EPA's technical experts. As stated in our proposal, the EPA reviews all data to determine an area's air quality status with respect to each NAAQS, an extensive data set that spans 17 ambient monitors over 3 years. Our proposal explains the EPA's role in assuring that complete, quality-assured data is evaluated in accordance with EPA regulations. In some instances, these regulations allow for or require extrapolation or exclusion of data and the EPA's eventual conclusion is not, in many instances, something that a state ''kn[ows] or should know.''

[20] In this case, not only did the State not have notice in the form of an EPA finding that the area failed to attain the standard by the applicable attainment date, but the State could not be aware, until the EPA finalizes the present action, of what the applicable attainment date actually is. As explained in our proposal, this is due to the uncertainty regarding how the *Medical Advocates* case impacted the CAA section 188(e) attainment date extension that the EPA erroneously granted.

[21] Emphasis added. The EPA applied the provisions of CAA section 179(d) to establish this attainment date.

[22] See CAA section 179(d)(1).

[23] CAA section 179(c)(1).

deadline of 12 months from the effective date of our final action is both expressly called for by subpart 1 and within the range of dates that the statute would provide under the prospective application of subpart 4. The EPA believes that this interpretation is more in line with the statutory scheme than retroactively applying a December 31, 2020 deadline that the State could not possibly make and then punishing the State for failing to make this deadline.

This interpretation is in line with past Agency actions in which unusual circumstances led to situations in which the CAA's statutory deadlines had passed.

In *Wildearth Guardians* v. *EPA,* 830 F.3d 529 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (''*Wildearth Guardians*''), the EPA, following a court decision clarifying the applicability of subpart 4 versus subpart 1 of the statute, ''made certain adjustments to those deadlines in an effort to avoid treating states as having already missed deadlines of which they were never aware.'' Petitioners challenged the EPA's action arguing that the EPA was bound to apply the statutory deadlines regardless of whether those deadlines had already passed, and that the EPA was obligated to issue immediate findings of failure to submit for those dates that had lapsed. The court held that ''EPA reasonably acted within its statutory authority in adopting new deadlines aimed to avoid imposing retroactive burdens on states seeking to achieve compliance with governing air quality standards.''

Similarly, in *Sierra Club* v. *EPA,* 356 F.3d 296 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (''*Sierra Club*'') the EPA reclassified the District of Columbia from ''Serious'' to ''Severe'' nonattainment. The Agency established a new deadline for the District's submission of a Severe-area nonattainment plan because the original statutory deadline for such plans had already passed. The Court rejected Sierra Club's argument that the original statutory deadline should govern, reasoning that such a result ''would give the reclassification retroactive effect by holding the States in default of their submission obligations before the events necessary to trigger that obligation (reclassification) occurred.'' [24]

In addition to the courts consistently upholding the EPA's authority to administer the statute in a way that avoids holding states to retroactive deadlines, courts have also looked favorably upon the EPA looking to subpart 1 when a workable deadline is not found in subpart 4. In *AIR,* the EPA applied the CAA subpart 1, section 179, requirements to set the outermost attainment date for a CAA section 189(d) five percent plan submission because subpart 4 was silent as to the attainment date requirements for such a plan. Petitioners challenged the EPA's application of the subpart 1 deadline, arguing that the more specific subpart 4 provisions foreclosed the EPA's use of the more general subpart 1 requirements. The court held that no language in subpart 4 prohibits the EPA's application of the general provisions and that the overall statutory scheme supported the EPA's position that the EPA may look to CAA section 179 to set a new attainment deadline.[25]

The EPA believes that the same principles that decided those cases apply here. Most notably, as in *Wildearth Guardians,* the EPA is here faced with the unusual circumstance of a court decision impacting the applicable deadlines for attainment planning. Here, as explained in our proposal, the Ninth Circuit's *Medical Advocates* decision vacated part of the EPA's rule approving a prior extension of the attainment deadline. In this action, the EPA is correcting its erroneous granting of a CAA section 188(e) attainment date extension for the area, resetting the deadline to December 31, 2019. Because the December 31, 2020 submission due date that would follow from that correction has long passed, the EPA believes that it is appropriate to similarly set a prospective deadline to avoid the consequences that would come with the retroactive application of the December 31, 2020 deadline. As the EPA explained in the action that was the subject of the *Sierra Club* decision, ''[a] failure to meet an obligation, especially one accompanied by sanctions, cannot occur in advance of the imposition of that obligation.'' [26]

In light of the consequences of adopting an interpretation that would retroactively hold the State to a deadline that it had no notice of at the time, the EPA concludes, as it did in the *AIR* case, that looking to subpart 1 for a prospective deadline for the State is most in line with the text of the Act and the overall statutory scheme.

III. Final Action

For the reasons discussed in our proposed action and herein, the EPA is finalizing the correction to our previous action erroneously granting a CAA section 188(e) attainment date extension for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley and is now finalizing our denial of the extension. With this action, we are reestablishing the December 31, 2019 unextended attainment date for the San Joaquin Valley for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

Based on our final action reestablishing the December 31, 2019 attainment date, and in accordance with CAA section 179(c)(1), the EPA is finalizing our determination that the San Joaquin Valley Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2019. This determination is based on quality-assured and certified air quality monitoring data from 2017 through 2019.

As a result of the final determination that the San Joaquin Valley failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the State of California is required under CAA sections 179(d) and 189(d) to submit, within one year of this final determination, a revision to the SIP for the San Joaquin Valley.[27] The SIP revision must, among other elements, demonstrate expeditious attainment of the standards within the time period provided under CAA section 179(d), provide for an annual reduction in the emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ or a $PM_{2.5}$ precursor pollutant within the area of not less than five percent until attainment,[28] demonstrate reasonable further progress, and include contingency measures. The requirement for a new attainment demonstration under CAA section 189(d) also triggers the requirement for a SIP revision for quantitative milestones under CAA section 189(c) that are to be achieved every three years until redesignation to attainment.

The new attainment date is set by CAA section 179(d)(3), which relies upon section 172(a)(2) to establish a new attainment date but with a different starting point than provided in section

[24] *Sierra Club* v. *EPA,* 356 F.3d 296, 309 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

[25] The EPA notes that in a recent unreported decision, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with the EPA's construction of the statute as permitting the more general subpart 1 provisions in place of the subpart 4 requirements to grant the State's request for a one-year attainment date extension. Although the court ultimately remanded the EPA's extension based on the court's finding that the EPA's regulations unambiguously prohibited an extension in that particular situation, no such regulatory prohibition exists in the present case. See *Little Manila Rising* v. *EPA,* 24–6990 (9th Cir. February 24, 2026).

[26] 68 FR 3410, 3414 (January 24, 2003).

[27] The EPA notes that, based on the text of CAA section 179(d)(1), this one-year period is based on the date of publication of this action, not its effective date.

[28] 81 FR 58010, 58100, and 58158 (August 24, 2016). The EPA defines $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursor(s) as those $PM_{2.5}$ precursors required to be regulated in the applicable attainment plan and/or nonattainment new source review program. Id. at 58152.

172(a)(2). Under section 179(d)(3), the new attainment date is the date by which attainment can be achieved as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than five years from the date of the final determination of failure to attain. The EPA may extend the attainment date for a period no greater than 10 years from the final determination, considering the severity of nonattainment and the availability and feasibility of pollution control measures.

Finally, as a result of this final determination that the San Joaquin Valley failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the Serious area attainment date, the State is required to implement its contingency measures for these NAAQS in accordance with 40 CFR 51.1014.[29]

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by State law.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or Tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It 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.

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications. It will neither impose substantial direct costs on federally recognized Tribal governments nor preempt Tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 10, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Ammonia, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 29, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart F—California

■ 2. Section 52.247 is amended by adding paragraph (t) to read as follows:

[29] The State's contingency measures for the San Joaquin Valley for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS consist of CARB's ''Smog Check Contingency Measure,'' the District's contingency provisions in Rule 8051 (''Open Areas''), and the District's contingency provisions in Rule 4901 (''Wood Burning Fireplaces and Wood Burning Heaters'') (89 FR 80749, October 4, 2024). A previous EPA finding that the San Joaquin Valley failed to attain the 1997 8-hour ozone standards constituted the first triggering event of two triggers for CARB's Smog Check Contingency Measure (90 FR 46065, September 25, 2025). Thus, this final determination of failure to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS constitutes a second and final triggering event for that measure in the San Joaquin Valley. This final determination of failure to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS constitutes a first triggering event of two triggers for the Rule 4901 (''Wood Burning Fireplaces and Wood Burning Heaters'') contingency provisions and the only triggering event for the Rule 8051 (''Open Areas'') contingency provisions.

§ 52.247 Control Strategy and regulations: Fine Particle Matter.

* * * * *

(t) *Determination of failure to attain.* Effective July 13, 2026, the EPA has determined that the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2019. This determination triggers the requirements of CAA sections 179(d) and 189(d) for the State of California to submit a revision to the California SIP for the San Joaquin Valley to the EPA by June 11, 2027. The SIP revision must include, among other elements, a demonstration of expeditious attainment of the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS within the time period provided under CAA section 179(d) and provide for an annual reduction in emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ or a $PM_{2.5}$ precursor pollutant within the area of not less than five percent until attainment.

[FR Doc. 2026–11731 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

49 CFR Part 21

RIN 2105–AF45

Rescinding Portions of Department of Transportation's Title VI Regulations To Conform More Closely With the Statutory Text and To Implement Executive Order 14281

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT or Department).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule, the U.S. Department of Transportation amends its regulations implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (''Title VI'') to eliminate disparate-impact liability. These amendments align the Department's regulations with Title VI's original public meaning, avoid constitutional concerns, reduce compliance costs, and serve the public interest. In addition, these revisions implement changes directed in Executive Order 14281. These revisions also align with changes made by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to its Title VI Regulations at 28 CFR part 42, effective December 10, 2025.

DATES: The rule is effective on June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Clayton, Acting Director, Office of Civil Rights, at 202–366–7632.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

The Department is rescinding portions of its Title VI implementing regulations to align with the language that Congress enacted in Title VI prohibiting intentionally discriminatory conduct, pursuant to Title VI, 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1. *See* 42 U.S.C. 2000d. There are serious statutory and constitutional concerns with the legality of the Department's Title VI regulations, which go beyond intentional discrimination by prohibiting conduct that has an unintentional disparate impact. This rule accordingly rescinds those portions of the regulations that prohibit conduct having a disparate impact, which are in considerable tension with both the statute and the Constitution and do not serve the public interest. First, this rule rescinds the full text of 49 CFR 21.5(b)(2), which prohibits the use of ''criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin.'' Second, this rule removes the two uses of the phrase ''or effect'' from 49 CFR 21.5(b)(3). Third, this rule rescinds the full text of 49 CFR 21.5(b)(7), which authorizes affirmative action even in the absence of a finding of prior discrimination in a program or activity ''to assure that no person is excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of the program or activity.'' Fourth, this rule removes one sentence regarding affirmative action from 49 CFR 21.5(c)(1) and rescinds the full text of 49 CFR 21.5(c)(3), which addresses employment practices subject to Federal financial assistance. Fifth, this rule removes the phrases ''or its effect when made'' and ''or its effect when made will'' from 49 CFR 21.5(d).

The rule's revisions also conform to Executive Order 14281, *Restoring Equality of Opportunity and Meritocracy,* 90 FR 17537 (Apr. 23, 2025). That Order states that ''[i]t is the policy of the United States to eliminate the use of disparate-impact liability in all contexts to the maximum degree possible to avoid violating the Constitution, Federal civil rights laws, and basic American ideals.'' *Id.* at 17537. Although the Department, in consultation with the Department of Justice (DOJ), would take this action independently of Executive Order 14281, Executive Order 14281 supports this action.

This rule makes clear that the Department's Title VI regulations prohibit only intentional discrimination, not conduct or activities that have a disparate impact. The Department thus will not take action under Title VI premised on disparate-impact liability.

II. Discussion

A. Statutory History of Title VI

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, provides: ''No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.'' 42 U.S.C. 2000d. Title VI also directs Federal departments and agencies that extend Federal financial assistance to ''effectuate the provisions of'' Title VI ''by issuing rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability.'' 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1. The section of Title VI that sets forth the prohibited conduct, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, prohibits intentional discrimination and makes no reference to unintentional disparate effects or impact. *See Alexander* v. *Sandoval,* 532 U.S. 275, 280 (2001) (''[I]t is . . . beyond dispute—and no party disagrees—that § 601 [of Title VI] prohibits only intentional discrimination.''). The statute does not explicitly provide any Federal department or agency with authority to prohibit conduct having an unintentional disparate impact. And despite having ample opportunities, Congress has enacted no subsequent amendments to Title VI to impose disparate-impact liability.

B. Regulatory History of Title VI

Pursuant to Executive Order 12250, ''[t]he Attorney General . . . coordinates the implementation and enforcement by Executive agencies of . . . Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d *et seq.*).'' 45 FR 72995, 72995 (Nov. 2, 1980). Accordingly, DOJ is primarily responsible for defining the nature and scope of Title VI's prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Executive Order 12250 directs DOJ, among other things, to ''develop standards and procedures for taking enforcement actions and for conducting investigations and compliance reviews.'' *Id.* Further, as part of this responsibility, Executive Order 12250 provides that other agencies' regulations implementing Title VI are subject to the

Attorney General's approval. *Id.* at 72996.

DOJ's Title VI regulations are codified at 28 CFR 42.101, 42.112. The then-Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued the initial set of model regulations for Title VI on December 4, 1964, which included only one reference to the ''effect of'' language in the ''discrimination prohibited'' provision of the rule. *See* 29 FR 16298, 16299 (Dec. 4, 1964) (codified at 45 CFR 80.3(b)(2)). DOJ adopted these model regulations in 1966, which likewise contained a single instance of the ''or effect'' language at 28 CFR 42.104(b)(2). 31 FR 10265, 10266 (July 29, 1966). In 1973, DOJ substantively amended its regulatory description of prohibited discrimination. *See* 38 FR 17955 (July 5, 1973). These substantive changes included, among other things, the addition of 28 CFR 42.104(b)(3) (adding the ''or effect'' language to an additional provision), 28 CFR 42.104(b)(6) (introducing the ''affirmative action'' language to the regulations), and 28 CFR 42.104(c)(2) (extending the rule to Federal financial assistance whose primary objective is not to provide employment). *Id.* at 17955. In 2003, the Department added language regarding ''program or activity'' to reflect the amendment of Title VI by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987. *See* 68 FR 51334, 51364 (Aug. 26, 2003); Public Law 100–259, sec. 6, 102 Stat. 28, 31 (1988). Prior to its recent amendment, *see* 90 FR 57141 (Dec. 10, 2025), DOJ's regulation describing the scope of prohibited discriminatory conduct, 28 CFR 42.104, included prohibitions on conduct that had an unintentional disparate impact, discussed more fully below.

DOT's initial Title VI regulations at 49 CFR part 21 followed DOJ's model, taking effect on June 18, 1970. 35 FR 10080 (June 18, 1970). The initial regulations included the ''or effect'' language that exists in the current regulation. *Id.* In 1973, DOT amended its regulation to incorporate affirmative-action liability into 49 CFR 21.5(b)(7). 38 FR 17997 (July 5, 1973). In 2003, DOT added language regarding ''program or activity'' to reflect the amendment of Title VI by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 and further revised the affirmative action provision in 49 CFR 21.5(b)(7).

C. Relevant Supreme Court Decisions

The Supreme Court has held that Title VI does not prohibit facially neutral policies that result in disparate outcomes when there is no discriminatory intent. Rather, it prohibits only intentional discrimination. In 1978, five years after the Department last substantively amended its Title VI regulations, the Supreme Court held that Congress intended Title VI to prohibit ''only those racial classifications that would violate the Equal Protection Clause'' if committed by a government actor. *Regents of the Univ. of Cal.* v. *Bakke,* 438 U.S. 265, 287 (1978) (Powell, J., announcing the judgment of the Court); *id.* at 325, 328, 352–53 (Brennan, White, Marshall, and Blackmun, JJ., concurring in part and dissenting in part); *see also Students for Fair Admissions, Inc.* v. *President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.,* 600 U.S. 181, 198 n.2 (2023) (''*SFFA*''). Shortly before *Bakke*'s Title VI holding, the Supreme Court held that the Equal Protection Clause prohibits only intentional discrimination and that ''a law or other official act'' that has a ''racially disproportionate impact'' alone does not violate that Clause. *Washington* v. *Davis,* 426 U.S. 229, 239 (1976); *see also Vill. of Arlington Heights* v. *Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.,* 429 U.S. 252, 265 (1977) (''Proof of racially discriminatory intent or purpose is required to show a violation of the Equal Protection Clause.''). Taken together, these Supreme Court cases establish that Title VI's statutory prohibition, like the Equal Protection Clause, extends only to intentional discrimination.

In 2001, the Supreme Court, in *Alexander* v. *Sandoval,* reaffirmed that settled understanding. 532 U.S. at 280 (''[I]t is . . . beyond dispute . . . that § 601 [of Title VI] prohibits only intentional discrimination.''). In *Sandoval,* the Supreme Court held that private plaintiffs lacked a private right of action to enforce DOJ's ''disparate-impact regulations.'' *Id.* at 285–87. Although the Supreme Court had previously found a private cause of action to enforce Title VI's bar on intentional discrimination, *id.* at 279–80, that conclusion did not extend to enforcing DOJ's ''disparate-impact regulations.'' *Id.* at 285. As the Supreme Court explained, it is ''clear'' that ''the disparate-impact regulations do not simply apply'' the statutory prohibition, as the regulations ''forbid conduct that [Title VI] permits,'' so it is equally ''clear that the private right of action to enforce [Title VI] does not include a private right to enforce these regulations.'' *Id.* While the Supreme Court in *Sandoval* ''assume[d],'' without deciding, that DOJ's disparate-impact regulations were valid, the Court explained that the then-current version of the regulations were in ''considerable tension'' with the Supreme Court's Title VI precedents. *Id.* at 282. Similarly, the regulations did not ''authoritatively'' construe Title VI because the regulations ''forbid conduct''—namely, policies that unintentionally result in a disparate impact—that Title VI ''permits.'' *Id.* at 281–82, 284–85; *see also id.* at 286 n.6 (''[Title VI] permits the very behavior that the regulations forbid.''). The Court has not ruled specifically on DOT's Title VI regulations.

Finally, in 2024, the Supreme Court overruled *Chevron U.S.A. Inc.* v. *Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.,* 467 U.S. 837 (1984). *See Loper Bright Enters.* v. *Raimondo,* 603 U.S. 369, 409–12 (2024). In reaching that result, the Supreme Court made clear that ''statutes . . . have a single, best meaning'' that is '' 'fixed at the time of enactment.' '' *Id.* at 400 (quoting *Wis. Cent. Ltd.* v. *United States,* 585 U.S. 274, 284 (2018)). Thus, Title VI's bar on discrimination can have only one meaning. And under Supreme Court precedent, the single, best meaning of Title VI is that it ''prohibits only intentional discrimination'' and ''permits'' facially neutral policies that result in disparate outcomes so long as there is no discriminatory intent. *Sandoval,* 532 U.S. at 280, 286 n.6.

D. Executive Order 14281

On April 23, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14281. This Order restated the ''bedrock principle of the United States . . . that all citizens are treated equally under the law.'' 90 FR at 17537. The Order explained that this ''principle guarantees equality of opportunity, not equal outcomes,'' and ''promises that people are treated as individuals, not components of a particular race or group.'' *Id.*

That Order also explained that disparate-impact liability ''endangers this foundational principle.'' *Id.* Disparate-impact liability, the Order reasoned, ''all but requires individuals and businesses to consider race and engage in racial balancing to avoid potentially crippling legal liability.'' *Id.* As the Order explained, disparate-impact liability ''not only undermines our national values, but also runs contrary to equal protection under the law and, therefore, violates our Constitution.'' *Id.*

The Order relayed that, because of these problems, ''[i]t is the policy of the United States to eliminate the use of disparate-impact liability in all contexts to the maximum degree possible to avoid violating the Constitution, Federal civil rights laws, and basic American ideals.'' *Id.* Accordingly, this rule revises DOT's currently existing Title VI

regulations, consistent with the Order's purpose.

In any event, DOT would have independently initiated steps toward making these changes regardless of Executive Order 14281. Even if Executive Order 14281 did not exist, in other words, the Department would have taken steps to adopt the policy to eliminate the use of disparate-impact liability under Title VI. The Order states, and the Department firmly agrees, that a ''bedrock principle of the United States is that all citizens are treated equally under the law. This principle guarantees equality of opportunity, not equal outcomes. It promises that people are treated as individuals, not components of a particular race or group. It encourages meritocracy and a colorblind society,'' not race-, color-, or national-origin-based favoritism. 90 FR at 17537. And adherence to this principle, including in the issuance of grants, ''is essential to creating opportunity, encouraging achievement, and sustaining the American Dream.'' *Id.*

Imposing disparate-impact liability endangers these policy objectives. Disparate-impact liability also raises serious constitutional concerns, is in considerable tension with the original public meaning of Title VI, creates confusion, increases the costs of compliance, and does not serve the public interest. In addition, DOT's Title VI regulations have always substantively mirrored DOJ's regulations, and DOJ's recent amendments to its Title VI regulations support these changes to the DOT regulations.

After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, the Department concludes that these reasons support eliminating disparate-impact liability from the Department's Title VI regulations. In any event, the Department concludes that each reason is a separate and independent basis for eliminating disparate-impact liability from the Department's Title VI regulations.

E. Need for Rulemaking

The Department's regulation at 49 CFR 21.5, titled ''Discrimination prohibited,'' contains several provisions that go beyond the statutory text and constitutional requirements by prohibiting facially neutral policies that have a disparate impact and in some instances encourage or even require unlawful discrimination labeled as ''affirmative action.'' Section 21.5(b)(2) is the current regulation's general disparate-impact prohibition, which states that a ''recipient . . . may not . . . utilize criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin.'' 49 CFR 21.5(b)(2).

Beyond that general prohibition, section 21.5(b)(3) addresses a Federal funding recipient's selection of the site or location of facilities and includes two references to ''effect'' that extend the scope of prohibited conduct to include conduct with unintentional disparate impact. *Id.* 21.5(b)(3). Section 21.5(b)(7) concerns the use of ''affirmative action'' and provides that funding recipients may (and sometimes must) use race, color, or national origin to overcome unintentional disparate ''effects.'' But this provision does not expressly specify that the funding recipient must narrowly tailor such use nor that this use must serve a compelling governmental interest, as is required to satisfy strict scrutiny. *Id.* 21.5(b)(7). Section 21.5(c)(1) includes additional language regarding affirmative action. *Id.* 21.5(c)(1). Section 21.5(c)(3) addresses prohibited discriminatory employment practices and extends beyond intentional discrimination by prohibiting conduct that ''tends'' to have a discriminatory effect. *Id.* 21.5(c)(3). Section 21.5(d) provides that funding recipients may not select a site or location for a facility if the purpose or effect of that selection is to discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin. *Id.* 21.5(d).

There are serious statutory and constitutional concerns with the legality of the Department's Title VI disparate-impact regulations. The Department also has serious policy concerns with its current disparate-impact regulations because they create confusion, undermine public confidence in the Nation's civil rights laws and the rule of law, and produce burdensome litigation and compliance costs.

1. Serious Legal Concerns

There are serious statutory concerns as to whether the Title VI statute authorizes the disparate-impact provisions of the current regulations. As the Supreme Court has made clear, Title VI prohibits ''only intentional discrimination'' and ''permits'' facially neutral policies that result in disparate outcomes when there is no discriminatory intent. *Sandoval,* 532 U.S. at 280, 286 n.6. That is the ''single, best meaning'' of Title VI. *Loper Bright,* 603 U.S. at 400. *Sandoval* calls into serious doubt the legality of DOJ's former ''disparate-impact regulations.'' *Sandoval,* 532 U.S. at 281–82, 284–85 (noting that the DOJ regulations were in ''considerable tension'' with the Supreme Court's Title VI precedents); *see also id.* at 286 n.6 (''[Title VI] permits the very behavior that the regulations forbid.'')

Although *Sandoval* resolved only the question of private enforceability, subsequent cases such as *Loper Bright* have made clear that agencies cannot extend Title VI beyond its original public meaning. *See* 603 U.S. at 412–13 (holding that ''courts must . . . ensur[e] that [an] agency acts within'' its statutory authority). The same goes for DOT's Title VI regulations. *Sandoval* and *Loper Bright* thus also call into question the legality of DOT's Title VI disparate-impact regulations, even though the Court has not ruled specifically on DOT's Title VI regulations. And even in the absence of Supreme Court precedent, the Department would have concluded that the best reading of Title VI is that it prohibits only intentional discrimination, not unintentional disparate outcomes.

Title VI authorizes agencies to promulgate regulations ''to effectuate'' the statute's prohibition of intentional discrimination. 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1. The current regulations' extension of prohibited conduct to include conduct with an unintentional disparate impact reaches a vastly broader scope than the statute itself. This scope is too broad to be considered a simple prophylactic measure aimed at preventing intentional discrimination. *See Sandoval,* 532 U.S. at 286 n.6 (''[Title VI] permits the very behavior that the regulations forbid.''). Thus, the disparate-impact regulations do not ''effectuate'' Title VI. 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1.

There are also serious concerns about whether the Department's Title VI regulations pass constitutional muster under the Equal Protection Clause. As the Supreme Court recently held in *SFFA,* ''the Equal Protection Clause . . . applies without regard to any differences of race, of color, or of nationality—it is universal in its application'' and the ''guarantee of equal protection cannot mean one thing when applied to one individual and something else when applied to a person of another color.'' 600 U.S. at 206 (internal quotation marks omitted) (first quoting *Yick Wo* v. *Hopkins,* 118 U.S. 356, 369 (1886); and then quoting *Bakke,* 438 U.S. at 289–90 (Powell, J.)). Despite the promises of the Equal Protection Clause, a funding recipient's

risk of disparate-impact liability under DOT's regulations is triggered by unintentional disparate outcomes, which the recipient may not even know about without investigation. To evaluate and avoid this risk, the funding recipient must incur investigatory costs, such as conducting an impact analysis, and is coerced to consider race, color, and national origin proactively and potentially use it to change the unintended disparate outcomes.

In short, disparate-impact liability encourages, and in some cases requires, covered entities to engage in the intentional use of race and racial balancing to eliminate disparate outcomes by treating certain racial groups differently from others—the exact conduct the Equal Protection Clause forbids. *See id.* The serious constitutional concerns raised by these perverse incentives further confirm that the best reading of Title VI is that it prohibits only intentional discrimination and does not authorize DOT to impose disparate-impact liability. *See Edward J. DeBartolo Corp.* v. *Fla. Gulf Coast Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council,* 485 U.S. 568, 575 (1988) (''[W]here an otherwise acceptable construction of a statute would raise serious constitutional problems, the Court will construe the statute to avoid such problems unless such construction is plainly contrary to the intent of Congress.'' (citing *NLRB* v. *Catholic Bishop of Chi.,* 440 U.S. 490, 499–501, 504 (1979))).

This encouraged or coerced use of race, color, or national origin violates the Equal Protection Clause unless it survives review under the ''daunting'' strict-scrutiny standard. *SFFA,* 600 U.S. at 206; *see also Free Speech Coal., Inc.* v. *Paxton,* 145 S. Ct. 2291, 2310 (2025) (''Strict scrutiny—which requires a restriction to be the least restrictive means of achieving a compelling governmental interest—is 'the most demanding test known to constitutional law.' '') (quoting *City of Boerne* v. *Flores,* 521 U.S. 507, 534 (1997)). The use of race, color, or national origin necessitated by the disparate-impact provisions runs into serious issues with the requirement of narrow tailoring to achieve a compelling interest. *SFFA,* 600 U.S. at 206–07.

Similarly, the ''affirmative action'' provisions authorize and sometimes require the intentional use of race without requiring that this intentional use be narrowly tailored to serve a recognized compelling interest. Instead, it encourages intentional racial balancing ''to overcome the effects of'' unintended racial disparities. 49 CFR 21.5(b)(7), (c)(1). Thus, for substantially the same reasons as above, the ''affirmative action'' provision raises serious constitutional concerns.

As summarized above, there are serious statutory and constitutional concerns with DOT's disparate-impact regulations. But even if the regulations were consistent with the statute, the Department finds that eliminating the potential constitutional concerns addressed above would independently justify the amendment of the regulations. *Cf. U.S. Tel. Ass'n* v. *FCC,* 188 F.3d 521, 528 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (concluding it was not ''arbitrary and capricious'' to adopt a certain policy in order to ''avoid[ ] raising a non-trivial constitutional question''). And even if the regulations did not raise serious constitutional concerns, the Department finds that eliminating the costs and confusion caused by the mismatch between the statute and the disparate-impact regulations would independently justify the repeal of the regulations.

2. Serious Policy Concerns

The Department also has serious policy concerns with the imposition of disparate-impact liability. While the Department expresses its policy concerns with disparate-impact liability independent of Executive Order 14281, that Order sets forth many valid policy concerns with disparate-impact liability. As noted in Section 1 of the Order,

> On a practical level, disparate impact liability has hindered businesses from making hiring and other employment decisions based on merit and skill, their needs, or the needs of their customers because of the specter that such a process might lead to disparate outcomes, and thus disparate impact lawsuits. Disparate impact liability has made it difficult, and in some cases impossible, for employers to use bona fide job-oriented evaluations when recruiting, which prevents job seekers from being paired with jobs to which their skills are most suited—in other words, it deprives them of opportunities for success.

90 FR at 17537. Moreover, the legal concerns identified above have caused uncertainty and confusion for Federal financial assistance recipients as to whether and when they need to comply with the disparate-impact regulations and when they can or must consider race, color, and national origin. As explained above, *Sandoval* casts substantial doubt on the validity of the disparate-impact regulations that many Federal departments and agencies, including DOT, have promulgated pursuant to Title VI. 532 U.S. at 280–82.

In addition, in practice and as explained above, disparate-impact liability leads covered entities to engage in racial balancing even as Title VI forbids intentional racial discrimination. This tension tends to create confusion and undermine public confidence in the Nation's civil rights laws and in the rule of law itself, as the law seems to both forbid and require the same conduct.

These problems are amplified by the arbitrary nature of the racial and ethnic categories typically used to measure disparate effects, which, by virtue of their arbitrariness, typically lack a meaningful connection to a compelling interest. *See, e.g., SFFA,* 600 U.S. at 216–17 (explaining that the ''[racial] categories'' utilized by Harvard and University of North Carolina were ''themselves imprecise in many ways'' and ''the use of these opaque racial categories undermine[d], instead of promote[d], [their] goals''). The Department believes these policy concerns independently justify repealing certain parts of its regulation to cure this confusion, remove the incentive for covered entities to engage in racial balancing, and maintain clarity and public confidence in the Nation's civil rights laws.

The Department has considered the view that looking at disparate effects can sometimes be useful in uncovering or deterring subtle intentional discrimination or intentional indifference to unnecessary and arbitrary barriers. But that view's alleged benefits are outweighed by the other issues and factors the Department has considered. And in any event, the concern is mitigated by the fact that eliminating disparate-impact liability does not preclude the use of data on disparate outcomes to help prove intentional discrimination. Indeed, the current changes do not alter the Department's Title VI regulations insofar as they provide that ''recipients should have available for the Secretary racial and ethnic data showing the extent to which members of minority groups are beneficiaries of programs receiving Federal financial assistance.'' 49 CFR 21.9(b). Both the Department and private litigants rely on such data as a potential indicator of intentional discrimination. This use of statistical disparity to help establish, as an evidentiary matter, liability for *intentional* discrimination materially differs from using it to impose liability for an unintentional disparate impact. This regulatory revision does not affect the Department's authority to collect and use such data to help prove intentional discrimination.

The Department has also considered the alternative of trying to adopt a modified version of disparate-impact liability, for example, by requiring covered entities to remedy unintentional discrimination for only certain types of cases in highways and transit. But any version of imposing liability for unintentional discrimination is inconsistent with Title VI's original public meaning. Regardless, even a modified version of disparate-impact liability would not eliminate the Department's serious legal and policy concerns. The Department determines that any benefits from adopting alternative versions of disparate-impact liability are outweighed by the Department's legal and policy concerns. And even if possible, developing such a rule would not solve the confusion or rule-of-law concerns expressed above, nor reduce the compliance and litigation costs that covered entities face. The Department believes that the better course is to avoid the complexities, costs, and litigation associated with this alternative, even if eliminating disparate-impact liability would ultimately leave some problems unaddressed and others inadequately addressed.

The Department has also considered the potential reliance interests of financial-assistance recipients and others on the disparate-impact regulations. These interests may include personnel or contracting actions taken by DOT recipients that were taken, either in whole or in part, based on the need to assess and mitigate potential disparate impacts in their programs and projects. *Sandoval,* however, cast serious doubt on the continuing viability of the regulations more than 20 years ago. Executive Order 14281 directed all agencies to ''deprioritize enforcement of all statutes and regulations to the extent they include disparate-impact liability.'' 90 FR at 17538. The Department accordingly believes that any reliance interests should be minimal and do not outweigh the Department's legal and other policy concerns. Further, each of the Department's concerns, whether considered cumulatively or separately, outweighs any reliance interests.

The Department notes that *Sandoval* has also led to a divergence between Title VI enforcement by private plaintiffs and enforcement by Federal departments and agencies. After *Sandoval,* private plaintiffs can enforce only Title VI's statutory prohibition on intentional discrimination, while the Department of Justice, on behalf of Federal agencies, including DOT, could continue to pursue disparate-impact liability. Repealing the disparate-impact regulations eliminates this incongruent enforcement and restore public confidence in Title VI by aligning the Department's regulations with the Constitution.

Overall, after considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, the Department finds, regardless of the legality of the Department's disparate-impact regulations, that the above summarized policy concerns, when viewed separately or cumulatively, independently justify the repeal of its disparate-impact regulations.

III. Regulatory Amendments

This rule's regulatory changes address the concerns regarding the statutory authority that the Supreme Court questioned in *Sandoval* and the other legal and policy concerns discussed above, harmonize the implementing regulations' scope with the conduct that Congress intended Title VI to prohibit, promote consistent enforcement among private plaintiffs and Federal departments and agencies, and provide much needed clarity to the courts and Federal financial assistance recipients and beneficiaries.

For the reasons summarized above, the Department amends the following provisions in its Title VI implementing regulation that explain the particular types of discrimination prohibited, located at 49 CFR 21.5.

A. Table Summarizing Amendments

The table below indicates the exact wording changes. For each section indicated in the left column, the text shown in the middle column is removed and the text shown in the right column is added:

Section	Remove	Add
21.5(b)(2)	Full text of paragraph (2)	''[Reserved]''.
21.5(b)(3)	''or effect'' from both places.	
21.5(b)(7)	Full text of paragraph (7).	
21.5(c)(1)	''Such recipient shall take affirmative action to insure that applicants are employed, and employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, or national origin''.	
21.5(c)(3)	Full text of paragraph (3).	
21.5(d)	''or its effect when made'' and ''or its effect when made will''.	

B. Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 21.5(b)(2)

Section 21.5(b)(2) is the current regulation's general prohibition of conduct with unintentional disparate impact. It expands prohibited conduct from purposeful discrimination to impose liability on recipients of Federal funding and assistance who ''utilize criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting persons to discrimination.'' Because section 21.5(b)(2)'s only purpose is to extend the scope of Title VI to reach unintentional disparate-impact discrimination, this rule deletes this paragraph in its entirety. It thus amends the Department's Title VI implementing regulations to conform to the scope of coverage Congress intended when it enacted Title VI and to address the legal and policy considerations and determinations described in this document. The rule replaces paragraph (b)(2) with a ''Reserved'' placeholder to maintain the numbering accuracy of previous citations and other references to parts of this section.

Section 21.5(b)(3)

Section 21.5(b)(3) addresses a recipient's or applicant's selection of the site or location of facilities. It provides that a recipient may not make selections with the ''purpose or effect'' of discriminating, or ''with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of'' Title VI or the Department's implementing regulations. The paragraph's two references to ''effect'' extend its scope to unintentional disparate impacts. This rule deletes both ''or effect'' references to conform paragraph (b)(3) to the scope of coverage Congress intended when it enacted Title VI and to address the legal and policy considerations and determinations described in this document.

Section 21.5(b)(7)

Section 21.5(b)(7) deals with ''affirmative action.'' This section authorizes affirmative action even in the absence of a finding of prior discrimination in a program or activity ''to assure that no person is excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of the program or activity.'' It consequently encourages intentional racial classifications, racial preferences, and other race-based actions that run counter to the principles of the Equal Protection Clause.

Additionally, paragraph (b)(7) requires that a recipient ''take affirmative action to remove or overcome the effects of the prior discriminatory practice or usage'' when ''prior discriminatory practice or usage tends, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin to exclude individuals from participation in, to deny them the benefits of, or to subject them to discrimination under any program or activity.'' This provision goes beyond the Equal Protection Clause, which permits in limited circumstances, but does not mandate, a government to take narrowly tailored action to remedy the effects of its identified past discrimination. *See, e.g., Bakke,* 438 U.S. at 307 (Powell, J.). Moreover, even putting aside the mandatory language, this provision does not expressly require narrow tailoring to counter the particular past discrimination, but rather simply ''affirmative action'' to ''overcome the effects'' of prior discrimination. This provision accordingly promotes potentially illegal race, color, and national origin discrimination. Moreover, in some instances, it may even coerce recipients to consider and use race preferences when the recipient does not want to. This is detrimental to the Department's goal of promoting and defending a culture of nondiscrimination and is destructive to the public's understanding of and faith in the Nation's civil rights laws. This rule, therefore, removes paragraph (b)(7) to address the legal and policy considerations and determinations described in this document.

Section 21.5(c)(1)

Section 21.5(c)(1) addresses prohibited discriminatory employment practices. Paragraph (c)(1) prohibits intentionally discriminatory employment practices in a program when a primary objective of the Federal funding or assistance that program receives is to provide employment. This paragraph also includes one sentence regarding ''affirmative action'' that recipients must take: ''Such recipient shall take affirmative action to insure that applicants are employed, and employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, or national origin.'' While this use of ''affirmative action'' language may not raise the same legal concerns given its directive ''without regard to their race, color, or national origin,'' this rule removes this sentence to avoid potential confusion, while the rest of the paragraph will remain, consistent with the DOJ regulation.

Section 21.5(c)(3)

Section 21.5(c)(3) extends the prohibition on discrimination to employment practices of the recipient even ''where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is not to provide employment'' if discrimination in the non-funded ''employment practices of the recipient or other persons subject to the regulation tends, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, to exclude individuals from participation in, to deny them the benefits of, or to subject them to discrimination under any program to which this regulation applies.'' This paragraph does not prohibit only intentional discrimination but rather extends the prohibition to conduct that ''tends'' to have a discriminatory effect.

Moreover, the Department notes that paragraph (c)(3)'s extension to employment practices where the Federal funding's primary objective is not to provide employment explicitly conflicts with the statutory limitation found in 42 U.S.C. 2000d–3. That section states that ''[n]othing contained in [Title VI] shall be construed to authorize action under [Title VI] by any department or agency with respect to any employment practice of any employer, employment agency, or labor organization except where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is to provide employment.'' 42 U.S.C. 2000d–3; *see also Johnson* v. *Transp. Agency, Santa Clara Cnty.,* 480 U.S. 616, 627–28 n.6 (1987) (citing the statutory limitation and noting Congress's intent that Title VI not ''impinge'' on Title VII, which prohibits discriminatory employment practices). The rule deletes paragraph (c)(3) so that the regulation more closely adheres to Title VI, which addresses the legal and policy considerations and determinations described in this document.

IV. Severability

The Department's position is that each of the amendments serve a vital, related, but distinct purpose. The Department also confirms that each of the amendments is intended to operate independently of each other and that the potential invalidity of one amendment should not affect the other amendments. The Department would adopt any of the amendments independently of the invalidity of a separate amendment.

V. Regulatory Analyses and Notices

Administrative Procedure Act

The Department issues this final rule without prior public notice and comment or a delayed effective date pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act's exception for rules ''relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

Title VI concerns non-discrimination conditions on the receipt of Federal financial assistance, and more particularly to the receipt of Federal ''[g]rants and loans,'' ''property,'' ''personnel'' and ''[a]ny Federal agreement, arrangement, or other contract which has as one of its purposes the provision of assistance.'' 49 CFR 21.23(c); *see also* 49 CFR 21.7 (requiring funding recipient sign contractual assurance of compliance with Title VI); *Cummings* v. *Premier Rehab Keller, P.L.L.C.,* 596 U.S. 212, 217–18 (2022) (observing that Congress enacted Title VI ''[p]ursuant to its authority to 'fix the terms on which it shall disburse federal money' '' (internal citation omitted)). *Cf. Education Programs or Activities Receiving or Benefitting from Federal Financial Assistance,* 82 FR 46655, 46655 (Oct. 6, 2017) (invoking the section 553(a)(2) exception to amend Title IX regulations to ''promote consistency in the enforcement of Title IX for [the Department of Agriculture] financial assistance recipients''); *Preserving Community and Neighborhood Choice,* 85 FR 47899 (Aug. 7, 2020) (invoking the exception to repeal Housing and Urban Development rule regarding Federal grantees); *Participation by Minority Business Enterprise in Department of Transportation Programs,* 53 FR 18285 (May 23, 1988) (invoking the exception to expand coverage of Department of Transportation regulation regarding Federal Aviation Administration's airport financial assistance program); *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Federally Assisted Programs—Suspension of Guidelines with Respect to Mass Transportation,* 46 FR 40687 (Aug. 11, 1981) (invoking the exception to suspend Department of

Justice guidelines regarding prohibiting disability discrimination in transportation programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance).

Indeed, invoking 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) is consistent with the Office for Management and Budget's (OMB) definition for ''Federal financial assistance'' under 2 CFR 200.1, which defines ''Federal financial assistance'' with the same categories as the Administrative Procedure Act's exception for rules ''relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts,'' 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2). With potentially limited exceptions not applicable to the Department, all the forms of Federal financial assistance set forth under 2 CFR 200.1 that the Department administers would fall under the ''public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts'' exception. Thus, the Department issues this final rule without prior public notice and comment or a delayed effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (Regulatory Review) and DOT Order 2100.6B

The Department has determined that this rulemaking is a ''significant regulatory action'' under Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, 58 FR 51735, 51738 (Sep. 30, 1993) and DOT Order 2100.6B (Mar. 10, 2025),[1] but it is not an ''economically significant'' action.

This regulation has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866 Section 1(b), 58 FR at 51735, and in accordance with Executive Order 13563 Section 1(b), 76 FR 3821, 3821 (Jan. 18, 2011), which supplements and reaffirms the principles of Executive Order 12866. Executive Order 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. 58 FR at 51735; 76 FR at 3821. Executive Order 13563 also recognizes that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify and provides, where appropriate and permitted by law, that agencies may consider and discuss qualitatively values that are difficult or impossible to quantify. *Id.*

As explained in the preamble, the regulatory modifications this rule makes are necessary to conform Department regulations to Executive Order 14281, address serious concerns regarding the Department's Title VI regulation that the Supreme Court raised in *Sandoval,* harmonize the implementing regulation with Title VI, promote consistency in enforcement among private plaintiffs and Federal departments and agencies, and provide much needed clarity to courts and the recipients and beneficiaries of Federal funding and assistance. Indeed, with respect to 49 CFR 21.5, the changes are clearly necessary to bring the regulations into compliance with 42 U.S.C. 2000d–3. In short, this rule is necessary to conform the Department's regulation to existing statutory law, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Data limitations make the costs and benefits of the rule difficult to quantify. Title VI attaches to any recipient of Federal funds, and DOT awarded grants to approximately 3,600 recipients from fiscal year (FY) 2021 through 2025. During this time period, DOT announced approximately $466.7 billion in grants; of that total, approximately $118.0 billion was awarded as part of approximately 13,600 discretionary grants, and approximately $348.7 billion was awarded in formula grants. In FY2025 alone, DOT issued over 3,500 discretionary grant awards, to over 1,160 unique recipients, for total discretionary awards of approximately $22.5 billion. In FY2025, DOT also announced approximately $71.2 billion in formula grant awards.

Specific to its Title VI program, DOT opened approximately 330 Title VI complaints between 2021 and 2025. DOT does not have reliable tracking information regarding the number of compliance reviews related to Title VI or disparate-impact discrimination during the period of 2021 through 2025. The Department does not track which of its complaints involved allegations of disparate-impact discrimination, or which of its compliance reviews contained criteria related to disparate-impact discrimination. Consequently, the Department cannot reliably quantify the costs attributable to the varying disparate-impact portions of complaint investigations, compliance reviews, or enforcement actions. Furthermore, that the existence of a disparate impact is sometimes a factor that may be considered in determining whether discrimination was intentional further impedes monetizing costs and benefits.

In addition, at least one DOT operating administration has regular Title VI program submission requirements for its recipients that are related to disparate impact. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA), in FTA Circular 4702.1B, requires that the following to be included in recipients' triennial Title VI Program submissions: facility siting equity analysis, system-wide service monitoring and service and fare equity analyses (for fixed-route transit providers), State investments analyses (for State departments of transportation), and metropolitan planning organization (MPO) investment analyses (for MPOs). FTA estimates the total annual burden of the Title VI program submission is 45 hours for each of the 100 larger transit entities, and with more specific Title VI program submission requirements, including the disparate impact-related submissions, the total is approximately 4,500 hours of work by recipient staff each year. However, FTA and DOT do not maintain data regarding the cost or burden for these specific disparate-impact-related requirements within the Title VI Program submissions.

Therefore, the overall cost effect on the Department is difficult to quantify. This deregulatory action should decrease the Department's enforcement costs as a result of fewer and less in-depth compliance reviews and complaint investigations. Although it is difficult to quantify, this deregulatory action will also have the benefit of bringing the Department's conduct in line with the law. The Department is also unable to quantify how funding recipients will respond to the regulatory changes. In addition, with the reduction of the Department's enforcement of Title VI as it applies to disparate-impact liability, the deregulatory action should result in lower compliance costs for recipients, including shorter program submissions that no longer need to include items such as disparate-impact policies and disproportionate-burden policies.

The Department recognizes that a recipient may receive additional Federal funds or assistance from sources other than the Department. The Department does not envision that this rule will appreciably increase administrative costs or compliance costs for funding recipients who must also adhere to the regulations of another department or agency. This deregulatory action does not create any new obligations for its recipients. On the contrary, by eliminating disparate-impact liability from the regulation, it eliminates a source of regulatory confusion, narrows the conduct prohibited, and thus lessens the costs of compliance and potential liability. Moreover, recipients who receive funds for the same program or activity from more than one Federal entity already enter into separate contractual assurances with each funding entity, *see, e.g.,* 49 CFR 21.7. These contractual assurances already

[1] Available at: *https://www.transportation.gov/regulations/dot-order-21006b-policies-and-procedures-rulemakings.*

impose varying requirements that each Federal funding source deems necessary. Funding recipients will continue to be held to the most stringent contractual assurance and regulation.

Based on the analysis of the practical qualitative costs and benefits noted above, the Department believes this rule is consistent with the principles of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, including the requirements, to the extent permitted by law, that the Department adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs and choose a regulatory approach that maximizes net benefits. *See* 58 FR at 51735; 76 FR at 3821.

Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

This final rule is expected to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action. This rule eliminates unnecessary regulation by revising the Department's current Title VI regulations, which extend prohibited conduct to include unintentional disparate impacts and thus expand the scope of those regulations to a vastly broader range of conduct than the statute prohibits. Details on the estimated cost savings of this final rule can be found in the rule's economic analysis provided above.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This rule will not have a substantial, direct effect on the relationship between the national government and the States, on distribution of power and responsibilities among various levels of government, or on States' policymaking discretion. States that choose to receive Federal financial assistance from the Department do so voluntarily and agree to comply with relevant statutory requirements as a condition of receiving such funding. This rule does not subject States or any other funding recipients or beneficiaries to new obligations. This rule amends and clarifies existing regulations that are required by statute. Therefore, in accordance with Section 6 of Executive Order 13132, 64 FR 43255, 43257–58 (Aug. 4, 1999), the Department has determined these amendments do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires agencies to evaluate the potential effects of their proposed and final rules on small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Whenever an agency is required by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, to publish general notice of proposed rulemaking for any proposed rule, the agency must conduct and publish for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis. Because the Department is not required to publish a proposed rulemaking for this action, an analysis under the RFA is not required.

Further, the Department, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 605(b), has reviewed these regulations and certifies that the rule's changes will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, in large part because these regulatory changes do not impose any new substantive obligations on Federal funding recipients. The rule amends and clarifies existing regulations that are required by Title VI. The rule merely brings the Department into compliance with the Equal Protection Clause and harmonizes the scope of its regulations to conform with the scope of Title VI, which does not prohibit conduct having an unintentional disparate impact. All Federal funding recipients have been bound by the existing standards that will remain in place after this rule since their initial promulgation.

Executive Order 12250

Pursuant to Executive Order 12250, the Department of Justice has the responsibility to ''review . . . proposed rules . . . of the Executive agencies'' implementing nondiscrimination statutes such as Title VI in order to identify those which are inadequate, unclear or unnecessarily inconsistent.'' Additionally, Executive Order 12250 delegated the President's responsibility to approve Title VI regulations to the Attorney General. *See* 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1. The Department of Justice has reviewed and approved this rule.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Department has analyzed the environmental impacts of this action pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and has determined that it is categorically excluded pursuant to DOT Order 5610.1D, available at *https://www.transportation.gov/mission/dots-procedures-considering-environmental-impacts.* Categorical exclusions are actions identified in an agency's NEPA implementing procedures that do not normally have a significant impact on the environment and therefore do not require either an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). The purpose of this rulemaking is to eliminate disparate-impact liability. Section 9(f) of DOT Order 5610.1D states that a DOT Operating Administration can use the categorical exclusions developed by another Operating Administration. This action is covered by the categorical exclusion listed in the Federal Transit Administration's implementing procedures, ''[p]lanning and administrative activities that do not involve or lead directly to construction, such as: . . . promulgation of rules, regulations, directives. . . .'' 23 CFR 771.118(c)(4). In analyzing the applicability of a categorical exclusion, the agency must also consider whether extraordinary circumstances are present that would warrant the preparation of an EA or EIS. The Department does not anticipate any environmental impacts, and there are no extraordinary circumstances present in connection with this rulemaking.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''UMRA''), 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.,* requires agencies to prepare several analytic statements before proposing any rule that may result in annual expenditures of $100 million by State, local, or Tribal governments, or the private sector. 2 U.S.C. 1532(a). The UMRA also, however, excludes from its coverage any proposed or final Federal regulation that ''establishes or enforces any statutory rights that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or disability.'' 2 U.S.C. 1503(2). Accordingly, this rulemaking is not subject to the provisions of the UMRA.

Congressional Review Act

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This rule will not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects for 49 CFR Part 21

Administrative practice and procedure, Civil rights, Equal employment opportunity, Grant programs.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, and by the authority vested in me as the Secretary of Transportation, part 21 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 21—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—EFFECTUATION OF TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

■ 1. The authority citation for part 21 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2000d, 2000d–1, 2000d–7; E.O. 12250, 45 FR 72995, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 298; E.O. 14281, 90 FR 17537.

■ 2. In § 21.5:
■ a. Remove and reserve paragraph (b)(2);
■ b. Revise paragraph (b)(3);
■ c. Remove paragraph (b)(7); and
■ d. Revise paragraphs (c) and (d).
The revisions read as follows:

§ 21.5 Discrimination prohibited.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) In determining the site or location of facilities, a recipient or applicant may not make selections with the purpose of excluding persons from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under any program to which this regulation applies, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin; or with the purpose of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the Act or this part.

* * * * *

(c) *Employment practices.* (1) Where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance to a program to which this part applies is to provide employment, a recipient or other party subject to this part shall not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, subject a person to discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in its employment practices under such program (including recruitment or recruitment advertising, hiring, firing, upgrading, promotion, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation or benefits, selection for training or apprenticeship, use of facilities, and treatment of employees).

(2) Federal financial assistance to programs under laws funded or administered by the Department that have as a primary objective the providing of employment include those set forth in appendix B to this part.

(d) *Selection of site or location.* A recipient may not make a selection of a site or location of a facility if the purpose of that selection is to exclude individuals from participation in, to deny them the benefits of, or to subject them to discrimination under any program or activity to which this rule applies, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin; or if the purpose is to substantially impair the accomplishment of the objectives of this part.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Sean P. Duffy,

Secretary of Transportation.

[FR Doc. 2026–11790 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 112
Thursday, June 11, 2026

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.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 124

[SBA–2026–0133]

RIN 3245–AI75

Reforms To Remove SBA's 8(a) Program's Rebuttable Presumption of Social Disadvantage for Individually Owned Firms Only; Reforms Do Not Impact Entity-Owned Firms

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (''SBA'' or ''Agency'') proposes to amend its regulations to align the Section 8(a) Business Development Program (8(a) BD program) with constitutional requirements and the law. The proposed rule applies *only* to the 8(a) BD eligibility of small businesses owned and controlled by individuals. It does not in any way amend or affect the eligibility of entity-owned small businesses (*i.e.,* those owned by tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, Native Hawaiian Organizations, or Community Development Corporations). Specifically, the proposed rule would amend SBA's regulations to remove the rebuttable presumption that individuals belonging to certain designated groups are socially disadvantaged and set forth revised standards for individuals establishing social disadvantage.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. SBA–2026–0133 or RIN 3245–AI75, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail (for paper submissions):* Office of Government Contracting and Business Development, 409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted on *http://www.regulations.gov.* If you wish to submit confidential business information (CBI) as defined in the User Notice at *http://www.regulations.gov,* please submit the comments to *GCBDregs@sba.gov* and highlight the information that you consider to be CBI and explain why you believe this information should be held confidential. SBA will make a final determination as to whether the comments will be published or not.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ryan Lambert, Associate Administrator of Government Contracting and Business Development, *GCBDregs@sba.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Need for Rule

Congress enacted the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 631 *et seq.* (the ''Act'') in 1953 to ''aid, counsel, assist, and protect'' small businesses, to ensure a ''fair proportion'' of government contracts go to small businesses, 15 U.S.C. 631a(a)-(b), and to ''preserv[e]. . . the competitive free enterprise system.'' *Id.* 631a(b). Among other provisions, the Act established the 8(a) BD program, which creates contracting preferences for small businesses owned and controlled by ''socially and economically disadvantaged'' individuals. 15 U.S.C. 637. The Act aims to award at least five percent of the total value of federal contracts to small disadvantaged businesses each year, and contracts awarded through the 8(a) BD program contribute to this goal. To be eligible to participate in the 8(a) BD program, the Small Business Act requires a small business concern to be at least 51% owned by (1) one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, (2) an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe (or wholly owned subsidiary of a tribe), or (3) an economically disadvantaged Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO). 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)(A). The Small Business Act also provides that the term Indian tribe specifically includes Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs). 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(13). In addition, section 626(a)(2) of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97–35, codified at 42 U.S.C. 9815(a)(2), authorizes small businesses that are at least 51% owned by a Community Development Corporation (CDC) to be eligible for the 8(a) BD program.

This proposed rule applies *only* to the 8(a) BD eligibility of small businesses owned and controlled by individuals. It does not in any way amend or affect the eligibility of entity-owned small businesses (*i.e.,* those owned by tribes, ANCs, NHOs, or CDCs). Specifically, the proposed rule would amend SBA's regulations to remove the rebuttable presumption that individuals belonging to certain designated groups are socially disadvantaged and set forth revised standards for individuals establishing social disadvantage.

For purposes of socially disadvantaged *individuals,* the Act defines such individuals as ''those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities.'' 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(5). SBA regulations over time have added the requirement that the social disadvantage must have resulted from ''circumstances beyond [the individual's] control.'' 13 CFR 124.103(a).

The regulations further provide that members of certain designated groups, including ''Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans . . . , Asian Pacific Americans . . . , Subcontinent Asian Americans . . . , and members of other groups designated from time to time by [the] SBA,'' are entitled to a rebuttable presumption of being socially disadvantaged individuals (the ''Rebuttable Presumption''). *Id.* § 124.103(b)(1). This presumption can be rebutted under the regulations with ''credible evidence to the contrary.'' *Id.* § 124.103(b)(3). As for individuals who are not members of such designated groups, they may show social disadvantage by submitting evidence that demonstrates individual disadvantage impacting their entry into or advancement in the business world, among other requirements. *Id.* § 124.103(c)(1)–(2).

In July 2023, a federal district court held that the regulatory Rebuttable Presumption violated the Fifth Amendment's right to equal protection under the United States Constitution. *See Ultima Servs. Corp.* v. *United States Dep't of Agric.,* 683 F. Supp. 3d 745, 774

(E.D.Tenn. 2023) (''*Ultima*''). That court thus enjoined the SBA from continuing to use the Rebuttable Presumption in administering the program. *Id.* On November 25, 2025, the Department of Justice advised the Speaker of the House, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530D, that the Rebuttable Presumption violates the Constitution and that the Department of Justice would no longer defend it in court. The Agency fully agrees that the Rebuttable Presumption is unconstitutional.

Since *Ultima,* SBA has made all social disadvantage determinations pursuant to the standard for non-presumptive applicants under 13 CFR 124.103(c). SBA recognizes, however, that from the time the regulatory Rebuttable Presumption was established in 1986 until its demise in 2023, the 8(a) BD program unconstitutionally categorized and favored certain individuals solely on the basis of race and ethnicity. Practically speaking, these regulations, both the text and its application, rendered white Americans almost totally unable to participate in the program. Further, this practical reality persisted until 2025 when certain related practices and policies were terminated.

SBA possesses broad statutory authority to establish and enforce regulations that govern the 8(a) BD program to ensure it meets its statutory objectives. Section 5(b)(6) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), grants to SBA the authority to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of the Act, which include ensuring that only eligible firms participate in SBA's various programs and that the programs' intended purposes are not subverted.

SBA is proposing to promulgate regulations to align the program with constitutional and statutory requirements and goals.

II. Severability

SBA anticipates that any provision of this proposed rule, or ultimate final rule, held to be invalid or unenforceable shall be construed so as to continue to give the maximum effect to such provision as permitted by law, unless such holding is that the provision of this proposed, or ultimate final rule, is invalid and unenforceable in all circumstances, in which event the provision shall be severable from the remainder of this part and shall not affect the remainder thereof.

III. Analysis

Section 124.103

As discussed above, SBA's regulations contain an unconstitutional race-based Rebuttable Presumption that was in place from 1986 until its demise in 2023 when a federal court declared it unconstitutional. *See Ultima.* Moreover, an increasing number of voices have begun to question whether the 8(a) BD program statute is itself a race-based classification for socially and economically disadvantaged individuals which should be subject to strict scrutiny. *See, e.g., Rothe Dev., Inc.* v. *United States DOD,* 836 F.3d 57 (2016) (Henderson, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part). Similarly worded statutes have faced legal challenges that were only abandoned when the analogous language was removed. *See, e.g., Holman* v. *Vilsack,* 117 F.4th 906 (6th Cir. 2024) (overturned on other grounds).

The benefits of the 8(a) BD program, which for over 37 years were unconstitutionally distributed as it relates to socially disadvantaged individuals, are not small. Since its inception, the 8(a) BD program has been responsible for hundreds of billions of dollars in government contracts. Based upon the Administrator's authority under the Small Business Act, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6) and 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(8), the SBA is proposing a number of changes to the social disadvantage regulatory framework for individuals. These changes are intended to remedy the previous unconstitutional implementation of the program, to align the program's implementation with statutory requirements, and to address concerns about the constitutionality of the remaining program. SBA proposes amending 13 CFR 124.103 through four targeted changes.

First, SBA proposes revising 13 CFR 124.103 to align with the statutory text in 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(5) and the related purpose section. *See* 15 U.S.C. 631(f)(1)(B).

Second, SBA proposes replacing the current regulatory tests for social disadvantage with a new test. Specifically, SBA proposes a test by which any individual American citizen can establish social disadvantage by showing that within his or her lifetime, the federal or a state or local government or a university or corporation, through any action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice of any of its agencies, subsidiaries, or authorized agents, discriminated or was biased against a clearly definable racial, ethnic, or cultural group of which the citizen is a member, or favored in any way a racial, ethnic, or cultural group of which the citizen is not a member, and that the discrimination, bias, or harm materially harmed the citizen. Examples of such discrimination would include, but are not limited to: unlawful diversity, equity, and inclusion programs or policies; unlawful affirmative action programs or policies; race-based quotas, set-asides, or hiring targets; or, any government or private entity policies or programs that favored some groups over others on the basis of race. To provide two specific examples, an individual American citizen may establish that his or her group experienced discrimination, bias, or harm by showing evidence that his or her group experienced a barrier to accessing a federal program or contract that other designated groups did not (*e.g.,* was not eligible for the Rebuttable Presumption in violation of the Constitution), or that that the citizen's racial or ethnic group was disadvantaged in college or university admissions decisions or otherwise discriminated against by a private entity in an unlawful manner as contemplated in *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc.* v. *President and Fellows of Harvard College,* 600 U.S. 181 (2023), *Ames* v. *Ohio Department of Youth Services,* 605 U.S. 303 (2025) or similar cases.

To establish the American citizen was himself or herself harmed by such discrimination, prejudice, or bias, the citizen may self-certify that he or she was a member of the relevant group at the time of the government's or private entity's action or during the effective period of the relevant action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice, and that such action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice materially harmed the citizen. For example, the individual could have sought a benefit (*e.g.,* access to a federal, state or local government program) and have been denied.

Third, SBA proposes revising 13 CFR 124.103(c) by removing the current non-presumptive test for social disadvantage, rendering the new test in 13 CFR 124.103(b) the sole test for social disadvantage.

Fourth, SBA proposes removing the process for group inclusion on the Rebuttable Presumption list under 13 CFR 124.103(d) because SBA proposes removing the Rebuttable Presumption altogether.

SBA recognizes that its proposed test for social disadvantage is a departure from the current regulatory test for establishing social disadvantage. SBA believes that this new test would not only remedy the federal government's unconstitutional discrimination against members of groups who were not subject to the Rebuttable Presumption, but will also allow into the 8(a) BD program a member of any racial, ethnic, or cultural group who has been targeted

by any governmental or private entity's discrimination and who has been harmed by such targeting. SBA believes it is appropriate to require evidence of government or private entity discrimination or bias so that program eligibility is underscored by objective criteria. SBA further believes self-certification of group membership and individual harm would appropriately balance requiring individual harm while also preserving the statute's group-based construction and SBA's limited resources.

In proposing these social disadvantage changes, SBA considered maintaining the individual test for social disadvantage under the current 13 CFR 124.103(c) as an alternative means to establish social disadvantage but rejected that option. SBA believes that its limited resources are best served through its proposed social disadvantage test because it does not require an individualized narrative of personal disadvantage that opens the program to abuses and unconstitutional discrimination.

SBA seeks comment on its proposed test. While SBA does not currently intend to apply the new test to current Participants at their next annual review, SBA requests comment on any reliance interests that would be implicated by these proposed changes.

Compliance With Executive Orders 12866, 12988, 13132, 13563, and 14192, the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35), and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612) Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess 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 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. OMB has determined that this rule will be a significant regulatory action and, therefore, is subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993, though it is not an ''economically significant'' action. Accordingly, this rule has been submitted to OMB for review. SBA invites comments on its Cost-Benefit Analysis.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

(1) Is there a need for the regulatory action?

This rulemaking is necessary to comply with the court order in *Ultima* enjoining SBA from using the Rebuttable Presumption of social disadvantage in administering the 8(a) BD program for socially disadvantaged individuals. SBA recognizes that from the time the regulatory Rebuttable Presumption was established in 1986 until its demise in 2023, the 8(a) BD program unconstitutionally categorized and favored individuals from certain groups solely on the basis of race and ethnicity. This proposed regulation is necessary to align the program with constitutional and statutory requirements and goals.

(2) What are the incremental benefits and costs of this regulatory action?

There are no quantifiable costs or benefits associated with this regulatory change. This rule amends the 8(a) BD regulations to clarify the manner in which individuals may establish their social disadvantage. This rulemaking does not affect participants currently admitted to the 8(a) BD program. Further, the rule has no effect on the amount or dollar value of any federal contract requirements or of any financial assistance provided through SBA. Therefore, the rule is not likely to have an effect on the economy, result in an increase in costs or prices, or have a significant adverse effect on competition.

This proposed rule only impacts only individually owned applicants to the 8(a) BD program. Based on FY25 data, SBA estimates that approximately 4,190 applicants to the 8(a) BD program will be affected by this rule change annually. This rule will have a *de minimis* impact on these applicants. Absent this proposed rule, individual applicants would continue to be required to submit a narrative to demonstrate they are socially disadvantaged. Under the proposed revisions, an applicant will instead self-certify that he or she (a) was a member of a particular group at the time of the governmental or private entity's action or during the effective period of the relevant action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice; and (b) suffered material harm because of that action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice. The applicant must also show evidence that the government or private entity's action, policy, rule, regulation or other practice favored other groups, excluding the citizen's group, or disadvantaged the citizen's group or that the government or private entity took adverse actions against or otherwise disfavored the citizen's group. Given that the applicant had to previously provide a narrative to show social disadvantage, any change in the burden to comply with the proposed regulation is expected to be *de minimis.* It should take an applicant approximately the same amount of time to prepare a narrative as it would to self-certify and find and submit evidence. There are no additional costs, sunk costs, or transition costs for new applicants.

There are two chief benefits to this rule that cannot be quantified. First, this rule brings SBA's regulations in line with the Constitution and the court's decision in *Ultima,* removing any legal uncertainty surrounding how to establish social disadvantage for individuals. Second, by updating the regulations, SBA is providing clarity to potential applicants that the Rebuttable Presumption is no longer a means for establishing social disadvantage for individuals.

(3) What are the alternatives to this rulemaking?

One alternative is to make no changes to SBA's current regulations. As a court order has ruled the presumption of social disadvantage for individuals unconstitutional, it is necessary for SBA to revise the test for social disadvantage for individuals under its regulations. Therefore, leaving the regulation in its current form is not a reasonable alternative to this rulemaking.

SBA considered removing the unconstitutional language from its regulations while leaving in place the current test for individuals to establish their social disadvantage. However, SBA feels that the test in this proposed rule is superior to the existing test requiring the submission of a social disadvantage narrative because the proposed test reduces the potential for subjectivity involved in the certification process.

Executive Order 12988

This action meets applicable standards set forth in Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden. The action does not have retroactive or preemptive effect.

Executive Order 13132

This proposed rule does not have federalism implications as defined in Executive Order 13132. It would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and

responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in the Executive Order. As such, it does not warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Executive Order 14192

This proposed rule is not an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action, because it does not impose any more than de minimis regulatory costs. SBA is revising one section of the Code of Federal Regulations to comply with the Constitution. There are no budgetary impacts as a result of the proposed revision, and pursuant to the above cost-benefit analysis, the annualized costs attributable to this rule for purposes of E.O. 14192 accounting are $0. SBA notes that the principal benefits from this action are qualitative—the removal of unconstitutional regulatory provisions reduces legal uncertainty and improves regulatory clarity.

Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35

The SBA has determined that this proposed rule, when finalized, would alter the currently approved reporting and recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35. This proposed rule would revise what applicants to the 8(a) BD program must submit in order to be considered socially disadvantaged. This rule will not impact the annual burden of the collection.

Summary of Information Collection

SBA proposes to revise the information collection identified below:

OMB Control No.: 3245–0374.

Title: Unified Certification System.

Description of Respondents: Small business concerns applying for SBA certification.

Form Number: SBA Form 2413.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 29,329.

Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 39,330.

SBA has submitted this amended collection to the Office of Management and Budget for review, and invites the public to comment on the proposed changes, particularly on: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601, requires administrative agencies to consider the effect of their actions on small entities, small nonprofit enterprises, and small local governments. Pursuant to the RFA, when an agency issues a rulemaking, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis which describes the impact of the rule on small entities. However, section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule in lieu of preparing an analysis if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This proposed rule impacts only individually owned applicants to the 8(a) BD program. In FY25, SBA received approximately 4,190 applicants to the 8(a) BD program and estimates a similar number will be affected by this rule change annually. While this represents a substantial number of applicants in the 8(a) BD program, it makes up a small proportion of the approximately 21,000 applications SBA received in FY25 for all of its small business certification programs. As discussed in the cost-benefit analysis, SBA has determined that any economic impact on small entities will be de minimis. Applicants are currently required to provide a narrative showing that they are socially disadvantaged. This new test replaces the existing test without increasing the burden on participants. This rule does not change the total dollar amount available to contractors through the 8(a) BD program.

For the reasons discussed, SBA certifies that this proposed rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. SBA invites comments from members of the public on its analysis and certification.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 124

Administrative practice and procedure, Government procurement, Government property, Small businesses.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, SBA proposes to amend 13 CFR part 124 as follows:

PART 124—8(a) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS STATUS DETERMINATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 124 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), 636(j), 637(a), 637(d), 644, 42 U.S.C. 9815; and Pub. L. 99–661, 100 Stat. 3816; Sec. 1207, Pub. L. 100–656, 102 Stat. 3853; Pub. L. 101–37, 103 Stat. 70; Pub. L. 101–574, 104 Stat. 2814; Sec. 8021, Pub. L. 108–87, 117 Stat. 1054; and Sec. 330, Pub. L. 116–260.

■ 2. Revise § 124.103 to read as follows:

§ 124.103 Who is socially disadvantaged?

(a) *General.* Socially disadvantaged individuals are those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities. The social disadvantage must stem from circumstances beyond their control.

(b) *Victims of government and private entity discrimination or bias.* (1) For purposes of this section:

(i) *Citizen* means citizen of the United States.

(ii) *Material harm* means loss of access to or diminished opportunities related to economic advancement.

(2) A citizen may establish social disadvantage by first showing that during the citizen's lifetime, a governmental or private entity in the United States, including but not limited to any federal, state or local government, university or corporation, through any action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice of any of its agencies, subsidiaries, or authorized agents, discriminated or was biased against a clearly definable racial, ethnic, or cultural group of which the citizen is a member, or favored in any way a racial, ethnic, or cultural group of which the citizen is not a member. In addition, the citizen must establish that such discrimination, bias, or favoritism conferred material harm on the citizen.

(3) In order to establish his or her social disadvantage, a citizen must:

(i) Self-certify that he or she:

(A) Was a member of a particular group at the time of the governmental or private entity's action or during the effective period of the relevant action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice; and

(B) Suffered material harm because of the action, policy, rule, regulation, or other practice evidenced in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section; and

(ii) Show evidence that the government's or private entity's action, policy, rule, regulation or other practice favored other groups, excluding the citizen's group, or disadvantaged the citizen's group or that the government or private entity took adverse actions against or otherwise disfavored the citizen's group. Such actions, policies, rules, regulations, or other practices favoring or disfavoring groups may include, but are not limited to: unlawful diversity, equity, and inclusion programs or policies; unlawful

affirmative action programs or policies; race-based quotas, set-asides, or hiring targets; or, any policies or programs that favored some groups over others on the basis of race. As two specific examples:

(A) Such actions, policies, rules, regulations, or other practices include prior iterations of 13 CFR 124.103 that excluded the Citizen's racial or ethnic group as a group entitled to a rebuttable presumption of social disadvantage; and

(B) Such actions, policies, rules, regulations, or other practices also include situations where the citizen's group was disadvantaged in college or university admissions decisions or otherwise discriminated against by a private entity in an unlawful manner.

(4) Sufficient evidence under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section may include, but is not limited to: materials on government, university and corporate websites; government, university, and corporate policies, regulations, guidance, procedures or documents; statements by government, university or corporate officials; government, university, and corporate reports, audits or findings; court decisions; or, administrative rulings.

Kelly Loeffler,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–11765 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3665; FRL–13380–01–R9]

Attainment Date Extension for the San Joaquin Valley, California 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to grant an extension of the applicable ''Serious'' area attainment date for the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area for the 2012 annual fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards'') from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, based on a proposed determination that the State has satisfied the statutory criteria for this extension. The EPA will accept comments on this proposed rulemaking during a 30-day public comment period.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3665 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ben Leers, Air Planning Office (AIR–2–1), EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone at (415) 947–4279, or by email at *leers.ben@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

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I. Background

A. $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

Under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA or ''Act''), the EPA has established NAAQS for certain pervasive air pollutants (referred to as ''criteria pollutants'') and conducts periodic reviews of the NAAQS to determine whether they should be revised or whether new NAAQS should be established. On January 15, 2013, the EPA strengthened the primary annual NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ by lowering the level from 15.0 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ (''2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS'').[1]

The EPA established the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS after considering substantial evidence from numerous health studies demonstrating that serious health effects are associated with exposures to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations above these levels. Epidemiological studies have shown statistically significant correlations between elevated $PM_{2.5}$ levels and premature mortality. Other important health effects associated with $PM_{2.5}$ exposure include aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease (as indicated by increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits, absences from school or work, and restricted activity dates), changes in lung function, and increased respiratory symptoms. Individuals particularly sensitive to $PM_{2.5}$ exposure include older adults, people with heart and lung disease, and children.[2]

Sources can emit $PM_{2.5}$ directly into the atmosphere as a solid or liquid particle (primary $PM_{2.5}$ or direct $PM_{2.5}$), or $PM_{2.5}$ can form in the atmosphere (secondary $PM_{2.5}$) as a result of various chemical reactions from precursor emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X), sulfur oxides (SO_X), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and ammonia.[3]

[1] 78 FR 3086 (January 15, 2013) and 40 CFR 50.18. Unless otherwise noted, all references to the $PM_{2.5}$ standards in this document are to the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS of 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ codified at 40 CFR 50.18.

[2] EPA, Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, No. EPA/600/P–99/002aF and EPA/600/P–99/002bF, October 2004.

[3] 81 FR 58010, 58011 (August 24, 2016).

B. San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Designations, Classifications, and SIP Revisions

The San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area encompasses over 23,000 square miles and includes all or part of eight counties: San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kings, and the valley portion of Kern.[4] The area is home to four million people and is the nation's leading agricultural region. Stretching over 250 miles from north to south and averaging 80 miles wide, it is partially enclosed by the Coast Mountain range to the west, the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the Sierra Nevada range to the east. Under State law, the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD or ''District'') has primary responsibility for developing plans to provide for attainment of the NAAQS in this area. The District works cooperatively with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in preparing these plans. Authority for regulating sources in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area is split between the District, which has responsibility for regulating stationary and most area sources, and CARB, which has responsibility for regulating most mobile sources and some categories of consumer products.

Following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA is required under CAA section 107(d) to designate areas throughout the nation as attaining or not attaining the NAAQS. On January 15, 2015, the EPA designated and classified the San Joaquin Valley as ''Moderate'' nonattainment for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[5]

On May 10, 2019, CARB made two SIP submissions to address the CAA requirements associated with the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley: the ''2016 Moderate Area Plan for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ Standard'' (''2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'') and the ''2018 Plan for the 1997, 2006, and 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ Standards'' (''2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'').[6] On December 13, 2019, CARB submitted additional documents supporting the 2016 and 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plans that were inadvertently omitted from the May 10, 2019 SIP submission.[7] The 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan included a demonstration, to address the requirements of CAA section 189(a)(1)(B), that attainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2021 Moderate area attainment date in the San Joaquin Valley was impracticable.[8] The 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan addressed the Serious area attainment plan requirements for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in anticipation of the reclassification of San Joaquin Valley from Moderate to Serious nonattainment for that $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Lastly, in 2023, CARB submitted two additional SIP revisions addressing contingency measure requirements for the San Joaquin Valley for numerous standards including the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[9] These SIP revisions are referred to herein as the ''2023 Contingency Measure SIP Submittals.''

Effective December 27, 2021, the EPA approved all of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ Moderate area requirements included in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan except for contingency measures and, pursuant to CAA section 188(b)(1), reclassified the area as a Serious nonattainment area for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[10] The EPA took final action to approve the 2023 Contingency Measure SIP Submittals as satisfying the Moderate contingency measure requirement for the San Joaquin Valley 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area on October 4, 2024.[11]

Upon reclassification as a Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, the San Joaquin Valley area became subject to a new statutory attainment date of as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the tenth calendar year following designation (*i.e.,* December 31, 2025) and a requirement to submit a Serious area plan satisfying the requirements of CAA title I, part D, including the requirements of subpart 4, for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[12] As explained in the EPA's final reclassification action, the Serious area plan for the San Joaquin Valley must include, among other things, provisions to assure that, under CAA section 189(b)(1)(B), the best available control measures (BACM) for the control of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors shall be implemented no later than four years after the area is reclassified and a demonstration (including air quality modeling) that the plan provides for attainment as expeditiously as practicable and no later than the applicable attainment date. The EPA also noted that California may choose to submit a request for an extension of the December 31, 2025 Serious area attainment date pursuant to CAA section 188(e).[13] Our final action on the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan's Moderate area requirements and reclassification of the nonattainment area to Serious noted that the submitted 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan included Serious area planning elements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and stated that the EPA would evaluate and act on those elements through subsequent rulemakings as appropriate.[14]

The EPA initially proposed to approve the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ Serious area planning requirements in the 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan except for contingency measures.[15] However, based on comments received on the proposed approval and a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision on a San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ rulemaking for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the EPA reconsidered and proposed to disapprove the District's 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ Serious area plan for certain elements.[16] Following the EPA's reproposal to disapprove the Serious area elements in the 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, CARB withdrew the portions of the 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan addressing the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ Serious area requirements.[17]

On November 21, 2023, CARB submitted the ''Initial SIP Requirements for the 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Standard,'' which addressed Serious area requirements for the San Joaquin Valley 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, including emissions inventory and BACM requirements.[18] On August 22,

[4] For a precise description of the geographic boundaries of the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, see 40 CFR 81.305.

[5] 80 FR 2206 (January 15, 2015) (codified at 40 CFR 81.305).

[6] CARB submitted the two plans electronically on May 10, 2019, as an attachment to a letter dated May 9, 2019, from Richard W. Corey, Executive Officer, CARB, to Mike Stoker, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX.

[7] Letter dated December 11, 2019, from Richard W. Corey, Executive Officer, CARB, to Mike Stoker, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, with enclosures.

[8] 86 FR 67343, 67346 (November 26, 2021).

[9] CARB submitted the ''$PM_{2.5}$ Contingency Measure State Implementation Plan Revision (May 18, 2023)'' and amendments to District Rule 4901 (Wood Burning Fireplaces and Wood Burning Heaters) to the EPA on June 8, 2023. See letter dated June 7, 2023, from Steven S. Cliff, Ph.D., Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX. CARB submitted amendments to District Rule 8051 (Open Areas) to the EPA on October 16, 2023. See letter dated October 13, 2023, from Steven S. Cliff, Ph.D., Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX.

[10] 86 FR 67343, 67346 and 67347 (November 26, 2021).

[11] 89 FR 80749 (October 4, 2024).

[12] 86 FR 67343, 67347 (November 26, 2021).

[13] Id.

[14] Id.

[15] 86 FR 74310 (December 29, 2021).

[16] 87 FR 60494 (October 5, 2022).

[17] Letter dated October 27, 2022, from Samir Shiekh, Executive Director, SJVUAPCD, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, and letter dated October 27, 2022, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX (both letters submitted electronically October 27, 2022).

[18] Letter dated November 17, 2023, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, with enclosures (submitted electronically on November 21, 2023).

2024, CARB submitted the ''2024 Plan for the 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Standard'' (''2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'' or ''Plan''), adopted by SJVUAPCD on June 20, 2024, and by CARB on July 25, 2024.[19] The 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan addresses the Serious area nonattainment plan requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area and includes a request under CAA section 188(e) for an extension of the Serious area attainment date for the area for these NAAQS from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030.

II. Completeness Review of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan

CAA sections 110(a)(1) and (2) and 110(l) require each State to provide reasonable public notice and opportunity for public hearing prior to the adoption and submission of a SIP or SIP revision to the EPA. To meet this requirement, every SIP submission should include evidence that the State provided adequate public notice and an opportunity for a public hearing consistent with the EPA's implementing regulations in 40 CFR 51.102. CARB and the District have satisfied applicable statutory and regulatory requirements for reasonable public notice and hearing prior to adoption and submittal of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan. The District provided a public comment period for the Plan and held a public hearing on June 20, 2024, and CARB provided a public comment period and held a public hearing prior to the adoption of the Plan on July 25, 2024. The Plan includes notices of CARB's and the District's public hearings as evidence that the hearings were properly noticed.[20] Thus, our review indicates that the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan meets the procedural requirements of CAA sections 110(a) and 110(l).

CAA section 110(k)(1)(B) requires the EPA to determine whether a SIP submission is complete within 60 days of receipt. This section also provides that any plan that the EPA has not affirmatively determined to be complete or incomplete will become complete by operation of law six months after the date of submission. The EPA's SIP completeness criteria are found in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. The 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan became complete by operation of law on February 22, 2025.

III. Clean Air Act Requirements for an Extension of a Serious Area Attainment Date

Under section 188(e) of the Act, a State may apply to the EPA for a single extension of the Serious area attainment date by up to five years, which the EPA may grant if the State satisfies certain conditions. Before the EPA may extend the attainment date for a Serious area under CAA section 188(e), the State must:

(1) Demonstrate that attainment by the Serious area attainment date is impracticable;

(2) Demonstrate that it has complied with all requirements and commitments pertaining to the area in the implementation plan;

(3) Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the ''most stringent measures'' (MSM) that are included in the implementation plan of any state or are achieved in practice in any state and can feasibly be implemented in the area;

(4) Submit a modeled attainment demonstration showing attainment of the NAAQS in the area by the most expeditious alternative date practicable; and

(5) Apply for an extension of the attainment date beyond the Serious area attainment date.[21]

A State must seek an extension of the Serious area attainment date at the same time it submits the Serious area attainment plan if the State cannot demonstrate attainment by the otherwise applicable statutory attainment date.[22]

The EPA established regulatory requirements and provided further interpretive guidance on the statutory SIP requirements that apply to areas designated nonattainment for the $PM_{2.5}$ standards in an August 24, 2016 final rule entitled ''Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements'' (''$PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule''). Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2), a State seeking an extension of the Serious area attainment date under CAA section 188(e) must also submit a Serious area attainment plan that meets the following requirements:

(1) Base year and attainment projected emissions inventory requirements in 40 CFR 51.1008(b);

(2) The MSM requirement in 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1)(iii) and 51.1010(b), and best available control measures not previously submitted;

(3) Attainment demonstration and modeling requirements in 40 CFR 51.1011 and 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1)(i);

(4) Reasonable further progress (RFP) requirements in 40 CFR 51.1012;

(5) Quantitative milestone requirements in 40 CFR 51.1013;

(6) Contingency measure requirements in 40 CFR 51.1014; and

(7) Nonattainment new source review plan requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165.[23]

In addition to establishing specific preconditions for an extension of the Serious area attainment date, CAA section 188(e) provides that the EPA may consider a number of factors in determining whether to grant an extension and the appropriate length of time for any such extension. These factors are: (1) the nature and extent of nonattainment in the area, (2) the types and numbers of sources or other emitting activities in the area (including the influence of uncontrollable natural sources and trans-boundary emissions from foreign countries), (3) the population exposed to concentrations in excess of the standard in the area, (4) the presence and concentrations of potentially toxic substances in the mix of particulate emissions in the area, and (5) the technological and economic feasibility of various control measures.[24] Notably, neither the statutory requirements nor the discretionary factors identified in CAA section 188(e) include the specific ambient air quality conditions in CAA section 188(d)(2) that must be met for an area to qualify for an extension of a Moderate area attainment date.

The EPA is evaluating the State's request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date in accordance with these statutory criteria and regulatory requirements, as further described below.

1. Demonstrate That Attainment by the Serious Area Attainment Date Is Impracticable

Section 188(e) of the Act authorizes the EPA to grant a State request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date if, among other things, attainment by the date established under CAA section 188(c) would be impracticable. In order to demonstrate impracticability,

[19] Letter dated August 22, 2024, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, with enclosures (submitted electronically on August 22, 2024).

[20] See notices of public hearing included as enclosure to the Plan submittal letter from CARB to EPA.

[21] CAA section 188(e) and 40 CFR 51.1005(b). For a discussion of the EPA's interpretation of the requirements of CAA section 188(e), see 81 FR 58010, 58094 through 58097 (August 24, 2016), and 59 FR 41998, 42002 (August 16, 1994).

[22] 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2).

[23] 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2).

[24] CAA section 188(e).

EPA guidance has stated that the plan must show that the implementation of BACM and best available control technology (BACT) (and additional feasible measures) on relevant source categories will not bring the area into attainment by the statutory Serious area attainment date.[25] For the San Joaquin Valley, the Serious area attainment date for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under CAA section 188(c)(2) is December 31, 2025.[26]

The EPA has defined BACM in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule to mean ''any technologically and economically feasible control measure that can be implemented in whole or in part within 4 years after the date of reclassification of a Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area to Serious and that generally can achieve greater permanent and enforceable emissions reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and/or emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors from sources in the area than can be achieved through the implementation of RACM on the same source(s). BACM includes BACT.'' [27]

Consistent with longstanding EPA guidance,[28] the preamble to the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule discusses the following steps for determining BACM and BACT:

(1) Develop a comprehensive emissions inventory of the sources of $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors;

(2) Identify potential control measures;

(3) Determine whether an available control measure or technology is technologically feasible;

(4) Determine whether an available control measure or technology is economically feasible; and

(5) Determine the earliest date by which a control measure or technology can be implemented in whole or in part.[29]

The EPA allows consideration of factors such as physical plant layout, energy requirements, needed infrastructure, and workforce type and habits when considering technological feasibility. For purposes of evaluating economic feasibility, the EPA allows consideration of factors such as the capital costs, operating and maintenance costs, and cost effectiveness (*i.e.,* cost per ton of pollutant reduced by a measure or technology) associated with the measure or control.[30]

2. Comply With All Requirements and Commitments in the Applicable Implementation Plan

A second precondition for an extension of the Serious area attainment date under CAA section 188(e) is a showing that the State has complied with all requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the implementation plan. We interpret this criterion to mean that the state has implemented the control measures and commitments in the SIP revisions it has submitted to address the applicable requirements in CAA sections 172 and 189 for that particular $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, in this case the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[31] For a Serious area attainment date extension request being submitted simultaneously with the initial Serious area attainment plan for the area, the EPA interprets CAA section 188(e) not to require the area to have a fully approved Moderate area attainment plan and to allow for extension of the attainment date if the area has complied with all Moderate area requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the State's submitted Moderate area implementation plan.[32] This interpretation is based on the plain language of CAA section 188(e), which requires the State to comply with all requirements and commitments pertaining to the area in the implementation plan.[33]

3. Demonstrate the Inclusion of the Most Stringent Measures

A third precondition for an extension of the Serious area attainment under CAA section 188(e) is for the State to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the MSM that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or are achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The EPA has defined the term MSM as ''any permanent and enforceable control measure that achieves the most stringent emissions reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and/or emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors from among those control measures which are either included in the SIP for any other NAAQS, or have been achieved in practice in any state, and that can feasibly be implemented in the relevant $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS nonattainment area.'' [34] The EPA has interpreted the Act to require implementation of MSM as expeditiously as practicable and no later than one year before the extended Serious area attainment date identified by the State in its extension request.[35]

An MSM demonstration must satisfy the requirements of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule as described in the preamble to the rule, as follows: [36]

(1) Update the emissions inventory to identify all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursor emissions in the nonattainment area;

(2) Identify all potential MSM to reduce emissions from sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors that are approved into any state implementation plan or used in practice in any state;

(3) Compare the potential MSM for each relevant source category to the measures, if any, already adopted for that source category in the nonattainment area to determine whether such potential MSM would further reduce emissions and, where the State chooses to reject a measure from further consideration, demonstrate that it is not technologically or economically feasible to implement the measure in whole or in part within five years after

[25] 81 FR 58010, 58094 (August 24, 2016).

[26] Under CAA section 188(c)(2), the attainment date for a Serious area ''shall be as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the tenth calendar year beginning after the area's designation as nonattainment. . . .'' The EPA designated the San Joaquin Valley as nonattainment for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS effective April 15, 2015 (80 FR 2206 (January 15, 2015)). Therefore, the latest permissible attainment date under CAA section 188(c)(2), for purposes of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in this area, is December 31, 2025.

[27] 40 CFR 51.1000 (definitions). In longstanding guidance, the EPA has similarly defined BACM to mean, ''among other things, the maximum degree of emissions reduction achievable for a source or source category, which is determined on a case-by-case basis considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts.'' 59 FR 41998, 42010, 42013 (August 16, 1994).

[28] 59 FR 41998 (August 16, 1994).

[29] 81 FR 58010, 58083 through 58085 (August 24, 2016).

[30] 40 CFR 51.1010(a)(3) and 81 FR 58010, 58041 and 58042 (August 24, 2016).

[31] Although the EPA has previously interpreted this requirement as applying to additional $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the same area (see 85 FR 17382, 17405), this position is not required by the statute or our regulations, and the EPA no longer believes that this interpretation is the best available reading of the Act. The EPA maintains that the implementation of a plan developed for an entirely separate NAAQS should not have an impact on the relevant requirements for the NAAQS at issue. There is no indication that Congress intended such an additional hurdle for areas that are in nonattainment for multiple NAAQS. Accordingly, the EPA believes that the best interpretation of the statute is that ''compliance with all requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the implementation plan'' refers only to the implementation plan for the particular NAAQS at issue.

[32] 81 FR 58010, 58095 (August 24, 2016).

[33] The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld this interpretation of CAA section 188(e) in *Vigil* v. *Leavitt,* 366 F.3d 1025, amended at 381 F.3d 826 (9th Cir. 2004).

[34] 40 CFR 51.1000 and 81 FR 58010, 58096 and 58097 (August 24, 2016); see also 59 FR 41998, 42010 (August 16, 1994) and 65 FR 19964, 19968 (April 13, 2000).

[35] 81 FR 58010, 58097 (August 24, 2016).

[36] 40 CFR 51.1010(b) and 81 FR 58010, 58095 through 58097 (August 24, 2016).

the applicable attainment date for the area; and

(4) Adopt and implement all potential MSM identified through this process that collectively will achieve attainment as expeditiously as practicable and no later than five years after the applicable attainment date, except those measures for which the state has provided reasoned justification for rejection, based on technological or economic feasibility.

Notably, the ''to the satisfaction of the Administrator'' qualifier on the MSM requirement is an explicit grant by Congress to the EPA of discretion to determine whether a plan includes MSM.

4. Submit a Demonstration of Attainment by the Most Expeditious Alternative Date Practicable

Section 189(b)(1)(A) of the Act requires that the State submit a demonstration of attainment, including air quality modeling, by the most expeditious date practicable after the statutory Serious area attainment date.[37] Section 188(e) of the CAA states that the threshold requirement is submission of such a demonstration.[38] Accordingly, the EPA must evaluate whether the submission containing the extension request also includes such a demonstration.

5. Apply for an Attainment Date Extension

Finally, the State must apply in writing to the EPA for an extension of a Serious area attainment date, and this request must accompany the submission of the modeled attainment demonstration showing attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable. Additionally, the State must provide the public reasonable notice and opportunity for a public hearing on the attainment date extension request before submitting it to the EPA in accordance with the requirements for SIP revisions in CAA section 110.

IV. Review of the State's Request

In this section of the preamble, we present our evaluation of the State's request to extend the Serious area attainment date from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, under CAA section 188(e).

A. Demonstration That Attainment by Serious Area Attainment Date Is Impracticable

The 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes a demonstration, based on air quality modeling, that even with the implementation of BACM and BACT for all appropriate sources, attainment by December 31, 2025, is not practicable. The impracticability demonstration is described in Chapter 5.2.1 of the Plan and references the modeling information provided in Appendix J of the Plan. The BACM/BACT demonstration is included in Appendices C (for District measures) and D (for State measures) of the Plan. Because of the substantial overlap in the source categories and controls evaluated for BACM and those evaluated for MSM, the BACM demonstration is discussed alongside our evaluation of the Plan's MSM demonstration in section IV.C of this document.

Table 26 in Appendix J of the plan presents modeled 2030 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values. The results of the District's modeling are summarized in table 1 of this document.

TABLE 1—IMPRACTICABILITY DEMONSTRATION, 2030 PROJECTED $PM_{2.5}$ DESIGN VALUES

Site AQS ID	Name	2017 Monitored annual design value ($\mu g/m^3$)	2030 Projected annual design value ($\mu g/m^3$)
060290016	Bakersfield—Planz	16.97	11.98
060311004	Hanford	15.73	11.04
060290010	Bakersfield—Golden	15.52	10.82
061072002	Visalia	15.43	10.50
060290014	Bakersfield—California Ave	15.12	10.52
060310004	Corcoran	14.95	10.90
060195025	Fresno—Hamilton	13.99	9.81
060190011	Fresno—Garland	13.69	9.49
060990006	Turlock	12.7	9.69
060195001	Clovis	12.69	8.99
060470003	Merced—S. Coffee	12.28	9.31
060771002	Stockton	12.21	10.16
060392010	Madera	12.11	8.75
060472510	Merced—M. Street	11.73	8.73
060990005	Modesto	11.16	8.54
060772010	Manteca	10.37	8.38
060192009	Tranquillity	8.19	6.37

Source: 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 5, Table 5–3.

The results of the District's modeling indicate that, even with the implementation of the control strategy in the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan according to the implementation schedules in Chapter 4 of the Plan, the San Joaquin Valley area will narrowly attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by 2030. The District's demonstration of attainment in the San Joaquin Valley by 2030 relies in part on measures that will be implemented between the end of 2025 and 2030; these measures account for over 4.3 tons per day of NO_X emissions reductions and 0.2 tons per day of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions reductions between the end of 2025 and 2030.[39] Accounting for the timing of these emissions reductions and the narrow margin by which the nonattainment area is projected to attain in 2030, the

[37] Id. at 58097.

[38] The CAA does not require the EPA to act on the submitted attainment demonstration as a precondition to granting an extension. Section 188(e) of the Act states that ''[a]t the time of such application, the State must submit a revision to the implementation plan that includes a demonstration of attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable.'' In particular, the statute provides that ''[t]he Administrator may not approve an extension until the State submits an attainment demonstration for the area.''

[39] 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Tables 4–2, 4–3, 4–4, and 4–9.

District's modeling supports the conclusion that attainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the current December 31, 2025 attainment date is impracticable.

In addition to the information in the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, we have reviewed recent $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data from the San Joaquin Valley. These data show that annual average $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the San Joaquin Valley continue to be above the 12.0 μg/m³ level of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in 2023 or 2024 at seven monitoring sites. Furthermore, based on monitored ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air quality data from 2023 and 2024, we determined that the maximum 2025 annual average concentration that would result in an attaining 2025 design value (*i.e.,* a 3-year average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of 12.04 μg/m³) for each monitoring site with annual averages in 2023 and 2024 above the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and we compared these concentrations to the lowest recorded annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at the site. This comparison is shown in table 2 below.

TABLE 2—IMPRACTICABILITY DEMONSTRATION, 2023–2024 MONITORED ANNUAL $PM_{2.5}$ CONCENTRATIONS

Site name	2023 Annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration (μg/m³)	2024 Annual average $PM_{2.5}$ Concentration (μg/m³)	Maximum 2025 annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration Resulting in attaining 2025 design value (μg/m³)	Lowest recorded annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration 2012–2024 (μg/m³)	Percentage below lowest recorded annual average
Fresno—Foundry	12.5	13.5	10.1	12.5	19.2%
Fresno—Pacific	12.6	12.7	10.8	11.2	3.6
Bakersfield—Golden/M St	13.6	12.9	9.7	12.4	21.8
Bakersfield—California	12.0	12.7	11.4	11.9	4.2
Bakersfield—Airport (Planz)	12.5	15.6	8.1	12.5	35.2
Hanford—Irwin	12.5	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0
Visalia—W. Ashland Avenue	11.7	13.0	11.5	11.7	1.7

Source: EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID 2384983, May 28, 2026.

The EPA found that three monitoring sites in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin would need to have 2025 annual mean concentrations 19 percent or more below their corresponding historical lows in order to attain by the end of 2025. The most extreme example is the Bakersfield-Airport (Planz) monitoring site, which would require concentrations approximately 35 percent below the lowest previously recorded concentration at this site. Considering the District's assertion that the control strategy in the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes all BACM and MSM, there is no indication that the control strategy could achieve such steep reductions so quickly.

In sum, the District's air quality modeling projections for 2030, which account for the implementation of controls according to the implementation schedules submitted in the Plan, and monitored air quality data from 2023 and 2024 indicate that it is impracticable for the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area to show attainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by December 31, 2025. Thus, our review of the impracticability demonstration and related information in the Plan as well as monitoring data from the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area indicate that the area could not practicably attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2025.

B. Compliance With State Implementation Plan Requirements and Commitments

We interpret this criterion to mean that the State has implemented the control measures and commitments in the plan revisions it has submitted to address the applicable requirements in CAA sections 172 and 189 for the relevant $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the nonattainment area.[40] For the San Joaquin Valley for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the State has submitted, and the EPA has approved into the California SIP, the control measure requirements and commitments in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan that pertained to the Moderate area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. In the remainder of this section, we describe the State's and District's implementation of those control measures.

As discussed in section I of this document, CARB submitted the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan to the EPA on May 10, 2019. On November 26, 2021, the EPA approved all but the contingency measure element of the submitted SIP revision as meeting all applicable Moderate area requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[41] The EPA approved the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ Moderate area contingency measure element for the San Joaquin Valley on October 4, 2024.[42]

The 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ plan addresses compliance with the applicable 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan Moderate area planning requirements and commitments for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in Chapter 5.2.2 of the Plan. While the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes an evaluation of potential control measures for adoption as RACM, RACT, or additional reasonable measures, the District did not identify any feasible control measures beyond those that had already been adopted and implemented, and thus the District did not include any commitments for additional measures for purposes of meeting the Moderate area planning requirements. Given that the EPA has fully approved the Moderate area planning requirements for the area and that there are no outstanding commitments or other obligations relating to those requirements, our review indicates that the State has complied with all requirements and commitments in the plan revisions it has submitted to address the applicable requirements in CAA sections 172 and 189 for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area.

[40] 81 FR 58010, 58094 (August 24, 2016). Under 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(ii), a State must have complied with all requirements and commitments in the applicable implementation plan. The applicable attainment plan for a Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area for which a State seeks an attainment date extension under 40 CFR 51.1005(a)(2)(ii) is defined as the Moderate area plan submitted to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.1003(a).

[41] 86 FR 67343 (November 26, 2021).

[42] 89 FR 80749 (October 4, 2024).

C. Demonstration That the Implementation Plan Includes the Most Stringent Measures

Before the EPA may extend the attainment date for a Serious nonattainment area under CAA section 188(e), the State must, among other things, demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the most stringent measures (MSM) that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or are achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The State must implement MSM as expeditiously as practicable and no later than the beginning of the year containing the attainment date identified by the State in its extension request, *i.e.,* in this case, by January 1, 2030.[43] We interpret this criterion to mean that the State must demonstrate to the EPA's satisfaction that its Serious area plan includes the most stringent measures that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The requirements that a State's MSM evaluation must satisfy are established in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule and are described in section III.C of this document.

The 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan discusses the Plan's control strategy, including compliance with the BACM and MSM requirements, in Appendices C and D, including analyses by the District and CARB, respectively, of source categories under their respective jurisdictions. Emissions inventories identifying sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors [44] in the San Joaquin Valley are described and included in Appendix B of the Plan. The evaluations of CARB and District measures each include the components of BACM and MSM evaluations as outlined in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule, generally: (1) an emissions inventory identifying sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and applicable precursors; (2) identifying potential control measures for the sources identified in step 1; (3) assessing the stringency and feasibility of the control measures identified in step 2; and (4) adoption and implementation of the feasible control measures identified in step 3.[45]

CARB's demonstration includes descriptions of CARB's key mobile source programs and regulations and a comprehensive evaluation of on-road and non-road mobile source regulatory actions taken by CARB and other states. Based on its review, CARB determined that its control program for sources under its jurisdiction satisfies BACM and MSM requirements.

The District followed a similar process to identify candidate BACM/MSM measures that are technologically and economically feasible for stationary and area sources under its jurisdiction. The District structured its evaluation around its existing control program; for each existing District rule, the District identified the affected sources and associated emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_X, identified potential opportunities for further emissions reductions by comparing the District rule to Federal and State rules and regulations and rules in other California air districts (as well as potential new technologies not yet required in other areas, in some instances) and evaluated technological and economic feasibility of each potential emissions reduction opportunity. For most source categories, the District found that its existing control measures provide the maximum degree of emission reduction required or implemented in any other area. For all identified potential emission reduction opportunities, the District concluded that the potential measure was infeasible due to economic and/or technological considerations. Thus, the District concluded that, for all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ or $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area, the District's existing control program provides for the maximum degree of emission reduction that has been required or achieved in other areas that can feasibly be implemented in the nonattainment area and therefore meets or exceeds BACM and MSM requirements.

Based upon our review, the EPA has determined that the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains the required elements of BACM and MSM evaluations as defined in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule. The emissions inventory identifies all sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and applicable $PM_{2.5}$ precursors. For the source categories identified in the emissions inventory for the nonattainment area, CARB and the District followed EPA guidance to identify potential measures from other areas' control requirements for similar sources, the EPA's technical support documents from rulemakings on SJVUAPCD control measure SIP submittals, potential control measures identified in previous SJVUAPCD plan submittals, the EPA's menu of control measures, and EPA guidance documents.

Our review indicates that CARB and the District conducted thorough analyses of emissions sources in the nonattainment area and potential control measures for those sources. We note that EPA last approved SJVUAPCD's control program as satisfying BACM and MSM in our final rule granting a CAA section 188(e) attainment date extension for the San Joaquin Valley 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area on July 22, 2020.[46] Parts of EPA's analysis were challenged and ultimately upheld in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.[47] The EPA is not aware of more stringent and feasible measures implemented in other areas of the country beyond those included in the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan. Based on our evaluation of the current submission, as supported by the analysis conducted in our previous 2020 evaluation, our review of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan indicates that the Plan includes the requisite BACM demonstration and includes the MSM that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or are achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area.

[43] 81 FR 58010, 58097 (August 24, 2016).

[44] Appendix F of 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains a demonstration that emissions of VOC, SO_X, and ammonia do not contribute significantly to exceedances of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area and that such emissions should be excluded from certain CAA requirements (including BACM and MSM), consistent with the EPA's recommendations in the ''Fine Particulate Matter (PM_2) Precursor Demonstration Guidance'' (see memorandum dated May 30, 2019, from Scott Mathias, Acting Director, Air Quality Policy Division, EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), and Richard Wayland, Director, Air Quality Assessment Division, OAQPS, to Regional Air Division Directors, Regions 1–10, with attachment titled ''$PM_{2.5}$ Precursor Demonstration Guidance;'' available at *https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/documents/transmittal_memo_and_pm25_precursor_demo_guidance_5_30_19.pdf*). The BACM and MSM evaluations in the Plan therefore focus on sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_X and excludes sources of VOC and SO_X, and ammonia.

[45] 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, section 5.2.3.

[46] 85 FR 44192 (July 22, 2020). The EPA's evaluation of MSM supporting the attainment date extension for the San Joaquin Valley 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area is included in the EPA's proposed rulemaking at 85 FR 17382 (March 27, 2020) and the technical support document included in the docket for the proposed rulemaking titled ''Technical Support Document, EPA Evaluation of BACM/MSM, San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan for the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS,'' February 2020, docket ID EPA–R09–OAR–2019–0318–0005.

[47] *Medical Advocates for Healthy Air* v. *EPA,* 20–72780 (9th Cir., April 13, 2022).

D. Demonstration of Attainment by the Most Expeditious Alternative Date Practicable

Section 188(e) of the Act states that at the time of its application for an extension of an attainment deadline, the State must submit a demonstration of attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable and that the EPA may not approve the extension until such a demonstration has been submitted. Section 189(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the CAA also provides that a State seeking an extension of the attainment date under CAA section 188(e) must submit a demonstration that the plan provides for attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable.

For the purpose of the CAA section 188(e) requirement that the District submit a demonstration that the plan provides for attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable, the EPA's review of the submission indicates that the submission contains the requisite demonstration. Chapter 5.2.4.2 and Appendix J of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contain the State's demonstration that the implementation of all feasible control measures in the San Joaquin Valley, as required in the Plan, will provide for attainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley as expeditiously as practicable, *i.e.,* by December 31, 2030. Furthermore, the District cites Appendix G of the Plan as validating the assertion in the Plan that the San Joaquin Valley will attain the standard as expeditiously as practicable.[48] Appendix G addresses the reasonable further progress, quantitative milestone, and contingency measure requirements and includes an evaluation of potential control measures for consideration as contingency measures. As a result of this evaluation, the District concludes that the District and CARB are currently implementing the most stringent measures feasible, and no opportunities exist for additional measures beyond those adopted in the Plan, supporting the District's position that the San Joaquin Valley could not practicably attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS sooner than December 31, 2030, as projected in the attainment demonstration in the Plan. In addition, the RFP demonstration in Appendix G reports the most expeditious timeline by which the San Joaquin Valley can achieve emissions reductions from the implementation of BACM and MSM in light of factors such as the timeline required for the development, adoption, and implementation of the rules included in the Plan, supporting the District's position that the San Joaquin Valley could not practicably attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS sooner than December 31, 2030, as projected in the attainment demonstration in the Plan.

While the EPA will evaluate this analysis in a future rulemaking action, for the purpose of the CAA section 188(e) extension prerequisite that a complete submission from the State must contain the requisite demonstration under CAA section 189(b)(1)(A)(ii), our review of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan indicates that the State has made such a submission.

E. Application for an Attainment Date Extension

As discussed in section I.B of this document, the Serious area attainment date for the San Joaquin Valley for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under CAA section 188(c)(2) is December 31, 2025. The remaining criterion for an extension of the attainment date beyond this statutory attainment date is that the State must apply for such extension. In the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, CARB and SJVUAPCD submitted a complete application for an extension of the Serious area attainment date for the San Joaquin Valley to December 31, 2030, for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[49] In accordance with the requirements of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule in 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1), the State's submission includes demonstrations that attainment by the Serious area attainment date is impracticable, that the State has complied with all requirements and commitments in the applicable SIP, and that the plan includes MSM. Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2), the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains all of the required components of a Serious area plan accompanying a request for extension of the attainment date under CAA section 188(e), as follows: (1) base year and attainment projected emissions inventories, (2) provisions to implement MSM and BACM, (3) a modeled attainment demonstration, (4) RFP provisions, (5) quantitative milestone provisions, (6) contingency measure provisions, and (7) nonattainment new source review plan provisions.[50] As discussed in section II of this document, the EPA previously found that the State provided the public reasonable notice and an opportunity for a public hearing on the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, including the attainment date extension request, before submitting it to the EPA, in accordance with the requirements for SIP revisions in CAA section 110.

F. Other Factors That the EPA May Consider

Finally, as noted section III of this document, CAA section 188(e) lists five additional factors that the EPA may consider in deciding whether to grant an attainment date extension and the length for such extension. These factors include: (1) the nature and extent of the nonattainment problem; (2) the types and numbers of sources or other emitting activities in the area (including the influence of uncontrollable natural sources and international transport); (3) the population exposed to concentrations in excess of the standard; (4) the presence and concentration of potentially toxic substances in the mix of particulate emissions in the area; and (5) the technological and economic feasibility of various control measures. In evaluating these factors, we have focused on the nature and extent of the nonattainment area problem and the technological and economic feasibility of additional control measures.

The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin has made significant progress towards improving air quality and meeting the NAAQS despite the Valley's vast population and the unique meteorological and topographical factors that result in the highest levels of ambient $PM_{2.5}$ levels on an annual basis in the country.[51] In the years prior to the adoption of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, CARB and the District developed and implemented several comprehensive plans (*e.g.,* the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan and 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan) to provide for attainment of $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone NAAQS. These plans have resulted in the adoption and implementation of many new rules and amendments to existing rules across source categories. These regulations and strategies have yielded significant reductions from sources under the

[48] 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 5.2.4.2.

[49] CARB Resolution 24–10 (July 25, 2024), (adopting the Plan and directing the CARB Executive Officer to submit the Plan to the EPA as a SIP revision), SJVUAPCD Governing Board Resolution 2024–06–10 (June 20, 2024) (adopting the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan), and 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 5.1, p. 5–2.

[50] Letter dated August 22, 2024, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX (transmitting the adopted 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan to the EPA for inclusion in the California SIP) (submitted electronically on August 22, 2024).

[51] For a discussion of challenges and historical air quality trends, see Chapters 2.2 (''Air Quality Challenges'') and 2.3 (''$PM_{2.5}$ Air Quality Trends'') of the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.

State's and District's jurisdictions. As a result of these already-adopted State and District measures, sources in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area are already subject to the most stringent rules in the country, leaving fewer viable opportunities to reduce emissions in light of the extreme technological and economic challenges present in the nonattainment area, as demonstrated by the controls analysis in the 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.[52] The State and District continue to pursue new opportunities to achieve further reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursor emissions, as outlined in the Plan;[53] however, the EPA acknowledges the scarcity of additional controls and the timeline needed to develop, adopt, and implement such measures. These factors generally support a longer time frame for attainment.

V. Summary of Proposed Action and Request for Public Comment

For the reasons discussed in this proposed rulemaking, the EPA is proposing to grant the State's request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, based on a conclusion that the State has satisfied the requirements for such an extension in section 188(e) of the Act.

The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. We will accept comments from the public on this proposal for the next 30 days.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by State law.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or Tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It 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.

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely proposes to approve a State request for an attainment date extension as meeting Federal requirements. Furthermore, the EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this action.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Ammonia, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 29, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2026–11735 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3664; FRL–13379–01–R9]

Attainment Date Extension for the South Coast, California 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to grant an extension of the ''Serious'' area attainment date for the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin (''South Coast'') nonattainment area for the 2012 annual fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards'') from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, based on a proposed determination that the State has satisfied the statutory criteria for

[52] 2024 San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 4, Appendix C, and Appendix D.

[53] Id.

this extension. The EPA will accept comments on this proposed rule during a 30-day public comment period.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3664 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Graham; Geographic Strategies and Modeling Section (AIR–2–2); EPA Region IX; 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone number: (415) 972–3877; email address: *graham.ashleyr@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

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I. Background for Proposed Action

A. $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

Under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA or ''Act''), the EPA has established NAAQS for certain pervasive air pollutants (referred to as ''criteria pollutants'') and conducts periodic reviews of the NAAQS to determine whether they should be revised or whether new NAAQS should be established. On January 15, 2013, the EPA strengthened the primary annual NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ by lowering the level from 15.0 μg/m^3 to 12.0 μg/m^3 (''2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS'').[1]

The EPA established the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS after considering substantial evidence from numerous health studies demonstrating that serious health effects are associated with exposures to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations above these levels. Epidemiological studies have shown statistically significant correlations between elevated $PM_{2.5}$ levels and premature mortality. Other important health effects associated with $PM_{2.5}$ exposure include aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease (as indicated by increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits, absences from school or work, and restricted activity dates), changes in lung function, and increased respiratory symptoms. Individuals particularly sensitive to $PM_{2.5}$ exposure include older adults, people with heart and lung disease, and children.[2]

Sources can emit $PM_{2.5}$ directly into the atmosphere as a solid or liquid particle (primary $PM_{2.5}$ or direct $PM_{2.5}$), or $PM_{2.5}$ can form in the atmosphere (secondary $PM_{2.5}$) as a result of various chemical reactions from precursor emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X), sulfur oxides (SO_X), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and ammonia.[3]

B. South Coast PM2.5 Designations, Classifications, and SIP Revisions

The South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area is home to approximately 17 million people, has a diverse economic base, and contains one of the highest volume port areas in the world. For a precise description of the geographic boundaries of the South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, see 40 CFR 81.305. The local air district with primary responsibility for developing a plan to attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast nonattainment area is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or ''District''). The District works cooperatively with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in preparing these plans. Authority for regulating sources in the South Coast nonattainment area is split between the District, which has responsibility for regulating stationary and most area sources, and CARB, which has responsibility for regulating most mobile sources and some categories of consumer products.

Following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA is required under CAA section 107(d) to designate areas throughout the nation as attaining or not attaining the NAAQS. On January 15, 2015, the EPA designated and classified the South Coast area as ''Moderate'' nonattainment for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, effective April 15, 2015.[4]

On April 27, 2017, CARB submitted the ''Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (March 2017)'' (''2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'') to address the CAA requirements associated with the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast.[5] The 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan included a demonstration, to address the requirements of CAA section 189(a)(1)(B), that attainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2021 Moderate area attainment date in the South Coast area was impracticable, despite the implementation of required control measures.[6] The 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan also included a request that the EPA

[1] 78 FR 3086 (January 15, 2013) and 40 CFR 50.18. Unless otherwise noted, all references to the $PM_{2.5}$ standards in this document are to the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS of 12.0 μg/m^3 codified at 40 CFR 50.18.

[2] EPA, Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, No. EPA/600/P–99/002aF and EPA/600/P–99/002bF, October 2004.

[3] 81 FR 58010, 58011 (August 24, 2016).

[4] 80 FR 2206 (January 15, 2015) (codified at 40 CFR 81.305).

[5] Letter dated April 27, 2017, from Richard Corey, Executive Officer, CARB, to Alexis Strauss, Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX (transmitting the ''Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (March 2017)'') (submitted electronically April 27, 2017).

[6] 85 FR 71264, 71266 (November 9, 2020).

reclassify the nonattainment area from Moderate nonattainment to Serious nonattainment, and included a Serious area attainment demonstration, emissions inventories, attainment related plan elements, and control measure provisions.[7] Effective December 9, 2020, the EPA approved or conditionally approved the portions of the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan that pertain to the Moderate area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast nonattainment area and, pursuant to CAA section 188(b)(1), reclassified the area as a Serious nonattainment area.[8]

Upon reclassification as a Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, the South Coast area became subject to a new statutory attainment date of as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the tenth calendar year following designation (*i.e.,* December 31, 2025) and a requirement to submit a Serious area plan satisfying the requirements of CAA title I, part D, including the requirements of subpart 4, for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[9] As explained in the EPA's final reclassification action, the Serious area plan for the South Coast must include, among other things, provisions to assure that, under CAA section 189(b)(1)(B), the best available control measures (BACM) for the control of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors shall be implemented no later than four years after the area is reclassified and a demonstration (including air quality modeling) that the plan provides for attainment as expeditiously as practicable and no later than the applicable attainment date. The EPA also noted that California may choose to submit a request for an extension of the December 31, 2025, Serious area attainment date pursuant to CAA section 188(e).[10]

Our final action on the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan's Moderate area requirements and reclassification of the nonattainment area to Serious noted that the submitted 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan included Serious area planning elements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and stated that we would evaluate and act on those elements through subsequent rulemakings as appropriate.[11] On March 29, 2023, the CARB and the District notified the EPA of their determination that the portions of the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan pertaining to the Serious area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS were no longer appropriate for inclusion in the SIP and requested that those portions of the submittal be considered withdrawn.[12]

Following the State's withdrawal of the portions of the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan that pertained to the Serious area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the EPA issued two findings that California had failed to submit SIP submissions to address the Serious area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. In the first finding, published in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2023, the EPA found that California had failed to submit revisions to address the base year emissions inventory and BACM requirements, which the State was required to submit by June 9, 2022.[13] In the second finding, published on January 30, 2024, the EPA found that California had failed to submit the Serious area plan requirements for a reasonable further progress (RFP) demonstration, quantitative milestones, an attainment demonstration, and contingency measures by December 31, 2023.[14] These findings, which became effective on June 26, 2023, and February 29, 2024, respectively, triggered clocks under CAA section 179(a) for the application of emissions offset sanctions 18 months after the findings, and highway funding sanctions 6 months thereafter, unless the EPA affirmatively determined that the State made a complete SIP submission addressing the identified failure to submit deficiencies.[15] The findings also triggered the obligation under CAA section 110(c) for the EPA to promulgate a Federal implementation plan no later than two years after the finding, unless the State has submitted, and the EPA has approved, the required SIP submission.[16]

On August 6, 2024, CARB submitted the ''South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Standard'' (''2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan'' or ''Plan''), adopted by SCAQMD on June 7, 2024, and by CARB on June 27, 2024, to the EPA as a revision to the California SIP.[17] The 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan addresses the Serious area nonattainment plan requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast nonattainment area and includes a request under CAA section 188(e) for an extension of the Serious area attainment date for the area for these NAAQS from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030.

II. Completeness Review of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan

CAA sections 110(a)(1) and (2) and 110(l) require each state to provide reasonable public notice and opportunity for public hearing prior to the adoption and submission of a SIP or SIP revision to the EPA. To meet this requirement, every SIP submission should include evidence that the state provided adequate public notice and an opportunity for a public hearing consistent with the EPA's implementing regulations in 40 CFR 51.102.

CAA section 110(k)(1)(B) requires the EPA to determine whether a SIP submission is complete within 60 days of receipt. This section also provides that any plan that the EPA has not affirmatively determined to be complete or incomplete will become complete by operation of law six months after the date of submission. The EPA's SIP completeness criteria are found in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V.

On December 17, 2024, the EPA issued a letter finding that the emissions inventory and BACM elements of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan conform to the EPA's completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V.[18] On June 9, 2025, the EPA issued a second letter finding that the RFP demonstration, quantitative milestones, attainment demonstration, and contingency measures elements of the Plan also conform to the completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V.[19] These completeness findings corrected the deficiencies identified in the EPA's previous findings of failure to submit, and terminated the sanctions clocks started by the findings.

[7] Id. at 71268.

[8] Id. at 71264.

[9] Id. at 71266 through 71268.

[10] Id. at 71267.

[11] Id. at 71268.

[12] Letter dated March 8, 2023, from Sarah Rees, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development & Implementation, SCAQMD, to Michael Benjamin, Chief, Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB (submitted electronically March 29, 2023); and letter dated March 29, 2023, from Michael Benjamin, Chief, Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX (submitted electronically March 29, 2023).

[13] 88 FR 34093 (May 26, 2023).

[14] 89 FR 5770 (January 30, 2024).

[15] 88 FR 34093, 34095 (May 26, 2023) and 89 FR 5770, 5772 (January 30, 2024).

[16] Id.

[17] Letter dated August 5, 2024, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, with enclosures (submitted electronically on August 6, 2024).

[18] Letter dated December 17, 2024, from Mathew Lakin, Director, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region IX, to Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB.

[19] Letter dated June 9, 2025, from Matthew Lakin, Director, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region IX, to Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB.

III. Clean Air Act Requirements for an Extension of a Serious Area Attainment Date

Under section 188(e) of the Act, a state may apply to the EPA for a single extension of the Serious area attainment date by up to five years, which the EPA may grant if the state satisfies certain conditions. Before the EPA may extend the attainment date for a Serious area under CAA section 188(e), the state must:

(1) Demonstrate that attainment by the Serious area attainment date is impracticable;

(2) Demonstrate that it has complied with all requirements and commitments pertaining to the area in the implementation plan;

(3) Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the ''most stringent measures'' (MSM) that are included in the implementation plan of any State or are achieved in practice in any State, and can feasibly be implemented in the area;

(4) Submit a modeled attainment demonstration showing attainment of the NAAQS in the area by the most expeditious alternative date practicable; and

(5) Apply for an extension of the attainment date beyond the Serious area attainment date.[20]

A state must seek an extension of the Serious area attainment date at the same time it submits the Serious area attainment plan if the state cannot demonstrate attainment by the otherwise applicable statutory attainment date.[21]

The EPA established regulatory requirements and provided further interpretive guidance on the statutory SIP requirements that apply to areas designated nonattainment for the $PM_{2.5}$ standards in an August 24, 2016 final rule titled ''Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements'' (''$PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule'').[22] Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2), a state seeking an extension of the Serious area attainment date under CAA section 188(e) must also submit a Serious area attainment plan that meets the following requirements:

(1) Base year and attainment projected emissions inventory requirements in 40 CFR 51.1008(b);

(2) The MSM requirement in 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1)(iii) and 51.1010(b), and best available control measures not previously submitted;

(3) Attainment demonstration and modeling requirements in 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1)(i) and 51.1011;

(4) RFP requirements in 40 CFR 51.1012;

(5) Quantitative milestone requirements in 40 CFR 51.1013;

(6) Contingency measure requirements in 40 CFR 51.1014; and

(7) Nonattainment new source review plan requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165.[23]

In addition to establishing specific preconditions for an extension of the Serious area attainment date, CAA section 188(e) provides that the EPA may consider a number of factors in determining whether to grant an extension and the appropriate length of time for any such extension. These factors are: (1) the nature and extent of nonattainment in the area, (2) the types and numbers of sources or other emitting activities in the area (including the influence of uncontrollable natural sources and trans-boundary emissions from foreign countries), (3) the population exposed to concentrations in excess of the standard in the area, (4) the presence and concentrations of potentially toxic substances in the mix of particulate emissions in the area, and (5) the technological and economic feasibility of various control measures.[24] Notably, neither the statutory requirements nor the discretionary factors identified in CAA section 188(e) include the specific ambient air quality conditions in CAA section 188(d)(2), which must be met for an area to qualify for an extension of a Moderate area attainment date.

The EPA is evaluating the State's request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date in accordance with these statutory criteria and regulatory requirements, as further described below.

1. Demonstrate That Attainment by the Serious Area Attainment Date Is Impracticable

Section 188(e) of the Act authorizes the EPA to grant a state request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date if, among other things, attainment by the date established under CAA section 188(c) would be impracticable. In order to demonstrate impracticability, EPA guidance has stated that the plan must show that the implementation of best available control measures (BACM) and best available control technology (BACT) (and additional feasible measures) on relevant source categories will not bring the area into attainment by the statutory Serious area attainment date.[25] For the South Coast, the Serious area attainment date for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under CAA section 188(c)(2) is December 31, 2025.[26]

The EPA has defined BACM in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule to mean ''any technologically and economically feasible control measure that can be implemented in whole or in part within 4 years after the date of reclassification of a Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area to Serious and that generally can achieve greater permanent and enforceable emissions reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and/or emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors from sources in the area than can be achieved through the implementation of RACM on the same source(s). BACM includes BACT.'' [27]

Consistent with longstanding EPA guidance,[28] the preamble to the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule discusses the following steps for determining BACM and BACT:

(1) Develop a comprehensive emission inventory of the sources of $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors;

(2) Identify potential control measures;

(3) Determine whether an available control measure or technology is technologically feasible;

(4) Determine whether an available control measure or technology is economically feasible; and

(5) Determine the earliest date by which a control measure or technology can be implemented in whole or in part.[29]

The EPA allows consideration of factors such as physical plant layout, energy requirements, needed infrastructure, and workforce type and

[20] CAA section 188(e) and 40 CFR 51.1005(b). For a discussion of the EPA's interpretation of the requirements of CAA section 188(e), see 81 FR 58010, 58094 through 58097 (August 24, 2016), and 59 FR 41998, 42002 (August 16, 1994).

[21] 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2).

[22] 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

[23] 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2).

[24] CAA section 188(e).

[25] 81 FR 58010, 58094 (August 24, 2016).

[26] Under CAA section 188(c)(2), the attainment date for a Serious area ''shall be as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the tenth calendar year beginning after the area's designation as nonattainment. . . .'' The EPA designated the South Coast as nonattainment for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS effective April 15, 2015 (80 FR 2206, January 15, 2015). Therefore, the latest permissible attainment date under CAA section 188(c)(2), for purposes of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in this area, is December 31, 2025.

[27] 40 CFR 51.1000 (definitions). In longstanding guidance, the EPA has similarly defined BACM to mean, ''among other things, the maximum degree of emissions reduction achievable for a source or source category, which is determined on a case-by-case basis considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts.''59 FR 41998, 42010 and 42013 (August 16, 1994).

[28] 59 FR 41998 (August 16, 1994).

[29] 81 FR 58010, 58083 through 58085 (August 24, 2016).

habits when considering technological feasibility. For purposes of evaluating economic feasibility, the EPA allows consideration of factors such as the capital costs, operating and maintenance costs, and cost effectiveness (*i.e.,* cost per ton of pollutant reduced by a measure or technology) associated with the measure or control.[30]

2. Comply With All Requirements and Commitments in the Applicable Implementation Plan

A second precondition for an extension of the Serious area attainment date under CAA section 188(e) is a showing that the state has complied with all requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the implementation plan. We interpret this criterion to mean that the state has implemented the control measures and commitments in the SIP revisions it has submitted to address the applicable requirements in CAA sections 172 and 189 for that particular $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area; in this case, the South Coast nonattainment area for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[31] For a Serious area attainment date extension request submitted simultaneously with the initial Serious area attainment plan for the area, the EPA interprets CAA section 188(e) not to require the area to have a fully approved Moderate area attainment plan, and to allow for extension of the attainment date if the area has complied with all Moderate area requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the State's submitted Moderate area implementation plan.[32] This interpretation is based on the plain language of CAA section 188(e), which requires the state to comply with all requirements and commitments pertaining to the area in the implementation plan.[33]

3. Demonstrate the Inclusion of the Most Stringent Measures

A third precondition for an extension of the Serious area attainment under CAA section 188(e) is for the state to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the MSM that are included in the implementation plan of any State, or are achieved in practice in any State, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The EPA has defined the term MSM as ''any permanent and enforceable control measure that achieves the most stringent emissions reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and/or emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors from among those control measures which are either included in the SIP for any other NAAQS, or have been achieved in practice in any state, and that can feasibly be implemented in the relevant $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS nonattainment area.'' [34] The EPA has interpreted the Act to require implementation of MSM as expeditiously as practicable and no later than one year before the extended Serious area attainment date identified by the state in its extension request.[35]

An MSM demonstration must satisfy the requirements of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule as described in the preamble to the rule, as follows: [36]

(1) Update the emission inventory to identify all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and all $PM_{2.5}$ precursor emissions in the nonattainment area;

(2) Identify all potential MSM to reduce emissions from sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors that are approved into any state implementation plan or used in practice in any state;

(3) Compare the potential MSM for each relevant source category to the measures, if any, already adopted for that source category in the nonattainment area to determine whether such potential MSM would further reduce emissions and, where the state chooses to reject a measure from further consideration, demonstrate that it is not technologically or economically feasible to implement the measure in whole or in part within five years after the applicable attainment date for the area; and

(4) Adopt and implement all potential MSM identified through this process that collectively will achieve attainment as expeditiously as practicable and no later than five years after the applicable attainment date, except those measures for which the state has provided reasoned justification for rejection, based on technological or economic feasibility.

Notably, the ''to the satisfaction of the Administrator'' qualifier on the MSM requirement is an explicit grant by Congress to the EPA of discretion to determine whether a plan includes MSM.

4. Submit a Demonstration of Attainment by the Most Expeditious Alternative Date Practicable

Section 189(b)(1)(A) of the Act requires that the State submit a demonstration of attainment, including air quality modeling, by the most expeditious date practicable after the statutory Serious area attainment date.[37] CAA section 188(e) states that the threshold requirement is submission of such a demonstration.[38] Accordingly, the EPA must evaluate whether the submission containing the extension request also includes such a demonstration.

5. Apply for an Attainment Date Extension

Finally, the state must apply in writing to the EPA for an extension of a Serious area attainment date, and this request must accompany the submission of the modeled attainment demonstration showing attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable. Additionally, the state must provide the public reasonable notice and opportunity for a public hearing on the attainment date extension request before submitting it to the EPA in accordance with the requirements for SIP revisions in CAA section 110.

IV. Review of the South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Extension Application

In this section of the preamble, we present our evaluation of the State's request to extend the Serious area

[30] 40 CFR 51.1010(a)(3) and 81 FR 58010, 58041 and 58042 (August 24, 2016).

[31] Although the EPA has previously interpreted this requirement as applying to additional $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the same area (see 85 FR 17382, 17405), this position is not required by the statute or our regulations, and the EPA no longer believes that this interpretation is the best available reading of the Act. The EPA maintains that the implementation of a plan developed for an entirely separate NAAQS should not have an impact on the relevant requirements for the NAAQS at issue. There is no indication that Congress intended such an additional hurdle for areas that are in nonattainment for multiple NAAQS. Accordingly, the EPA believes that the best interpretation of the statute is that ''compliance with all requirements and commitments pertaining to that area in the implementation plan'' refers only to the implementation plan for the particular NAAQS at issue.

[32] 81 FR 58010, 58095 (August 24, 2016).

[33] The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld this interpretation of CAA section 188(e) in *Vigil* v. *Leavitt,* 366 F.3d 1025, amended at 381 F.3d 826 (9th Cir. 2004).

[34] 40 CFR 51.1000 and 81 FR 58010, 58096 and 58097 (August 24, 2016); see also 59 FR 41998, 42010 (August 16, 1994) and 65 FR 19964, 19968 (April 13, 2000).

[35] 81 FR 58010, 58097 (August 24, 2016).

[36] 40 CFR 51.1010(b) and 81 FR 58010, 58095 through 58097 (August 24, 2016).

[37] Id. at 58097.

[38] The CAA does not require the EPA to act on the submitted attainment demonstration as a precondition to granting an extension. Section 188(e) of the Act states that ''[a]t the time of such application, the State must submit a revision to the implementation plan that includes a demonstration of attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable.'' In particular, the statute provides that ''[t]he Administrator may not approve an extension until the State submits an attainment demonstration for the area.''

attainment date from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, under CAA section 188(e).

A. Demonstration That Attainment by Serious Area Attainment Date Is Impracticable

The 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes a demonstration, based on air quality modeling, that even with the implementation of BACM and BACT for all appropriate sources, attainment by December 31, 2025, is not practicable. The impracticability demonstration is included in Chapter 6 (''Federal Clean Air Act Requirements'') of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, which references the State's modeling results in Chapter 5 (''Future Air Quality'') of the Plan. The BACM/BACT demonstration is included in Appendix III (''Stationary and Mobile Source BACM/MSM''). Because of the substantial overlap in the source categories and controls evaluated for BACM and those evaluated for MSM, the BACM demonstration is discussed alongside our evaluation of the Plan's MSM demonstration in section IV.C of this document.

Table 5–4 of the Plan presents base year and modeled 2025 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values at 17 $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring sites in the South Coast nonattainment area. The demonstration is summarized in table 1 of this document.

TABLE 1—IMPRACTICABILITY DEMONSTRATION, ANNUAL $PM_{2.5}$ DESIGN VALUE CONCENTRATIONS

[$\mu g/m^3$]

Monitoring site	2018 (base year)	2025 (projected)
Anaheim	10.54	10.22
Azusa	10.13	9.7
Big Bear	6.34	5.87
Los Angeles	11.96	11.48
Compton	12.25	11.89
Fontana	11.35	10.66
Long Beach Near-Road	12.28	11.95
Long Beach	10.53	10.25
Mira Loma	13.52	12.62
Mission Viejo	7.95	7.61
Ontario Near-Road	13.98	13.09
Pasadena	9.68	9.31
Pico Rivera	11.87	11.48
Reseda	9.73	9.06
Riverside	12.13	11.35
South Long Beach	10.57	10.31
San Bernardino	10.88	10.12

Source: 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 5, Table 5–4.

The State projected that the annual design value in the South Coast nonattainment area in 2025 would be 13.09 $\mu g/m^3$, which is substantially above the 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ level of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Thus, we find it reasonable to conclude based on the State's evaluation that attainment by the end of 2025 was impracticable.

In addition to the information in the South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, we have reviewed recent $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data from the South Coast Air Basin. These data show that annual average $PM_{2.5}$ levels in the South Coast remained above the 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ level of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in 2024 at eight monitoring sites in the South Coast nonattainment area.[39] Furthermore, based on monitored ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air quality data from 2023 and 2024, we calculated the maximum 2025 annual average concentration that would result in an attaining 2025 design value[40] at the historical design value site in the nonattainment area,[41] and compared this concentration to the lowest recorded annual average since 2012. This comparison is shown in table 2 below.

TABLE 2—IMPRACTICABILITY DEMONSTRATION, ANNUAL $PM_{2.5}$ MONITORING DATA ASSESSMENT

Site name	2023 Annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	2024 Annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Maximum 2025 annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration resulting in attaining 2025 design value ($\mu g/m^3$)	Lowest recorded annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration 2012–2024 ($\mu g/m^3$)
Ontario-Route 60 Near Road (06–071–0027)	12.3	14.3	9.5	12.2

Sources: EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2371760, April 13, 2026; and EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2372245, April 13, 2026.

[39] EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2371760, April 13, 2026. As of the time that this proposed rulemaking was being prepared, 2024 was the most recent year for which certified ambient air quality data were available.

[40] An attaining design value for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS corresponds to a 3-year average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of 12.04 $\mu g/m^3$, accounting for rounding conventions.

[41] The historical design value site in the South Coast nonattainment area, *i.e.,* the site with, historically, the highest monitored design value in the area, is the Ontario-Route 60 Near Road monitor.

The EPA's monitoring analysis determined that the maximum 2025 annual average concentration that would result in an attaining 2025 design value at the historical design value site in the nonattainment area is 9.5 $\mu g/m^3$, approximately 33 percent below the monitored annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration from the previous year, and approximately 22 percent lower than the lowest annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration recorded at this site since it was established in 2015. Although the certified data for 2025 are not yet available, the available data indicate that it is infeasible for the area to attain by the December 31, 2025 attainment date.

Thus, our review of the State's impracticability demonstration and of the available ambient air quality data indicate that the South Coast area could not practicably have attained the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2025.

B. Compliance With All Requirements and Commitments in the Implementation Plan

We interpret this criterion to mean that the State has implemented the control measures and commitments in the plan revisions it has submitted to address the applicable requirements in CAA sections 172 and 189 for the relevant $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the nonattainment area.[42] For the South Coast for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the State has submitted, and the EPA has approved into the California SIP, the control measure requirements and commitments in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan that pertained to the Moderate area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. In the remainder of this section, we describe the State's and District's implementation of those control measures and commitments.

As discussed in section I of this document, CARB submitted the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan to the EPA on April 27, 2017.[43] On November 9, 2020, the EPA approved all but the contingency measure element of the submitted SIP revision as meeting all applicable Moderate area requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and conditionally approved the contingency measure element as meeting the Moderate area contingency measure requirement.[44] The State subsequently withdrew those portions of the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan pertaining to the Serious area planning requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including those commitments intended to meet the Serious area plan requirements.

A majority of the emission reductions needed to demonstrate RFP in the South Coast nonattainment area in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan came from rules and regulations that were adopted prior to the submittal of the Plan in April 2017. However, the State determined as part of its RFP analysis for the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan that an additional 7 tons per day (tpd) of NO_X emission reductions from new or revised control strategy measures was necessary to show linear progress towards attainment by the Serious area attainment date and thereby meet the 2022 RFP milestone.[45] As part of the EPA's November 9, 2020 final action on the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, the EPA approved, among other things, the District's commitment to achieve 7 tpd of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emission reductions from these or substitute measures by the 2022 RFP milestone year.[46]

Additionally, for purposes of meeting the Moderate area RFP contingency measure requirement for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS,[47] the District and CARB committed to develop, adopt, and submit a revised District rule, SCAQMD Rule 445, ''Wood-Burning Devices'' (''Rule 445''). The EPA conditionally approved the contingency measure element of the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, including the State's commitment to revise Rule 445, as meeting the Moderate area planning requirements for contingency measures for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

The State discusses compliance with the applicable 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan Moderate area planning requirements and commitments for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in Chapter 6 (''Federal Clean Air Act Requirements'') of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.

Regarding the 7 tpd of NO_X reductions needed to demonstrate RFP in the 2022 milestone year, the District states that it has achieved reductions in excess of those projected in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.[48] Specifically, the District states that a large portion of the reductions were achieved through mobile source incentive measures under District control measure MOB–14 (''Emission Reductions from Incentive Programs'').[49] The incentive programs include the Carl Moyer Program, Proposition 1B—Air Quality Improvement Fund, the Lower-Emission School Bus Program, and the Community Air Protection Program. Emission reductions from these programs are summarized in Table 6–4 of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan and amount to 13.99 tpd of NO_X, with reductions from the Carl Moyer and Prop 1B programs alone exceeding the 7 tpd needed to demonstrate RFP, totaling 11.39 tpd of NO_X reductions.[50] In addition to the reductions from incentive programs, the District identified further surplus NO_X reductions in 2022 from Rule 445; Rule 1109.1, ''NO_X Emissions From Petroleum Refineries;'' Rule 1179.1, ''Emission Reductions From Combustion Equipment at Publicly Owned Treatment Works Facilities;'' and from the general conformity set-aside account.[51]

Regarding CARB's and the District's commitment to develop, adopt, and submit a revised version of SCAQMD Rule 445, the District amended Rule 445 for purposes of meeting the $PM_{2.5}$ contingency measure commitment on June 5, 2020. On October 27, 2020, the District made additional revisions to the rule while retaining the June 5, 2020 $PM_{2.5}$ contingency measure revisions

[42] 81 FR 58010, and 58094 (August 24, 2016). Under 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1)(ii), a State must have complied with all requirements and commitments in the applicable implementation plan. The EPA's regulations provide that the applicable attainment plan for a Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area for which a state seeks an attainment date extension under 40 CFR 51.1004(a)(2)(ii) is the Moderate area plan submitted to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.1003(a). 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(3).

[43] Letter dated April 27, 2017, from Richard Corey, Executive Officer, CARB, to Alexis Strauss, Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX (transmitting the ''Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (March 2017)'') (submitted electronically April 27, 2017).

[44] 85 FR 71264 (November 9, 2020).

[45] 85 FR 40026, 40045 (July 2, 2020) and 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Table VI–C–6.

[46] 85 FR 40026, 40035 and 40040 (July 2, 2020).

[47] The EPA's proposal to approve the Moderate area plan and impracticability demonstration for the South Coast for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS explained that because we were proposing to approve the State's demonstration that the South Coast area could not practicably attain the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable Moderate area attainment date and to reclassify the area to Serious, attainment contingency measures were not required as part of the Moderate area plan. Additionally, with respect to RFP contingency measures, we explained that the State's 2019 quantitative milestone report demonstrated that the actual emission levels in 2019 were consistent with the approved 2019 RFP milestone year targets for direct $PM_{2.5}$ and precursors. Accordingly, we explained that RFP contingency measures for 2019 no longer have meaning or purpose and proposed to find that the requirement for them was moot as applied to the South Coast. The EPA finalized these determinations as proposed. 85 FR 71264, 71266 (November 9, 2020).

[48] 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, p. 6–7.

[49] Id.

[50] Id. at Table 6–4. The EPA has previously reviewed the Carl Moyer Program and Prop 1B Program guidelines and found that they adequately address the EPA's recommended elements for economic incentive programs and credited emissions reductions from these programs towards the State's emissions reductions commitments (for example, see 81 FR 53300 (August 12, 2016)).

[51] Id. at Table 6–5.

unchanged.[52] The June 5, 2020 amendments to Rule 445 included the addition of new lower mandatory wood-burning curtailment provisions in section (f) (''$PM_{2.5}$ Contingency Measures'') to be implemented as contingency measures upon a determination by the EPA that any of the four ''findings of failure'' listed under 40 CFR 51.1014(a) has occurred.[53] The EPA approved SCAQMD Rule 445, as amended on October 27, 2020, except paragraph (g) (''Ozone Contingency Measures'') and paragraph (k) (''Penalties''), into the California SIP on March 8, 2022.[54] We also determined that the submitted rule fulfilled CARB's and the District's commitment to adopt and submit a specific enforceable contingency measure to address CAA requirements for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast Air Basin and, on that basis, converted our November 9, 2020 conditional approval to a full approval.[55]

Based on our review, we are proposing to find that the State has complied with all the Moderate area requirements and commitments in the 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, which is the applicable implementation plan for the purposes of 51.1005(b)(1)(ii) for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

C. Demonstration That the Implementation Plan Includes the Most Stringent Measures

Before the EPA may extend the attainment date for a Serious nonattainment area under CAA section 188(e), the state must, among other things, demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the plan for the area includes the most stringent measures (MSM) that are included in the implementation plan of any state or are achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The state must implement MSM as expeditiously as practicable and no later than the beginning of the year containing the attainment date identified by the state in its extension request, *i.e.,* in this case, by January 1, 2030.[56] We interpret this criterion to mean that the State must demonstrate to the EPA's satisfaction that its Serious area plan includes the most stringent measures that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area. The requirements that a state's MSM evaluation must satisfy are described in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule and are summarized in section III of this document.

The 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan discusses the Plan's control strategy, including compliance with the BACM and MSM requirements, in Chapter 4 (''Control Strategy''), and contains BACM and MSM evaluations in Appendix III (''Stationary and Mobile Source BACM/MSM''). The evaluations consist of analyses by CARB and the District of source categories under their respective jurisdictions. Emissions inventories identifying sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursors [57] in the South Coast Air Basin are described and included in Chapter 3 (''Emissions Inventory'') and Appendix I (''Base and Future Year Emission Inventory'') of the Plan.

CARB's BACM/MSM analysis for sources under the State's jurisdiction is contained in Attachment B (''Most Stringent Measures Analysis of CARB's Control Programs'') to Appendix III of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan. CARB's four-step process to assess the State's control program consists of: (1) identifying sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and precursor emissions; (2) identifying potential control measures for the sources identified in Step 1; (3) assessing the stringency and feasibility of the control measures identified in Step 2; and (4) adopting and implementing the feasible control measures identified in Step 3. CARB's demonstration includes descriptions of CARB's key mobile source programs and regulations, and a comprehensive evaluation of on-road and non-road mobile source regulatory actions taken by CARB and other states. Based on its review, CARB determined that its current control program for sources under its jurisdiction satisfies the BACM and MSM requirements.[58]

The District followed a similar process to identify candidate BACM/MSM measures that are technologically and economically feasible for stationary and area sources under its jurisdiction. As a first step, SCAQMD examined the emissions inventory to identify key sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$. Based on these inventories, the District identified residential wood combustion, paved road dust, commercial cooking, and farming operations—livestock waste as key emission sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ in the South Coast nonattainment area.[59] Next, the District broadened its analysis to assess potential controls across all applicable source categories under its jurisdiction. The District reviewed existing control measures implemented in the South Coast Air Basin and compared those controls to Federal and State regulations and guidance, as well as analogous rules implemented by other air agencies to assess the stringency of existing controls and identify potential opportunities to achieve further reductions. More specifically, the District (1) conducted an in-depth analysis of control measures in the SIPs for other 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS nonattainment areas (*i.e.,* San Joaquin Valley, CA; Plumas County, CA; Imperial County, CA; and Allegheny County, PA) to evaluate whether control technologies deemed available and cost-effective in those areas would be feasible in the South Coast Air Basin; (2) reviewed EPA technical support documents for previously adopted/amended rules submitted for approval into the California SIP; (3) reevaluated control measures that the District had found to be technologically or economically infeasible as part of the controls evaluations in the 2016 and 2022 air quality management plans (AQMPs); (4) reviewed the EPA's Menu of Control Measures; [60] and (5) reviewed

[52] SCAQMD Rule 445, as amended October 27, 2020. The District adopted further amendments pertaining to ozone contingency measures on October 27, 2020, but retained the Rule 445 amendments adopted June 5, 2020, pertaining to $PM_{2.5}$ contingency measures, unchanged.

[53] Id.

[54] 87 FR 12866, 12868 (March 8, 2022).

[55] Id.

[56] 81 FR 58010, 58097 (August 24, 2016).

[57] Appendix VI (''Precursor Demonstration'') of 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains a demonstration that emissions of VOC and SO_X do not contribute significantly to exceedances of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in the South Coast Air Basin and that such emissions should be excluded from certain CAA requirements (including BACM and MSM), consistent with the EPA's recommendations in the ''Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) Precursor Demonstration Guidance'' (see memorandum dated May 30, 2019, from Scott Mathias, Acting Director, Air Quality Policy Division, EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), and Richard Wayland, Director, Air Quality Assessment Division, OAQPS, to Regional Air Division Directors, Regions 1 –10, with attachment titled ''$PM_{2.5}$ Precursor Demonstration Guidance;'' available at *https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/documents/transmittal_memo_and_pm25_precursor_demo_guidance_5_30_19.pdf*) The BACM and MSM evaluations in the Plan therefore focus on sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X, and ammonia, and exclude sources of VOC and SO_X.

[58] The Plan discusses CARB's commitments therein and in the 2016 State SIP Strategy and 2022 State SIP Strategy to adopt and implement additional controls for mobile sources; however, these controls are included for attainment purposes and largely identified as ''beyond MSM'' due to stringency. The EPA will review these measures in the context of the control strategy and attainment demonstration in a future rulemaking.

[59] 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Appendix III, p. III–3.

[60] Available at *https://www.epa.gov/air-quality-implementation-plans/menu-control-measures-naaqs-implementation.*

the EPA's applicable guidance documents.

Based on its analysis, the District identified 15 control measures for evaluation as potential BACM/MSM.[61] The District's analyses include descriptions of the measures, estimates of potential emissions reductions and assessments of technological and economic feasibility. As a result of these analyses, SCAQMD concluded that four of the measures, identified in Table 4–4 of the Plan, are feasible and should be adopted and implemented as MSM,[62] and included commitments to adopt each of these four measures as part of the control strategy of the Plan.[63] SCAQMD determined that the remaining measures were not feasible for implementation in the South Coast Air Basin.

Based upon our review, the EPA has determined that the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains the required elements of BACM and MSM evaluations as described in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule. The emissions inventory identifies all sources of emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ and applicable $PM_{2.5}$ precursors. For the source categories identified in the emissions inventory for the nonattainment area, CARB and the District followed EPA guidance to identify potential measures from other areas' control requirements for similar sources, the EPA's technical support documents from rulemakings on SCAQMD control measure SIP submittals, potential control measures identified in previous SCAQMD plan submittals, the EPA's menu of control measures, and EPA guidance documents.

Our review indicates that CARB and the District conducted thorough analyses of emissions sources in the nonattainment area and potential control measures for those sources. The 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes commitments and an expeditious schedule for adopting the four measures identified by the District as MSM, and provides a reasoned justification for the rejection of all other potential MSM based on technological or economic feasibility, consistent with the requirements established in the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule. The District has since adopted the four measures and submitted them to the EPA for inclusion in the California SIP.[64] The EPA is not aware of more stringent and feasible measures implemented in other areas of the country beyond those identified in the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan. Thus, our review indicates that the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan includes the requisite BACM demonstration and includes the MSM that are included in the implementation plan of any state, or are achieved in practice in any state, and can feasibly be implemented in the area.

D. Demonstration of Attainment by the Most Expeditious Alternative Date Practicable

Section 188(e) of the Act states that at the time of its application for an extension of an attainment deadline, the state must submit a demonstration of attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable, and that the EPA may not approve the extension until such a demonstration has been submitted. Section 189(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the CAA also provides that a state seeking an extension of the attainment date under CAA section 188(e) must submit a demonstration that the plan provides for attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable.

For the purpose of the CAA section 188(e) requirement that the District submit a demonstration that the plan provides for attainment by the most expeditious alternative date practicable, the EPA's review of the submission indicates that the submission contains the requisite demonstration. Chapter 5 (''Future Air Quality'') of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains the State's demonstration of attainment by 2030, and an analysis concluding that attainment by 2029 would not be possible.[65] While the EPA will evaluate this analysis in a future rulemaking action, for the purpose of the CAA section 188(e) extension prerequisite that a complete submission from the state must contain the requisite demonstration under CAA section 189(b)(1)(A)(ii), our review of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan indicates that the State has made such a submission.

E. Application for an Attainment Date Extension

As discussed in section I.B of this document, the Serious area attainment date for the South Coast for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under CAA section 188(c)(2) is December 31, 2025. The remaining criterion for an extension of the attainment date beyond this statutory attainment date is that the State must apply for such extension. In the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, CARB and SCAQMD submitted a complete application for an extension of the Serious area attainment date for the South Coast to December 31, 2030, for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[66] In accordance with the requirements of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule in 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(1), the State's submission includes demonstrations that attainment by the Serious area attainment date is impracticable, that the State has complied with all requirements and commitments in the applicable SIP, and that the plan includes MSM. Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.1005(b)(2), the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan contains all of the required components of a Serious area plan accompanying a request for extension of the attainment date under CAA section 188(e), as follows: (1) base year and attainment projected emissions inventories, (2) provisions to implement MSM and BACM, (3) a modeled attainment demonstration, (4) reasonable further progress provisions, (5) quantitative milestone provisions, (6) contingency measure provisions, and (7) nonattainment new source review plan provisions.[67] As discussed in section II

[61] 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Appendix III, p. III–39.

[62] While the District concluded that these measures are MSM, they determined that they are not needed to meet BACM requirements.

[63] 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Table 4–4. The four measures identified as MSM include BCM–08, ''Emissions Reductions from Livestock Waste at Confined Animal Facilities;'' BCM–10, ''Emission Reductions from Direct Land Application of Chipped and Ground Uncomposted Greenwaste;'' BCM–12, ''Further Emission Reductions from Commercial Cooking;'' and BCM–18, ''Further Emission Reductions from Wood Burning Fireplaces and Wood Stoves.'' See also section titled ''Control Measure Assessment'' in Appendix III of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.

[64] Letter dated February 4, 2026, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Mike Martucci, Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 9, submitting revisions to the California SIP, including revisions to SCAQMD Rule 1133 series, ''Composting, Chipping and Grinding, and Related Operations'' to regulate the supply of uncomposted greenwaste for direct land application; SCAQMD Rule 1138, ''Control of Emissions from Restaurant Operations'' to lower the applicability threshold for chain-driven charbroilers; SCAQMD Rule 223, ''Requirements for Confined Animal Facilities'' to lower the applicability thresholds for dairy, chicken, and duck farms and require permits to operate and emission mitigation plans for facilities meeting the new definition of large confined animal facility; and SCAQMD Rule 445, ''Wood-Burning Devices'' to lower the curtailment threshold and remove the low-income household exemption (submitted electronically February 10, 2026).

[65] The submitted analysis states the conclusion that ''the earliest attainment date of the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard would be in 2030.''

[66] CARB Resolution 24–7 (June 27, 2024), (adopting the Plan and directing the CARB Executive Officer to submit the Plan to the EPA as a SIP revision), SCAQMD Governing Board Resolution 24–16 (June 7, 2024) (adopting the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan), and 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Ch. 6, p. 6–2.

[67] Letter dated August 5, 2024, from Steven S. Cliff, Executive Officer, CARB, to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region 9, with attachments (transmitting the adopted 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan to the EPA for inclusion in the California SIP) (submitted electronically on August 6, 2024).

of this document, the EPA previously found that the State provided the public reasonable notice and an opportunity for a public hearing on the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, including the attainment date extension request, before submitting it to the EPA, in accordance with the requirements for SIP revisions in CAA section 110.

F. Other Factors That the EPA May Consider

Finally, as noted section III of this document, CAA section 188(e) lists five additional factors that the EPA may consider in deciding whether to grant an attainment date extension and the length for such extension. These factors include: (1) the nature and extent of the nonattainment problem; (2) the types and numbers of sources or other emitting activities in the area (including the influence of uncontrollable natural sources and international transport); (3) the population exposed to concentrations in excess of the standard; (4) the presence and concentration of potentially toxic substances in the mix of particulate emissions in the area; and (5) the technological and economic feasibility of various control measures. In evaluating these factors, we have focused on the nature and extent of the nonattainment area problem and the technological and economic feasibility of additional control measures.

The South Coast Air Basin has made significant progress towards improving air quality and meeting the NAAQS despite challenges associated with being one of the nation's largest urban areas and meteorological conditions and mountainous terrain that tend to trap pollutants in the Air Basin.[68] In the years prior to the adoption of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, CARB and the District developed and implemented several comprehensive plans (*e.g.,* the 2012 AQMP and 2016 AQMP) to provide for attainment of $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone NAAQS. These plans have resulted in the adoption and implementation of many new rules and amendments to existing rules across source categories. These regulations and strategies have yielded significant reductions from sources under the State's and District's jurisdictions. As a result of these already-adopted State and District measures, sources in the South Coast nonattainment area are already subject to the most stringent rules in the country, leaving fewer and more technologically challenging opportunities to reduce emissions, as demonstrated by the controls analysis in the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.[69] The State and District continue to pursue new opportunities to achieve further reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ precursor emissions, as outlined in the Plan; [70] however, the EPA acknowledges the scarcity of additional controls and the timeline needed to develop, adopt, and implement such measures. These factors generally support a longer time frame for attainment.

V. Summary of Proposed Action and Request for Public Comment

For the reasons discussed in this proposed rule, the EPA is proposing to grant the State's request for an extension of the Serious area attainment date from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030, based on a conclusion that the State has satisfied the requirements for such an extension in section 188(e) of the Act.

The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. We will accept comments from the public on this proposal for the next 30 days.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by State law.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or Tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It 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.

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely proposes to approve a state request for an attainment date extension as meeting Federal requirements. Furthermore, the EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this action.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

[68] For a discussion of challenges and historical air quality trends, see Chapter 2 (''Air Quality'') of the 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan.

[69] 2024 South Coast $PM_{2.5}$ Plan, Chapter 4, Appendix III, and Appendix IV.

[70] Id.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Ammonia, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 29, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2026–11736 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 112
Thursday, June 11, 2026

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by July 13, 2026 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) Program Regulations—Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden.

OMB Control Number: 0584–0541.

Summary of Collection

Summary of Collection: This submission is to reinstate and revise the information collection which covers the reporting and recordkeeping burden associated with the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, OMB #0584–0541. SFMNP provides eligible seniors with benefits to purchase local produce at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture (CSA) programs. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107–171, initially authorized SFMNP and gave USDA the authority to develop Federal regulations guiding the administration of SFMNP. Extensions of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, Public Law 115–334, have provided continued funding for SFMNP through FY 2026. SFMNP statute and Federal regulations at 7 CFR part 249 require that certain program-related information be collected and that full and complete records concerning SFMNP operations are maintained. The information reporting and recordkeeping burdens are necessary to ensure appropriate and efficient management of SFMNP.

Need and Use of the Information: The information collected is used by USDA to manage, plan, evaluate, make decisions, and report on SFMNP program operations. FNS uses the information collection to assess how each SFMNP State agency operates; to ensure regulatory compliance of State agencies, local agencies, and farmers/farmers' markets/roadside stands/CSA programs; to make program management decisions; and to report to Congress as needed.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal Governments; Individuals and Households; Nonprofit Businesses and authorized outlets.

Number of Respondents: 858,570.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: annually, one-time; quarterly, on occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 824,410.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,
Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11767 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

[Docket No. RHS–26–SFH–0199]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grants HB–1–3550, and HB–2–3550; OMB Control No.: 0575–0172

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Housing Service (RHS or Agency) announces its intention to request a revision of a currently approved information collection and invites comments on this information collection.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by August 10, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and, in the lower ''Search Regulations and Federal Actions'' box, select ''RHS '' from the agency drop-down menu, then click on ''Submit''. In the Docket ID column, select ''RHS–26–SFH–0199'' to submit or view public comments and to view supporting and related materials available electronically. Information on using *Regulations.gov*, including instructions for accessing documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket after the close of the comment period, is available through the site's ''User Tips'' link.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Day, Management Analyst, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulations Management Division, United States Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–1522. Telephone: (971) 313–4750. Email *Lisa.Day@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) regulation (5 CFR part 1320) implementing provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13) requires that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (see 5 CFR 1320.8(d)). This notice identifies the following information collection that RHS is submitting to OMB as revision to an existing collection with Agency adjustment.

Title: 7 CFR part 3550, Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grant Programs, HB–1–3550, and HB–2–3550.

OMB Control Number: 0572–0172.

Expiration Date of Approval: November 30, 2026.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved information collection, implementation of system modernization.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average .5 hours per response.

Respondents: Individual applicants seeking Direct Single Family Housing Loan and Grants.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 442,888.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Number of Responses: 442,888.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 221,444 hours.

Abstract: Through its Direct Single Family Housing Loan and Grant programs (specifically the Sections 502 and 504 programs), RHS provides eligible applicants with financial assistance to own adequate but modest homes in rural areas. The financing and servicing are provided directly by RHS. The Section 502 Direct Loan program provides 100 percent loan financing to assist low- and very low-income applicants purchase modest homes in eligible rural areas by providing payment assistance to increase an applicant's repayment ability. The Section 504 Loan program provides one percent interest rate loans to very low-income homeowners in eligible rural areas to repair, improve, or modernize their home or to remove health and safety hazards. The Section 504 Grant program provides grants to elderly very low-income homeowners in eligible rural areas to remove health and safety hazards, or accessibility barriers from their home, often in conjunction with a Section 504 loan.

Applicants must provide the Agency with a uniform residential loan application and supporting documentation (*e.g.,* verification of income, assets, liabilities, etc.) when applying for assistance. The information requested regarding the applicant and the property is vital in order for the Agency to make sound eligibility and underwriting decisions that comply with the laws and regulations that govern the programs. The information requested is comparable to that required by any public or private mortgage lender.

When servicing loans, RHS offers servicing options that are standard to the industry. In addition, RHS offers unique servicing options (*e.g.,* payment subsidies and payment moratoriums) and is required to take unique servicing actions (*e.g.,* review borrowers for their ability to refinance with private credit). Borrowers must provide the Agency with pertinent information when a servicing option/action is requested/required in order for the Agency to make sound servicing decisions that comply with the laws and regulations that govern the programs.

Comments are invited on:

(a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

(b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

(c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Lisa Day, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulations Management Division, at (971) 313–4750. Email: *Lisa.Day@usda.gov.*

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

George Kelly,

Administrator, Rural Housing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–11698 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

APPRAISAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL

[Docket No. AS26–05]

Appraisal Subcommittee Notice Of Meeting

AGENCY: Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

Description: In accordance with section 1104(b) of title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (title XI), codified at 12 U.S.C. 3333(b), and the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) Rules of Operation, notice is hereby given that the ASC is meeting for a Quarterly Public Meeting on June 18,2026.

Location: This will be a virtual meeting via Webex. Please visit the agency's homepage (*www.asc.gov*) and access the registration link provided in the News and Events section. You MUST register in advance to attend this Meeting.

Date: June 18, 2026.

Time: 1:00 p.m.. ET.

Status: Open.

Action and Discussion Item

Reports

Chair
Acting Executive Director
Delegated State Compliance Reviews
Grants
Notation Votes

Discussion and Action Items

- Approval of Minutes
  - March 19, 2026 Quarterly Meeting Minutes

How To Attend and Observe an ASC Meeting

The meeting will be open to the public via live webcast only. Visit the agency's homepage (*www.asc.gov*) and access the registration link provided in the News and Events section. The meeting space is intended to accommodate public attendees. However, if the space will not accommodate all requests, the ASC may refuse attendance on that reasonable basis. The use of any video or audio tape recording device, photographing device, or any other electronic or mechanical device designed for similar purposes is prohibited at ASC Meetings.

Ada Bohorfoush,

Attorney-Advisor.

[FR Doc. 2026–11684 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6700–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a meeting of the Rhode Island Advisory Committee to the Commission will hold a public meeting via Zoom. The purpose is for the committee to discuss topic ideas, including a discussion on scope and balance for the most preferred topics, and possibly select a topic as part of the Concept Stage. The Committee will need to select a topic before beginning the Proposal Stage.

DATES: Monday, July 13, 2026; 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_CcepjkEXRzuQPhyhnSP5bA.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833 435 1820 USA Toll Free; Webinar ID: 165 583 6169 #.

Agenda: https://usccr.box.com/s/kreey9srm7ofl9catdbnn2oj7ntx6lf8 (note: a final meeting agenda will be available prior to the meeting date).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victoria Moreno, Designated Federal Officer, at *vmoreno@usccr.gov* or 1–434–515–0204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This virtual committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may join at the link to listen to this meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the Zoom meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *ebohor@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

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

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website: *https://usccr.box.com/s/kreey9srm7ofl9catdbnn2oj7ntx6lf8* as well as at: *www.facadatabase.gov* under the Commission on Civil Rights, selecting the Advisory Committee of interest. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at *ebohor@usccr.gov.*

Dated: June 8, 2026.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2026–11660 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE;P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–64–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 252, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Fermi Inc.; (Modular Nuclear Power Plant and Natural Gas Power Plant); Panhandle, Texas

Fermi Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Panhandle, Texas within FTZ 252. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on June 2, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

The proposed finished products include a constructed nuclear power plant facility and a constructed natural gas power plant facility.

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: natural gas fired turbines; steam turbines; heat recovery steam generators; steel bypass stacks; carbon steel diverter damper assemblies; carbon steel deaerators; sliding bearings; liquid dielectric electrical transformers; transformer insulating oil; switchgears; control panels; circuit breakers; bushing current transformers; disconnect switches; motor control centers; distributed control system panels; cooling towers; diesel generators; synchronous air-cooled generators; squirrel-cage induction type alternating current motors; electronic pressure transmitters; differential pressure gauges; coolant distribution units; heat exchangers; selective catalytic reduction catalyst modules; steel fanwall array frame and housing structures; fanwall modules; industrial power conversion inverters; carbon steel pipe supports; stainless steel seamless tubes; stainless steel welded tubes; stainless steel pipes; bridge and hoist type refueling machines; fuel elevator modules; spent fuel handling tools; fuel transfer tubes; and steam generator boilers (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 6.7%).

The request [also] indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 122), section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232), or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 122, section 232, and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is July 21, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information System'' section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Williams at *christopher.williams@trade.gov.*

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11775 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–65–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 207, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Lutron Electronics Co., Inc.; (Window Shades); Ashland, Virginia

Lutron Electronics Co., Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Ashland, Virginia within FTZ 207. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on May 28, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

The proposed finished products include: lineals and hembars; finished shades with PVC fabric; finished shades with synthetic fabric; finished shades with knitted, synthetic fabric; drapery tracks and headrails; and, shades power supplies (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 11.3%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: plastic drapery housing covers; spring assist gears for motorized shades; PVC tubes for shades spring assembly components; carbon fiber tubing for window shades; aluminum alloyed hembars; electronic drive units motors for window shades; metal bracket kits for shade systems; gear boxes for roller shades; synthetic woven roller shade fabrics; plastic with textile fabrics for roller shades; textile fabrics with laminated plastic for roller shades; synthetic woven shade fabrics; textile fabrics with laminated plastic for roller shades; corrugated paperboard end plugs for packaging of shade systems; aluminum endcaps for window shades; polyurethane synchronous timing belts for shade systems; molded clutch for Lutron shade systems; foam packaging material for draperies; custom shade track crates; polycarbonate wheel hubs for drapery systems; laminated paperboard reddi-crate packaging; and, wooden pallets (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 14.9%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 122), section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232), or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 122, section 232, and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is July 21, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information System'' section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at *brian.warnes@trade.gov.*

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11776 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–66–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone 124; Application for Expansion of Subzone 124D; LOOP LLC; St. James, Louisiana

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the Port of South Louisiana, grantee of FTZ 124, requesting an expansion of Subzone 124D on behalf of LOOP LLC, in St. James, Louisiana. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on June 9, 2026.

The applicant is requesting authority to expand the subzone's Site 2 to include an adjacent parcel (41.568 acres) located at 6695 LOCAP Road in St. James. No additional authorization for production activity has been requested at this time.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Camille Evans of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the FTZ Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is July 21, 2026. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted through August 5, 2026.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information Section'' section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Camille Evans at *Camille.Evans@trade.gov.*

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11777 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–140]

Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that countervailable subsidies were provided to Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd. (Dingli), and its cross-owned affiliates, a producer and exporter of mobile access equipment and subassemblies thereof (MAE) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to 26 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Senoyuit, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 27, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on MAE from

China.[1] On March 7, 2025, Commerce selected Dingli as the mandatory respondent in this review.[2] On April 28, 2025, the Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment (the petitioners) timely withdrew its request for review for two companies.[3]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[4] Further, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[5] On January 16, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing these preliminary results by 111 days, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[6] On May 28, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing these preliminary results by six days, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.[7]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is provided as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is MAE from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, In Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if all parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received timely-filed withdrawal requests with respect to Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd and Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd, and no other parties requested a review of these companies. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd and Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd., pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of a countervailing duty order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[9] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the CVD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[10] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the CVD rate calculated for the POR.[11] Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind this administrative review regarding the companies listed in Appendix III.[12] No party commented on this memorandum. In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for the companies listed in Appendix III, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[13] For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available with adverse inferences pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a CVD investigation. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act provides that ''the individual countervailable subsidy rates determined under subparagraph (A) shall be used to determine the all-others rate under section 705(c)(5) {of the Act}.''

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 8187 (January 27, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*); *see also Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 86 FR 70439 (December 10, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection,'' dated March 7, 2025.

[3] *See* Company's Letter, ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated April 28, 2025 (Partial Withdrawal of Request).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated January 16, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 28, 2026.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from the People's Republic of China; 2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[9] *See, e.g., Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024,* 90 FR 48043 (October 3, 2025).

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2).

[11] *See, e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States,* 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended''; *see also Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 36102, and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012) (noting that ''for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate'').

[12] *See* Memorandum, '' Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated February 9, 2026 (Intent to Rescind Memorandum). Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd. was included in the list of companies to be rescinded on in Commerce's Intent to Rescind Memorandum. However, as explained above, the petitioners timely withdrew its request for this company.

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

Under section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the countervailable subsidy rates for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act provides that Commerce may use ''any reasonable method to establish an all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.''

In this administrative review, we preliminarily calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for Dingli, the sole individually examined respondent in this review. Because this individually calculated subsidy rate is not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available, we are preliminarily assigning the subsidy rate calculated for Dingli to the companies under review that were not selected for individual examination, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co. Ltd.; Zhejiang Green Power Machinery Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Shengda Fenghe Automotive Equipment Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Xieheng Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.[14]	36.49
Companies Not Selected for Individual Review[15]	36.49

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[16] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[17] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[18] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[19] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[20]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[21]

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we preliminarily assigned subsidy rates in the amounts shown above for the producers/exporters shown above. Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

For the companies listed above and in Appendix III for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Dingli and the companies listed in Appendix II no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review, as follows: (1) the cash deposit

[14] As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross owned with Dingli: Zhejiang Green Power Machinery Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Shengda Fenghe Automotive Equipment Co., Ltd.; and Zhejiang Xieheng Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.

[15] *See* Appendix II for a list of the non-selected companies under review.

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

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

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

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

[20] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[21] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 12.98 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.[22] These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of Commerce's analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: June 4, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Diversification of China's Economy
V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inference
VI. Subsidies Valuation Information
VII. Benchmarks
VIII. Analysis of Programs
IX. Recommendation

[22] *See the Order,* 86 FR at 70441.

Appendix II

List of Non-Selected Companies Under Review Receiving a Review-Specific Rate

1. Hunan Sinoboom Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.
2. Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd.; Linyi Lingong Machinery Group Co., Ltd.
3. Shandong Tavol Machinery Co., Ltd.
4. Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group
5. Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.

Appendix III

Companies Rescinded From Review with No Reviewable Entries During the POR [23]

1. Anhui Heli Industrial Vehicle Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd
2. Changzhou Hengxuan Logistics Co., Ltd.
3. Crown Equipment (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
4. Deqing Liguan Machinery Trading Co. Ltd.
5. Dongguan Tinbo Packing Industrial Co., Ltd.
6. Everocean International Forwarding Co., Ltd.
7. Guangxi LiuGong Machinery Co., Ltd.
8. Guangzhou Eounice Machinery Co., Ltd.
9. Hangzhou Hengli Metal Processing Co., Ltd.
10. Jiaxing Xinfeng Zhong Wang Hydrualic Pressure Accessory Factory
11. Leader Technology Co., Ltd
12. Mantall Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.
13. Noblelift Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.
14. Sany Marine Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.
15. Shanghai Full Trans Global Forwarding Co., Ltd.
16. Shanghai Inter Cooperation Co., Ltd.
17. Shanghai Xiangcheng Trading Co., Ltd.
18. Shanghai Xindun Trade Co., Ltd.
19. Shenzhen Shining Ocean International Logistics Co., Ltd
20. Skyjack Inc
21. Wuhai Huadong Heavy Industry Foundry Co., Ltd.
22. Yantai Carhart Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
23. Zhejiang Smile Tools Co., Ltd
24. Zoomlion Heavy Industry Science & Technology Co., Ltd.

Companies Rescinded From Review Due to Withdrawal of Review Requests

1. Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd.

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BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[23] Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd. was included in the list of companies to be rescinded on in Commerce's Intent to Rescind Memorandum. However, as explained above, the petitioners timely withdrew its request for this company.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–471–808]

Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Portugal: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain paper shopping bags (paper bags) from Portugal for the period of review (POR) January 3, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Colin Thrasher, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 18, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on paper bags from Portugal.[1] Commerce received timely requests for review of the AD order from Finieco Indústria e Comércio de Embalagens, SA (Finieco) and the petitioner, Novolex Holdings, LLC (Novolex).[2] On August 22, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the *Order* for the POR, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[3]

On September 5, 2025, we placed on the record U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for entries of the subject merchandise during the POR.[4] On September 25, 2025, we selected Finieco, as the sole mandatory respondent.[5] On September 23 and 26,

[1] *See Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 89 FR 58334 (July 18, 2024) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Novolex's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated July 31, 2025; *see also* Finieco's Letter ''Request for Administrative Review of Antidumping Duty Order,'' dated July 31, 2025.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 41043, 41047 (August 22, 2025).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 5, 2025.

[5] *See* Memornadum, ''Respondent Identification,'' dated September 25, 2025.

2025, the two parties that requested an administrative review of Finieco's entries during the POR, Novolex and Finieco, withdrew their respective requests for an administrative review with respect to Finieco.[6]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[7] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[8]

On December 5, 2025, Commerce selected Industria de Diseno Textil, S.A. (Inditex) as the new mandatory respondent.[9] Following Inditex's Section A Questionnaire submission,[10] and a teleconference with counsel to Inditex,[11] Commerce suspended all pending deadlines to review whether Inditex was the appropriate mandatory respondent. This decision was based on Inditex's contention that it simply resold the subject merchandise from a producer with full knowledge that the goods were destined for the United States.[12] Commerce issued a supplemental questionnaire requesting documentation that demonstrated that the manufacturer of the subject merchandise knew the goods were destined for the United States.[13]

On April 29, 2026, Commerce placed CBP entry documents on the record.[14] On May 6, 2026, Inditex submitted comments on the CBP entry documents, arguing that they support the claim that Inditex purchased subject merchandise from Finieco and exported such merchandise to the United States with Finieco's full knowledge that the merchandise was destined for the United States.[15]

On May 8, 2026, Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the review in full because there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise by any company subject to this administrative review and invited interested parties to comment.[16] No party submitted comments regarding Commerce's intent to rescind the administrative review.

Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(l), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested the review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation of the requested review in the **Federal Register**. With respect to Fineco, the petitioner and Finieco timely withdrew their requests for review by the 90-day withdrawal deadline, and no other parties requested a review of this company. Because all parties timely withdrew their requests for a review of this exporter, consistent with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(l), Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to this company.

Furthermore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce will rescind an administrative review of an AD order where there are no entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended. Because we conclude that Inditex made no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR, consistent with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to this company.

Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD rates calculated for the review period. Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry of subject merchandise that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the calculated AD rates for the review period. Accordingly, in the absence of reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR for the companies under review, we are hereby rescinding this administrative review in its entirety, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1) and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Cash Deposit Requirements

As Commerce has proceeded to a final rescission of this administrative review, no cash deposit rates will change. Accordingly, the current cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this rescission notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of the APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with regulations and terms of an APO is a violation, which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(l) and 777(i)(l) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: June 4, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–11689 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[6] *See* Novolex's Letter, ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated September 23, 2025; *see also* Finieco's Letter, ''Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review of Antidumping Duty Order and Request to Suspend Deadlines Pending Rescission,'' dated September 26, 2025.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[9] *See* Memorandum, ''Second Respondent Identification Memorandum,'' dated December 5, 2025.

[10] *See* Inditex's Letter, ''Section A Response,'' dated January 12, 2026.

[11] *See* Memorandum, ''Teleconference with Counsel for Industria de Diseno Textil S.A.,'' dated January 20, 2026.

[12] *Id.*

[13] *See* Inditex's Letter, ''Supplemental Section A Response,'' dated February 25, 2026, at Exhibits SA–6 through SA–9.

[14] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of Customs Entry Documentation,'' dated April 29, 2026.

[15] *See* Inditex's Letter, ''Comments on CBP Information,'' dated May 6, 2026.

[16] *See* Memorandum, ''Intent to Rescind Review,'' dated May 8, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; West Coast Region U.S. Pacific Highly Migratory Species Logbooks

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 15, 2026, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

Title: West Coast Region U.S. Pacific Highly Migratory Species Hook and Line Logbook.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0223.

Form Number(s): NOAA–88–197.

Type of Request: Regular submission [extension of a current information collection].

Number of Respondents: 709.

Average Hours per Response: 1 hour.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,897 hours.

Needs and Uses: This request is for extension of a currently approved collection, with an update to the title to better reflect all gear types covered under this request. Under the Fishery Management Plan for the U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (HMS FMP) U.S. fishermen, participating in the Pacific Hook and Line fishery (also known as the albacore troll and pole-and-line fishery), deep-set buoy gear, coastal purse seine (vessels less than 400 st carrying capacity), large-mesh drift gillnet, and swordfish harpoon fisheries are required to obtain a Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit. Permit holders are required to complete and submit logbooks documenting their daily fishing activities, including catch and effort for each fishing trip. Logbook forms must be completed within 24 hours of the completion of each fishing day and submitted to the Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) within 30 days of the end of each trip. These data and associated analyses help the SWFSC provide fisheries information to researchers and the needed management advice to the United States in its negotiations with foreign fishing nations exploiting HMS.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Fishery Management Plan for the United States West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species.

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

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0223.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11697 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; South Pacific Tuna Act

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0218 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Katrina Poremba, Fishery Policy Analyst, NOAA Fisheries, 1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. #176 Honolulu, HI 96818, (808) 725–5096, *pir.wcpfc@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This is a request for renewal of an approved information collection. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) collects vessel license, vessel registration, catch, and unloading information from operators of U.S. purse seine vessels fishing under the provisions of the Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America (Treaty). The Treaty provides access for U.S. purse seine vessels to fish in the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of Pacific Island Parties to the Treaty (PIPs). The PIPs include Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. This collection of information is required to meet U.S. obligations under the Treaty.

The South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 973–973r) and U.S. implementing regulations (50 CFR part 300, subpart D) authorize the collection of information from U.S. purse seine vessels fishing in the EEZs of PIPs under the Treaty. Vessel operators must submit annual vessel license and registration (including registration of vessel monitoring system (VMS) units) applications and periodic written reports of catch and unloading of fish from licensed vessels. They are also required to ensure the continued operation of VMS units on board licensed vessels, which is expected to

require periodic maintenance of the units. The information collected is submitted to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) through the U.S. government, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The license and registration application information is used by the FFA to determine the operational capability and financial responsibility of a vessel operator interested in fishing under the Treaty. Information obtained from vessel catch and unloading reports is used by the FFA to assess fishing effort and fishery resources in the region and to track the amount of fish caught within each PIP's EEZ. Maintenance of VMS units is needed to ensure the continuous operation of the VMS units, which, as part of the VMS administered by the FFA, are used as an enforcement tool. If the information is not collected, the U.S. government will not meet its obligations under the Treaty, and the lack of fishing information will result in poor management of the fishery resources.

II. Method of Collection

All information is to be submitted in hard copy via mail or through electronic reporting.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0218.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission [extension of a current information collection].

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Time per Response: License application, 1 hour; VMS registration application, 45 minutes; catch report, 1 hour; unloading log sheet, 30 minutes, expression of interest, 2 hours and renewal, 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 222 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $119,626 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: 16 U.S.C. 973–973r.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11778 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; American Lobster—Annual Trap Transfer Program

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0673 in the subject line of your comments. All comments received are part of the public record and will generally be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Matthew Rigdon; Fishery Management Specialist; National Marine Fisheries Service; 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930; 978–281–9336; and *matthew.rigdon@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for an extension of a currently approved information collection. The American lobster resource and fishery are cooperatively managed by the states and NMFS under the authority of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act, according to the framework established by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) in Amendment 3 of its Interstate Fishery Management Plan (ISFMP). This collection of information is in response to several addenda to Amendment 3 of the ISFMP that work to reduce trap fishing effort through limited entry fishing and trap allocation limit reductions. The Trap Transfer Program is intended to foster economic flexibility for the lobster industry while reducing fishing effort on the American lobster resource. The regulations implementing the FMP in the economic exclusive zone (EEZ) are specified at 50 CFR part 697.

This collection of information is being conducted to help mitigate the economic burden of scheduled trap allocation reductions in Lobster Conservation Management Areas 2 and 3 on Federal lobster permit holders through the Annual Lobster Trap Transfer Program, which allows all qualified Federal lobster permit holders to buy and sell trap allocation from Areas 2, 3, or Outer Cape Cod. NMFS collects application forms from Lobster permit holders who wish to transfer trap allocation from these areas during a 2-month period (from August 1 through September 30) each year. The revised allocations resulting from the transfers become effective for each participating lobster permit at the start of the following Federal lobster fishing year, on May 1. Both the seller and buyer of the traps are required to sign the

application form, date the document, and clearly show that the seller has sufficient allocation to transfer and that the buyer has sufficient room under the applicable trap cap. There are no modifications being made to this collection.

II. Method of Collection

Applications for the Trap Transfer Program are accepted annually from August 1 through September 30 by mail or email.

III. OMB Control Number: 0648–0673.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission. Extension of a current information collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations; State, Local, or Tribal government; Federal government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 204.

Estimated Time per Response: 10 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 17 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $492.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to Obtain or Retain Benefits.

Legal Authority: Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (16 U.S.C. 5101 *et seq.*).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this information collection request. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11787 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NOAA Teacher at Sea Program

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0283 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Jennifer Hammond, Director, NOAA Teacher at Sea Program, 200 Harry S Truman Hwy., Annapolis, MD 21401, 240–628–5210, *jennifer.hammond@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This is a request for revision and extension of an approved information collection. This collection is sponsored by NOAA Fisheries' Office of Communications on behalf of NOAA's Teacher at Sea Program, through which NOAA provides educators an opportunity to gain first-hand experience with field research activities aboard ocean-going research vessels. Selected educators spend 2–4 weeks at sea working alongside NOAA scientists to conduct ongoing research projects.

NOAA is explicitly directed to support educational programs such as this one under Section 4002 of the America COMPETES Act (as amended in 2022) ''to enhance public awareness and understanding of ocean, coastal, Great Lakes, and atmospheric science and stewardship by the general public and other coastal stakeholders.'' The opportunity to join NOAA scientists for a research experience at sea doubles as both highly valuable professional development for the educators (see Section 4002 (b) (5)), increasing their own marine science literacy and skills, and as an avenue to increase their students' interest and participation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) (see Section 4002 (b) (1)).

This collection covers the Teacher at Sea Program application. The online application solicits information from interested educators, including basic personal information, information about the educator's school or institution, teaching experience, lesson development experience, and ideas for applying program experience in their classrooms. The application also requires recommendations (in the form of questionnaires) from two professional references nominated by each applicant. This collection enables NOAA to select suitable participants for a limited number of opportunities.

Selected educators write a blog documenting the events and scientific work of their cruise. Upon return, they develop ideas for classroom activities based on what they learned while at sea. These materials are then made available to other educators so they may benefit from the experience without going to sea themselves.

NOAA does not collect information from this universe of respondents for any other purpose than to determine which educators will participate in the NOAA Teacher at Sea Program.

This submission revises the previous collection to remove redundant instruments. The NOAA Health Services Questionnaire, which selected educators

must complete in order to participate in the program, is covered under its own OMB Control Number (0648–0824) and need not be included in this collection. Additionally, participating educators are no longer required to submit a final report.

II. Method of Collection

Internet, via Teacher at Sea online application form.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0283.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission. Revision and extension of current information collection.

Affected Public: Individuals.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 275.

Estimated Time per Response: Application: 1 hr. 15 min; Recommendations: 15 minutes;

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 481 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: America COMPETES Act. Public Law 110–69 (121 Stat. 572).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11780 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Tilefish Individual Fishing Quota Program

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please refer to OMB Control Number 0648–0590 in the subject line of your comments. All comments received are part of the public record and will generally be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Matthew Rigdon, Fishery Management Specialist, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930, (978) 281–9336 or *Matthew.Rigdon@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for extension of the current information collection.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Greater Atlantic Region manages the golden tilefish fishery of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Northeastern United States, through the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council prepared the FMP pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The regulations implementing the FMP are specified at 50 CFR part 648 subpart N.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements at § 648.294 form the basis for this collection of information. NMFS requests information from tilefish individual fishing quota (IFQ) permit holders to process applications that ensure IFQ allocation holders are provided a statement of their annual catch quota and, for enforcement purposes, to ensure vessels are not exceeding an individual quota allocation. In conjunction with the application, NMFS also collects IFQ share accumulation information to ensure that IFQ allocation holders do not acquire an excessive share of the total limited access privileges, as required by section 303A(d)(5)(C) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

NMFS collects IFQ transfer application information to process and track requests from allocation holders to transfer quota allocation (permanent and temporary) to another entity. NMFS also collects information for cost recovery purposes as required under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Cost recovery is used to collect fees to recover the costs directly related to management, data collection and analysis, and enforcement of IFQ programs. Lastly, NMFS collects landings information to ensure that the amounts of tilefish landed, and ex-vessel prices are properly recorded for quota monitoring purposes and the calculation of IFQ fees. Having this information results in an increasingly more efficient and accurate database for management and monitoring of fisheries of the Northeastern U.S. EEZ.

II. Method of Collection

The IFQ Allocation permit application, IFQ holder cap form, and the IFQ transfer form are all paper applications. These applications can also be completed in a fillable electronic format and submitted through email or printed and sent by mail. The IFQ cost recovery process is entirely online at *www.pay.gov.*

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0590.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 12.

Estimated Time per Response: IFQ Allocation Permit Application, 30 minutes; IFQ Holder Cap Form, 5 minutes; IFQ Transfer Form, 5 minutes; IFQ Cost Recovery, 1 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 17.5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $30.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq,* Section 303).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11788 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Notice of Meeting

Per 45 CFR Chapter XXI § 2102.3, the next meeting of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts is scheduled for June 18, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. and will be held in the Commission offices at the National Building Museum, Suite 312, Judiciary Square, 401 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20001–2728. Items of discussion may include buildings, infrastructure, parks, memorials, and public art.

Draft agendas and additional information regarding the Commission are available on our website: *www.cfa.gov.* Inquiries regarding the agenda, as well as any public testimony, and requests to submit written or oral statements should be addressed to Thomas Luebke, Secretary, U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, at the above address; by emailing *cfastaff@cfa.gov;* or by calling 202–504–2200. Individuals requiring sign language interpretation for the hearing impaired should contact the Secretary at least 10 days before the meeting date.

Dated: June 5, 2026 in Washington, DC.

Zakiya N. Walters,

Administrative Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11654 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6330–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Determination Under the Textile and Apparel Commercial Availability Provision of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (''CAFTA–DR'')

AGENCY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

ACTION: Determination to add a product in unrestricted quantities to Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR.

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (''CITA'') has determined that certain double weave nylon/polyester/spandex fabric, as specified below, is not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the CAFTA–DR countries. The product is added to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR in unrestricted quantities.

DATES: *Applicable Date:* June 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: *https://otexaprod.trade.gov/otexacapublicsite/requests/cafta* under ''Approved Requests,'' File Number: CA2026001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kayla Johnson, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–2532 or *Kayla.Johnson@trade.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The CAFTA–DR; Section 203(o)(4) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (''CAFTA–DR Implementation Act''), Public Law 109–53; the Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the CAFTA–DR Implementation Act; and Presidential Proclamation 7987 (February 28, 2006).

Background: The CAFTA–DR provides a list in Annex 3.25 for fabrics, yarns, and fibers that the Parties to the CAFTA–DR have determined are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the territory of any Party. The CAFTA–DR provides that this list may be modified pursuant to Article 3.25.4, when the United States determines that a fabric, yarn, or fiber is not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the territory of any Party. *See* Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR; *see also* section 203(o)(4)(C) of the CAFTA–DR Implementation Act.

The CAFTA–DR Implementation Act requires the President to establish procedures governing the submission of a request and providing opportunity for interested entities to submit comments and supporting evidence before a commercial availability determination is made. In Presidential Proclamation 7987, the President delegated to CITA the authority under section 203(o)(4) of CAFTA–DR Implementation Act for modifying the Annex 3.25 list. Pursuant to this authority, on September 15, 2008, CITA published modified procedures it would follow in considering requests to modify the Annex 3.25 list of products determined to be not commercially available in the territory of any Party to the CAFTA–DR (*Modifications to Procedures for Considering Requests Under the Commercial Availability Provision of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement,* 73 FR 53200) (''CITA's Procedures'').

On April 30, 2026, CITA received a Commercial Availability Request (''Request'') from AG Business Consulting on behalf of VARSITY PRO LTDA DE C.V. (''Varsity'') for certain double weave nylon/polyester/spandex fabric, as specified below. On May 4, 2026, in accordance with CITA's Procedures, CITA notified interested parties of the Request, which was posted on the dedicated website for CAFTA–DR Commercial Availability

proceedings. In its notification, CITA advised that any Response with an Offer to Supply (''Response'') must be submitted by May 14, 2026, and any Rebuttal to a Response (''Rebuttal'') must be submitted by May 20, 2026, in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of CITA's Procedures. No interested entity submitted a complete Response to the Request advising CITA of its objection to the Request with an offer to supply the subject product.

In accordance with section 203(o)(4)(C) of the CAFTA–DR Implementation Act, and section 8(c)(2) of CITA's Procedures, as no interested entity submitted a Response objecting to the Request and providing an offer to supply the subject product, CITA has determined to add the specified fabric to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR.

The subject product has been added to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR Agreement in unrestricted quantities. A revised list has been posted on the dedicated website for CAFTA–DR Commercial Availability proceedings, at *https://otexaprod.trade.gov/otexacapublicsite/shortsupply/cafta.*

Specifications: Certain Double Weave Nylon/Polyester/Spandex Fabric

HTS: 5407.72.00.60.

Fabric Type: Woven—Double Weave.

Fiber Content (AATCC 20A): 58–68% Nylon, 21–31% Polyester and 8–14% Spandex.

Yarn Size:

Warp Yarn: 65–70 Denier/48 Filaments Full-Dull Texturized +35 −45 Denier Spandex.

Textured Filament:

Weft Yarn 1: 65–70 Denier/48 Filaments Full-Dull Texturized + 45 −35 Denier Spandex.

Textured Filament:

Weft Yarn 2: 165–175 Denier/144 Filaments Semi-Dull Texturized.

Weave Type: Woven, Double Weave Dobby.

Thread Count (ASTM D3775): 66–72 warp ends × 55–60 filling picks.

Fabric Weight (g/m²) (ASTM D3776): 232–242 g/m2.

Width (cuttable) (ASTM D3774):

Metric: 124.5–149.9 cm, 137.2 cm cuttable.

English: 49–59 inches, 54 cuttable.

Stretch (%) (ASTM D3107):

Warp: 56.4% (45%-65%).

Weft: 26.4% (15%-35%).

Stretch Direction: Four-way stretch.

Dye Type: Piece dye of various colors.

Shrinkage (AATCC 135): +/−5%.

Joshua Kroon,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 2026–11693 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions From the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action deletes product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Date added to and deleted from the Procurement List:* July 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 250 E Street SW, Suite 3100, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Deletion

On May 7, 2026 (91 FR 24844), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List. This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503 (a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the service(s) listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the service(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the service(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) and service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
- 7220–01–658–8039—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, Coarse Slip-Resistant Tread, 6″ x 24″ Pieces, Gray
- 7220–01–648–1771—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, Medium Duty Resilient Slip-Resistant Tape, 12″ x 60′ Roll, Gray
- 7220–01–658–8037—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, Coarse Slip-Resistant Tape, 6″ x 30′ Roll, Gray
- 7220–01–648–1769—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, Medium Duty Resilient Slip-Resistant Tape, 6″ x 60′ Roll, Gray
- 7220–01–648–0998—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, General Purpose Slip-Resistant Tread, 5½″ x 5½″ Pieces, Black
- 7220–01–648–1005—Peel-and-Stick Nonskid, Conformable Slip-Resistant Tape, 18″ x 60′ Roll, Black

Authorized Source of Supply: Louisiana Association for the Blind, Shreveport, LA

Mandatory For: Total Government Requirement

Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FAS FURNITURE SYSTEMS MGT DIV

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
- 8415–01–234–4409—Sweatpants, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Gray, X-Small
- 8415–01–234–4410—Sweatpants, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Gray, Small
- 8415–01–234–4411—Sweatpants, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Gray, Medium
- 8415–01–234–4412—Sweatpants, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Gray, Large
- 8415–01–234–4413—Sweatpants, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Gray, X-Large

Authorized Source of Supply: Blind Industries & Services of Maryland, Baltimore, MD

Mandatory For: Department of Defense

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
- 8415–01–234–4420—Sweat Shirt, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Unisex, Gray, X-Small
- 8415–01–234–4421—Sweat Shirt, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Unisex, Gray, Small
- 8415–01–234–4422—Sweat Shirt, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Unisex, Gray, Medium
- 8415–01–234–4423—Sweat Shirt, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Unisex, Gray, Large
- 8415–01–234–4424—Sweat Shirt, Physical Fitness Uniform, Army, Unisex, Gray, X-Large

Authorized Source of Supply: Alabama Industries for the Blind, Talladega, AL

Mandatory For: Department of the Army

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE,

DLA TROOP SUPPORT

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
7910–00–NIB–0236—Pad, Surface Preparation, 13″ Disc, Maroon 7910–00–NIB–0240—Pad, Surface Preparation, 17″ Disc, Maroon
Authorized Source of Supply: Beacon Lighthouse, Inc., Wichita Falls, TX
Mandatory For: Total Government Requirement
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, 241–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC 01(00241)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
8410–01–478–1217—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 4JP
8410–01–478–1229—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 6JP
8410–01–478–1231—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 8JP
8410–01–478–1232—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 20MT
8410–01–478–1233—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 20WT
8410–01–478–1253—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 22MT
8410–01–478–1254—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 22WT
8410–01–478–1381—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 24MT
8410–01–478–1382—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 26MT
8410–01–478–1385—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 26WT
8410–01–478–1386—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, 24WT
8410–00–0SL–K699—Slacks, Army, Women's, Green, Special Measurement
Authorized Source of Supply: VGS, Inc., Cleveland, OH
Mandatory For: Department of the Army
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QK ACC–APG NATICK

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
7910–00–NIB–0249—Pad, Floor Burnishing, Sky Blue, 20″ Diameter
7910–00–NIB–0250—Pad, Floor Burnishing, Sky Blue, 27″ Diameter
7910–01–513–2214—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 15″
7910–01–513–2216—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 14″
7910–01–513–2218—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 13″
7910–01–513–2219—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 17″
7910–01–513–2221—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 13″
7910–01–513–2224—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 19″
7910–01–513–2225—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 21″
7910–01–513–2226—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 15″
7910–01–513–2227—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3100 Series, Aqua, 21″
7910–01–513–2229—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 15″
7910–01–513–2230—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 17″
7910–01–513–2231—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 22″
7910–01–513–2233—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 13″
7910–01–513–2234—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 16″
7910–01–513–2235—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 19″
7910–01–513–2236—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 17″
7910–01–513–2237—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 14″
7910–01–513–2239—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 12″
7910–01–513–2240—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 16″
7910–01–513–2241—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 18″
7910–01–513–2242—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 17″
7910–01–513–2243—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 21″
7910–01–513–2244—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 27″
7910–01–513–2245—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 18″
7910–01–513–2246—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 13″
7910–01–513–2247—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 19″
7910–01–513–2248—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 22″
7910–01–513–2249—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 19″
7910–01–513–2250—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 15″
7910–01–513–2252—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 16″
7910–01–513–2253—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3400 Series, Tan, 27″
7910–01–513–2254—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 21″
7910–01–513–2256—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 14″
7910–01–513–2257—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 18″
7910–01–513–2258—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 19″
7910–01–513–2259—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 15″
7910–01–513–2260—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Speed Burnishing, 3200 Series, Peach, 20″
7910–01–513–2261—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 12″
7910–01–513–2262—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 21″
7910–01–513–2264—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 13″
7910–01–513–2265—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 14″
7910–01–513–2266—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7100 Series, Brown, 27″
7910–01–513–2268—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 22″
7910–01–513–2269—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Stripper, 7200 Series, Black, 27″
7910–01–513–2270—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 13″
7910–01–513–2271—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 12″
7910–01–513–2273—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 16″
7910–01–513–2274—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 21″
7910–01–513–2276—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 18″
7910–01–513–2277—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 14″
7910–01–513–2278—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 15″
7910–01–513–2279—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, High Productivity, 7300 Series, Black, 22″
7910–01–513–2659—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 15″
7910–01–513–2660—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 13″
7910–01–513–2665—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 17″
7910–01–513–2666—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 16″
7910–01–513–2667—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 14″
7910–01–513–2669—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 19″
7910–01–513–2670—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 18″

7910–01–513–2671—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 20″
7910–01–513–2673—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 17″
7910–01–513–2676—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 22″
7910–01–513–2679—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Topline Pre-Burnish, 5000 Series, Lime Green, 27″
7910–01–513–2682—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 18″
7910–01–513–2683—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 12″
7910–01–513–2684—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 19″
7910–01–513–2686—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 22″
7910–01–513–2687—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 21″
7910–01–513–2688—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 17″
7910–01–513–2689—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 14″
7910–01–513–2690—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 13″
7910–01–513–2691—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 27″
7910–01–513–2692—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 22″
7910–01–513–2693—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 15″
7910–01–513–2694—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 18″
7910–01–513–2695—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 16″
7910–01–513–2696—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 19″
7910–01–513–2698—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 16″
7910–01–513–2699—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Super Polish, 4100 Series, White, 21″
7910–01–513–3280—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 19″
7910–01–513–3281—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 18″
7910–01–513–3283—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 12″
7910–01–513–3285—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 13″
7910–01–513–3289—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 21″
7910–01–513–3292—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 14″
7910–01–513–3294—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 22″
7910–01–513–3299—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Heavy Duty Cleaner, 5300 Series, Blue, 15″
7910–01–513–3302—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 12″
7910–01–513–3307—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 27″
7910–01–513–3312—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 13″
7910–01–513–3313—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 14″
7910–01–513–3314—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 16″
7910–01–513–3315—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Spray Buffer, 5100 Series, Red, 15″
7910–01–513–4301—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 13″
7910–01–513–4302—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 13″
7910–01–513–5251—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 15″
7910–01–513–5252—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 14″
7910–01–513–5253—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 17″
7910–01–513–5255—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 21″
7910–01–513–5256—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 16″
7910–01–513–5257—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 16″
7910–01–513–5258—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 18″
7910–01–513–5259—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3300 Series, White, 19″
7910–01–513–5261—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 27″
7910–01–513–5262—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 15″
7910–01–513–5263—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 21″
7910–01–513–5264—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 19″
7910–01–513–5265—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 17″
7910–01–513–5268—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing Eraser, 3600 Series, Pink, 14″
7910–01–513–5701—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 13″
7910–01–513–6857—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 16″
7910–01–513–6859—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 17″
7910–01–513–6861—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 18″
7910–01–513–6862—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 14″
7910–01–513–6863—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 15″
7910–01–513–7445—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 22″
7910–01–513–7446—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 27″
7910–01–513–7447—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 19″
7910–01–513–7450—Pad, Floor Polishing Machine, Burnishing, 3500 Series, Tan, 21″
7910–01–674–2655—Pad, Surface Preparation, Maroon, 14″ x 32″

Authorized Source of Supply: Beacon Lighthouse, Inc., Wichita Falls, TX
Mandatory For: Total Government Requirement
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, 241–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC 01(00241)

Services(s)

Service Type: Administrative Support Service
Mandatory for: Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Research and Development Directorate, Fort Belvoir, VA, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Ft. Belvoir, VA
Authorized Source of Supply: Able Force, Inc., Tampa, FL
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

Service Type: Janitorial Service
Mandatory for: US Army Corps of Engineers, CA160 Costa Mesa USARC, Costa Mesa, CA, 2651 Newport Boulevard, Costa Mesa, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: Elwyn of Pennsylvania and Delaware, Aston, PA
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, W076 ENDIST LITTLE ROCK

Service Type: Base Supply Center
Mandatory for: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Ames Research Center, Moffett Blvd., Moffett Field, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: Associated Industries for the Blind, Milwaukee, WI
Contracting Activity: NATIONAL

AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, NASA HEADQUARTERS

Service Type: Operation of Individual Equip. Element

Mandatory for: Brooks Air Force Base,8016 Chennualt Path, Brooks AFB, TX

Authorized Source of Supply: San Antonio Lighthouse for the Blind, San Antonio, TX

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, FA7014 AFDW PK

Service Type: Custodial service

Mandatory for: US Forest Service, Blackduck Ranger District, Blackduck, MN, 417 Forestry Drive, Blackduck, MN, US Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest Supervisor's Office, Cass Lake, MN, 200 Ash Avenue NW, Cass Lake, MN

Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, USDA–FS, CSA EAST 7

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–11695 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities under OMB Review

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of this notice's publication to OIRA, at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Please find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the website's search function. Comments can be entered electronically by clicking on the ''comment'' button next to the information collection on the ''OIRA Information Collections Under Review'' page, or the ''View ICR—Agency Submission'' page. A copy of the supporting statement for the collection of information discussed herein may be obtained by visiting *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

In addition to the submission of comments to *https://Reginfo.gov* as indicated above, a copy of all comments submitted to OIRA may also be submitted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the ''Commission'' or ''CFTC'') by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and press the ''Search'' button, then proceed as follows:

1. Under Refine Documents Results—check the box to ''Only show documents open for comment'';

2. Under Agency—select ''See More'' and check the box for ''Commodity Futures Trading Commission,'' then press the Apply button;

3. Identify this notice in the list of CFTC documents open for comment, press the ''Comment'' button to open the submission form, and follow the instructions on the form.

Alternatively, if you are viewing this notice on *www.federalregister.gov,* click the ''Submit A Public Comment'' button at the top of the page to open the comment form. Follow the instructions on the form to submit your comment to *Regulations.gov*.

- *Mail:* Send to—Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Address to—CFTC Comment Submission, Attn: Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

Please submit your comments using only one of these methods. To avoid possible delays with mail or in-person deliveries, submissions through *Regulations.gov* are encouraged.

All comments must be submitted in English or, if not, accompanied by an English translation. Do not include in your comment text or attachments any personal identifying information or business information that you do not want published online. Comments (regardless of submission method) will be published without review for, and without removal of, any personal identifying information or information your business may consider confidential.

If you wish to submit confidential information for the Commission's consideration, please contact the CFTC personnel listed in this Notice under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** before making any submission. Please also carefully review the Commission's procedures in 17 CFR 145.9 for requesting confidential treatment under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of information submitted to the Commission.

The CFTC reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, or redact all or any part of your comment submission. The CFTC also reserves the right, without further notification, to refuse to publish or to remove from public view all or any part of your submission to the extent it contains content inappropriate for publication in a comment file, such as—without limitation—obscene language, threats of violence, solicitations for commercial sales or illegal activity, or obvious spam. If a submission that is refused for or withdrawn from publication because of inappropriate content also contains comments on the merits of this notice, such submission will be retained in the record for the matter and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher W. Cummings, Market Participants Division, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (202) 418–5445 or *ccummings@cftc.gov,* and refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0072.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Registration under the Commodity Exchange Act (OMB Control No. 3038–0072). This is a request for an extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The information collected under OMB Control No. 3038–0072 is gathered through the use of forms for registration of swap dealers and major swap participants. Swap dealers and major swap participants are required by Section 4s(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (''CEA'') (7 U.S.C. 6s(a)) to register with the Commission. The CFTC uses various forms for registration (and withdrawal therefrom) (the ''Registration Forms''). OMB Control No. 3038–0072 applies to the Registration Forms for registration of swap dealers and major swap participants,[1] to the alternative method provided under Commission regulations to submission of a fingerprint card for foreign natural

[1] Forms for registration of futures commission merchants, commodity pool operators, commodity trading advisors, retail foreign exchange dealers, introducing brokers, associated persons, floor traders, and floor brokers are the subject of a separate information collection (OMB Control Number 3038–0023).

persons; and to the process for requesting cross-border comparability determinations for substituted compliance with requirements otherwise applicable to swap dealers and major swap participants.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.[2] On March 25, 2026, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed extension of this information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 91 FR 14556 (''60-Day Notice''). The Commission did not receive any comments on the 60-Day Notice.

Burden Statement: The Commission continues to estimate the burden for this collection as described below.

Respondents/Affected Entities: Users of Commission registration forms that are swap dealers and major swap participants.

Estimated number of respondents: 779.

Estimated average burden hours per respondent: 1.14 hours.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 888 hours.

Frequency of responses: Periodically.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–11680 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of this notice's publication to OIRA, at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Please find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the website's search function. Comments can be entered electronically by clicking on the ''comment'' button next to the information collection on the ''OIRA Information Collections Under Review'' page, or the ''View ICR—Agency Submission'' page. A copy of the supporting statement for the collection of information discussed herein may be obtained by visiting *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

In addition to the submission of comments to *https://Reginfo.gov* as indicated above, a copy of all comments submitted to OIRA may also be submitted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the ''Commission'' or ''CFTC'') by clicking on the ''Submit Comment'' box next to the descriptive entry for OMB Control No. 3038–0090, at *https://comments.cftc.gov/FederalRegister/PublicInfo.aspx*.

Or by either of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as Mail above.

All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments submitted to the Commission should include only information that you wish to make available publicly. If you wish the Commission to consider information that you believe is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, a petition for confidential treatment of the exempt information may be submitted according to the procedures established in § 145.9 of the Commission's regulations.[1] The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, redact, refuse or remove any or all of your submission from *https://www.cftc.gov* that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as obscene language. All submissions that have been redacted or removed that contain comments on the merits of the ICR will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the Freedom of Information Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Boylan, Attorney Advisor, Market Participants Division, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (202) 418–5382, email: *mboylan@cftc.gov,* and refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Adaptation of Regulations to Incorporate Swaps-Records of Transactions; Exclusion of Utility Operations Related Swaps with Utility Special Entities from De minimis Threshold for Swaps with Special Entities (OMB Control No. 3038–0090). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act, Pub. L. 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010)) amended the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) to establish a comprehensive new statutory framework for swaps. These amendments required the Commission to amend several of its regulations to implement the new framework.

The information collection obligations imposed by the ''Adaptation of Regulations to Incorporate Swaps'' final regulations [2] remain necessary to implement section 721 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which amended the definitions of futures commission merchant (''FCM'') and introducing broker (''IB'') to permit these intermediaries to trade swaps on behalf of customers. They also are necessary to implement section 733 of the Dodd-Frank Act which introduced swap execution facilities (''SEFs'') as a new trading platform for swaps. As a result of the enactment of sections 721 and 733, the Commission needed to amend certain recordkeeping regulations (§§ 1.31, 1.33, 1.35, 1.37, and 1.39) so that records of swap transactions are maintained analogously to how futures transactions are maintained.

Further, the ''Exclusion of Utility Operations-Related Swaps With Utility Special Entities from De Minimis Threshold for Swaps With Special Entities'' [3] regulation amended the Commission's swap dealer definition to

[2] 44 U.S.C. 3512, 5 CFR 1320.5(b)(2)(i) and 1320.8 (b)(3)(vi).

[1] 17 CFR 145.9.

[2] Adaptation of Regulations to Incorporate Swaps, 77 FR 66288 (Nov. 2, 2012).

[3] Exclusion of Utility Operations-Related Swaps with Utility Special Entities from De Minimis Threshold for Swaps with Special Entities, 79 FR 57767 (Sept. 26, 2014).

permit a person to exclude ''utility operations-related swaps'' with ''utility special entities'' in their de minimis threshold calculations. The regulation requires a person claiming the exclusion to maintain, in accordance with Commission regulation 1.31, any written representations that the person receives from utility special entities related to this exclusion.

The information collection burdens associated with these regulations (collectively, the ''Swap Recordkeeping Requirements'') are restricted to the costs associated with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements that these regulations impose upon affected registrants, registered entities, those registered entities' members, and other respondents covered by the final rules.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. On March 24, 2026, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed extension of this information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 91 FR 14000. The Commission received one substantive comment in response to this Notice.[4] However, this comment proposed an amendment to Regulation 1.31 which would mandate that an independent cross-verification of participant status be included in required records for registrants. Because this request would require a formal rule amendment and a new information collection, it is not directly relevant to the extension of the information collection under OMB Control No. 3038–0090.

Burden Statement: The Commission is revising its estimate of the burden for this collection for futures commission merchants, retail foreign exchange dealers, introducing brokers, and members of designated contract markets and swap execution facilities. The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows: [5]

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15,528.[6]

Estimated Annual Burden Hours per Respondent: 154.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,396,700.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–11681 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

[4] CFTC, Comment No. 114087 (Mar. 24, 2026), available at *https://comments.cftc.gov/PublicComments/ViewComment.aspx?id=114087.*

[5] These estimates represent the aggregate burden for all data associated with the Swap Recordkeeping Requirements in the collection, namely Swap Recordkeeping (Regulation 1.35), Swap Confirmations (Regulation 1.33), and Utility Special Entities (Regulation 1.3). Please refer to the supporting statement for further explanation of burdens associated with each regulatory requirement.

[6] This number is derived from combining the estimated number of respondents associated with each of the Swap Recordkeeping Requirements in the collection, namely Swap Recordkeeping (Regulation 1.35), Swap Confirmations (Regulation 1.33), and Utility Special Entities (Regulation 1.3). The Commission notes that some entities may be included in multiple categories. For example, an FCM may be a member of a SEF. Please refer to the supporting statement for further information about the respondents associated with each regulatory requirement.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG26–253–000.
Applicants: AFTW Storage, LLC.
Description: AFTW Storage, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5138.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Docket Numbers: EG26–254–000.
Applicants: Blackwell Test Facility, LLC.
Description: Blackwell Test Facility, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5140.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–2480–014; ER10–3299–018; ER10–3286–018; ER10–2964–017; ER10–3115–012.
Applicants: Waterside Power, LLC, Selkirk Cogen Partners, L.P., Millennium Power Partners, L.P., New Athens Generating Company, LLC, Berkshire Power Company, LLC.
Description: Triennial Market Power Analysis for Northeast Region of Berkshire Power Company, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 6/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260604–5174.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER20–1385–004; ER22–210–002; ER17–1370–010; ER16–581–011; ER21–2204–004; ER16–2271–010; ER22–1929–002; ER21–1254–004; ER21–1498–003; ER10–3194–009; ER10–3195–010; ER22–1927–002; ER22–1945–001; ER22–1928–001; ER20–1853–003.
Applicants: Whitehorn Solar LLC, Salt City Solar LLC, Powells Creek Farm Solar, LLC, Sunnybrook Farm Solar, LLC, MATEP Limited Partnership, MATEP LLC, Hawtree Creek Farm Solar, LLC, Genbright LLC, ENGIE Solidago Solar LLC, ENGIE Resources LLC, ENGIE Power & Gas LLC, ENGIE Portfolio Management, LLC, ENGIE Energy Marketing NA, Inc., ENGIE 2020 ProjectCo-NH1 LLC, Bluestone Farm Solar, LLC.
Description: Response to 05/04/2026, Deficiency Letter of Bluestone Farm Solar, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 6/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260604–5175.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/25/26.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2768–003.
Applicants: Public Service Company of Oklahoma.
Description: Compliance filing: Certificate of Concurrence, Rate Schedule 306, Common Facilities Agreement to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5133.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2170–001.
Applicants: Kentucky Utilities Company.
Description: Compliance filing: Amendment to KU's Order No. 898 Compliance Filing to be effective 5/1/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5168.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2406–001.
Applicants: New England Power Pool Participants Committee.
Description: Tariff Amendment: May 2026 Membership Filing Amendment to be effective 4/1/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5001.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2739–001.
Applicants: H.A. Wagner LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Errata to Amended H. A. Wagner CORS to be effective 8/4/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5144.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2740–001.
Applicants: Brandon Shores LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Errata to Amended Brandon Shores CORS to be effective 8/4/2026.

Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5143.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2748–000.
Applicants: Northwest Power Pool.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Proposed Tariff Revisions to Update Winter Season Duration to be effective 9/14/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5139.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2749–000.
Applicants: Atlas Solar IV, LLC.
Description: Initial Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence—Atlas Solar Manager, LLC to be effective 6/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5156.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2750–000.
Applicants: Baltimore Gas and Electric Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Filing of TSA among BGE, SMECO, and Amazon to be effective 8/5/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5164.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2751–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to GIA No. 7821; Project Identifier No. AF1–064/AF2–126 to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5005.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2752–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: Tariff Amendment: 4687 BSH Kilgore GIA Cancellation to be effective 8/24/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5062.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2753–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revisions to Attachment AQ for HITT T3 Phase II to be effective 11/19/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5068.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2754–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 7038; Queue No. AE2–047 to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5108.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2755–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–06–08_SA 4782 ITCTransmission-Meander Solar Energy GIA (S1065) to be effective 5/29/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5119.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2756–000.
Applicants: Flat Ridge Interconnection LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Third Amended & Restated Common Facilities Agreement to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5126.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2757–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to GIA, SA No. 7463; Project Identifier No. AF2–433/AF2–434 to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5136.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2758–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Republic Transmission, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Republic Transmission, LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2026–06–08_Republic Transmission Request for Depreciation Rates to be effective 9/1/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5138.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2759–000.
Applicants: Flat Ridge 5 Wind Energy LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Common Facilities Agreement to be effective 8/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260608–5145.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11783 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3074–013]

City of Spokane; Notice of Intent To File License Application, Filing of Pre-Application Document (PAD), Commencement of Pre-Filing Process, and Scoping; Request for Comments on the PAD and Scoping Document, and Identification of Issues and Associated Study Requests

a. *Type of Filing:* Notice of Intent to File License Application for a New License and Commencing Pre-filing Process.
b. *Project No.:* 3074–013.
c. *Dated Filed:* April 9, 2026.
d. *Submitted By:* City of Spokane.
e. *Name of Project:* Upriver Dam Hydroelectric Project.
f. *Location:* On the Spokane River, in Spokane County, Washington. There are no federal lands within the project boundary.
g. *Filed Pursuant to:* 18 CFR part 5 of the Commission's Regulations.
h. *Potential Applicant Contact:* Richard Proszek, Senior Engineer, City of Spokane, Water and Hydroelectric Engineering, 914 E North Foothills Drive, Spokane, WA 99207; (509) 742–8158 or email at *rproszek@spokanecity.org.*
i. *FERC Contact:* Christopher Brosman at (202) 502–8573 or email at *christopher.brosman@ferc.gov.*
j. *Cooperating agencies:* Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues that wish to cooperate in the preparation of the environmental document should follow the

instructions for filing such requests described in item o below. Cooperating agencies should note the Commission's policy that agencies that cooperate in the preparation of the environmental document cannot also intervene. *See* 94 FERC ¶ 61,076 (2001).

k. *With this notice, we are initiating informal consultation with:* (a) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA Fisheries under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and the joint agency regulations thereunder at 50 CFR., Part 402 and (b) the State Historic Preservation Officer, as required by section 106, National Historic Preservation Act, and the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 800.2.

l. With this notice, we are designating the City of Spokane as the Commission's non-federal representative for carrying out informal consultation, pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

m. The City of Spokane filed with the Commission a Pre-Application Document (PAD; including a proposed process plan and schedule), pursuant to 18 CFR 5.6 of the Commission's regulations.

n. A copy of the PAD may be viewed on the Commission's website (*http://www.ferc.gov*), using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number, excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at *FERCONlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in paragraph h.

Register online at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp* to be notified via email of new filing and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

o. With this notice, we are soliciting comments on the PAD and Commission's staff Scoping Document 1 (SD1), as well as study requests. All comments on the PAD and SD1, and study requests should be sent to the address above in paragraph h. In addition, all comments on the PAD and SD1, study requests, requests for cooperating agency status, and all communications to and from Commission staff related to the merits of the potential application must be filed with the Commission.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file all documents using the Commission's eFiling system at *https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 10,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx.* For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. All filings must clearly identify the project name and docket number on the first page:. All filings must clearly identify the project name and docket number on the first page: Upriver Dam Hydroelectric Project (P–3074–013).

All filings with the Commission must bear the appropriate heading: ''Comments on Pre-Application Document,'' ''Study Requests,'' ''Comments on Scoping Document 1,'' ''Request for Cooperating Agency Status,'' or ''Communications to and from Commission Staff.'' Any individual or entity interested in submitting study requests, commenting on the PAD or SD1, and any agency requesting cooperating status must do so on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 7, 2026.

p. *Scoping Sessions:* Commission staff will hold two scoping sessions in the vicinity of the project. All interested individuals, organizations, and agencies are invited to attend one or both of the sessions to provide oral comments. The dates, times, and locations of the scoping sessions will be provided in a future notice.

Scoping Document 1 (SD1), which outlines the subject areas to be addressed in the environmental document, was mailed to the individuals and entities on the Commission's mailing list. Copies of SD1 will be available at the scoping sessions, or may be viewed on the web at *http://www.ferc.gov,* using the ''eLibrary'' link. Follow the directions for accessing information in paragraph n. Based on all oral and written comments, a Scoping Document 2 (SD2) may be issued. SD2 may include a revised process plan and schedule, as well as a list of issues, identified through the scoping process.

Environmental Site Review

The potential applicant and Commission staff will conduct an Environmental Site Review of the project. The date, time, and location of the Environmental Site Review will be provided in a future notice.

Scoping Session Objectives

The primary goal of these scoping sessions is to have you identify the specific environmental issues and concerns that should be considered in the environmental document. Commission staff will prepare either an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) that will present Commission staff's independent analysis of the issues. The Commission's scoping process will help determine the required level of analysis and satisfy the NEPA scoping requirements, irrespective of whether the Commission prepares an EA or an EIS.

Scoping session participants should come prepared to discuss their issues and/or concerns. Please review the PAD and SD1 in preparation for the scoping sessions. Directions on how to obtain a copy of the PAD and SD1 are included in item n. of this document.

Meeting Procedures

The scoping sessions will begin promptly at their respective start times listed above. If you wish to speak, Commission staff will hand out numbers in the order of your arrival. If no additional numbers have been handed out and all individuals who wish to provide comments have had an opportunity to do so, staff may conclude the session a half hour earlier than the scheduled time.

Your oral comments will be recorded by a court reporter (with FERC staff or FERC representative present) and become part of the public record for this proceeding. Transcripts will be publicly available on FERC's eLibrary system (see paragraph (n) of this notice for instructions on using eLibrary). If a significant number of people are interested in providing oral comments in the one-on-one settings, a time limit of 5 minutes may be implemented for each commentor. Although there will not be a formal presentation, Commission staff will be available throughout the scoping session to answer your questions about the environmental review process. Representatives from the City of Spokane will also be present to answer project-specific questions.

Proper conduct will help the sessions maintain a respectful atmosphere for

attendees to provide comments effectively. Loudspeakers, lighting, oversized visual aids, other visual or audible disturbances, and disruptive video and photographic equipment are not permitted. Recorded interviews are also not permitted within the session space. FERC reserves the right to end the session if disruptions interfere with the opportunity for individuals to provide oral comments or if there is a safety or security risk.

It is important to note that the Commission provides equal consideration to all comments received, whether filed in written form or provided orally at a scoping session.

q. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202)502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11781 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP26–855–000.
Applicants: NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC.
Description: Petition for Declaratory Order of NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC.
Filed Date: 5/19/26.
Accession Number: 20260519–5168.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/24/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–918–000.
Applicants: ETC Tiger Pipeline, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Miscellaneous Tariff Updates to be effective 7/5/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5039.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/17/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–919–000.
Applicants: Database returns error. There is a problem with archive data and system. Contact Administrator.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Double E Pipeline, LLC submits tariff filing per 154.204: Negotiated Rate Agreement—EnLink Gas Marketing, LP (FTS017) to be effective 6/8/2026.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5125.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/17/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–920–000.
Applicants: Database returns error. There is a problem with archive data and system. Contact Administrator.
Description: Compliance filing: Northern Natural Gas Company submits tariff filing per 154.203??: 20260605 DDVC Tariff Waiver to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5146.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/17/26.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–473–006.
Applicants: National Grid LNG, LLC.
Description: 2026–06–01 Settlement Compliance Filing to be effective 5/1/2026.
Filed Date: 6/1/26.
Accession Number: 20260601–5105.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/15/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–884–000.
Applicants: Database returns error. There is a problem with archive data and system. Contact Administrator.
Description: Report Filing: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. submits tariff filing per : 2026 Rate Case—Supplemental Information to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 6/5/26.
Accession Number: 20260605–5038.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/17/26.

Any person desiring to protest in any the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11782 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Cancellation of Previously Scheduled Open Meeting

AGENCY: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ACTION: Notice of meeting cancellation.

SUMMARY: The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) previously announced an open meeting of the Commission to be held on June 4, 2026, at 8:45 a.m. (Eastern). This notice announces that the meeting was cancelled.

DATES: The meeting scheduled for June 4, 2026, was cancelled.

ADDRESSES: Not applicable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raymond Windmiller, Executive Officer, (202) 921–2705.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 2, 2026, the EEOC published a notice in the **Federal Register**, 91 FR 32969, announcing an open meeting of the Commission to consider the following matters: (1) rescission of Strategic Enforcement Plan Fiscal Years 2024–2028 and replacement thereof with National Enforcement Plan Fiscal Years 2025–2029; and (2) Additional Instructions for MD–715 Reporting for 2026. The meeting was to be held on June 4, 2026, at EEOC Headquarters, Jacqueline A. Berrien Training Center, 131 M Street, NE, Washington, DC 20507. The matters to be considered were decided by the Commissioners by notation vote pursuant to Commission voting procedures. Thus, the meeting became unnecessary.

This action is taken pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Date: June 8, 2026.

For the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Raymond D. Windmiller,

Executive Officer, Office of the Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–11763 Filed 6–9–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6570–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0589; FR ID 350349]

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

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

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

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before July 13, 2026.

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

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

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

OMB Control Number: 3060–0589.

Title: FCC Remittance Advice Forms, FCC Form 159/159–C, 159–B, 159–E, and 159–W.

Form Number(s): FCC Form 159 Remittance Advice, 159–C Remittance Advice Continuation Sheet, 159–B Remittance Advice Bill for Collection, 159–E Remittance Voucher, and 159–W Interstate Telephone Service Provider Worksheet.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit entities; Individuals or households; Not-for-profit institutions; and State, Local, or Tribal Governments.

Number of Respondent and Responses: 238,044 respondents; 238,044 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes (0.25 hours).

Frequency of Response: On occasion and annual reporting requirements; third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory Authority for this information collection is contained in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; Section 8 (47 U.S.C. 158) for Application Fees; Section 9 (47 U.S.C. 159) for Regulatory Fees; Section 309(j) for Auction Fees; and the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134, Chapter 10, Section 31001.

Total Annual Burden: 59,511 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Needs and Uses: The FCC supports a series of remittance advice forms and a remittance voucher form that may be submitted in lieu of a remittance advice form when entities or individuals electronically submit a payment. A remittance advice form (or a remittance voucher form in lieu of an advice form) must accompany any payment to the Federal Communications Commission (*e.g.* payments for regulatory fees, application filing fees, auctions, fines, forfeitures, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) billings, or any other debt due to the FCC. Information is collected on these forms to ensure credit for full payment, to ensure entities and individuals receive any refunds due, to service public inquiries, and to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. On August 12, 2013, the Commission released a Report and Order (R&O), In the Matter Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fee for Fiscal Year 2013 and Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees, MD Docket Nos. 13–140 and 12–201, FCC 13–110. In this R&O, the Commission requires that beginning in FY 2014, all regulatory fee payments be made electronically and that the Commission will no longer mail out initial regulatory fee assessments to CMRS providers.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11653 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Office of

Health Technology and Products (OHTP), has been established. This new organizational component will provide enterprise leadership and oversight for CMS healthcare technology modernization, digital products, and transformation of platforms and services supporting Medicare, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and other CMS-administered programs, in close coordination with the CMS Chief Information Officer (CIO) and subject to CIO-led enterprise information technology (IT) governance, cybersecurity, enterprise architecture, and capital planning and investment control responsibilities, as well as CIO-led digital service delivery, customer experience, and public digital experience responsibilities under applicable law.

DATES: This new organizational change was approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on June 9, 2026, and became effective that same day.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Kane at (410) 786–0655; 7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Part F of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health and Human Services, CMS (last amended at **Federal Register**, Vol. 90, No. 243, pp. 59837–59838, dated December 22, 2025) is amended to reflect the establishment of the Office of Health Technology and Products within CMS.

Part F, Section FC. 10 (Organization) is revised as follows:

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Health Technology and Products

Office of Health Technology and Products, Open Source Program Group

Office of Health Technology and Products, Standards & Interoperability Group

Standards & Interoperability Group, Division of Data and Interoperability Platforms

Standards & Interoperability Group, Division of Policy

Office of Health Technology and Products, Product Development Group

Product Development Group, Division of Core Products

Product Development Group, Division of External Products

Office of Health Technology and Products, Digital Service at CMS

Part F, Section FC. 20 (Functions) for the new organization are as follows:

Office of Health Technology and Products

- Provides enterprise leadership for CMS healthcare technology and digital product strategy in support of Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and other CMS-administered programs.
- Coordinates with the CMS CIO to ensure fulfillment of statutory responsibilities for IT governance, cybersecurity, capital planning and investment control, enterprise architecture, and acquisition oversight, consistent with applicable federal law and policy.
- Oversees the design, development, delivery, and operation of CMS digital products and platforms, including beneficiary-, provider-, and state-facing systems.
- Leads beneficiary engagement and experience platforms, including *Medicare.gov* and related tools, to ensure accessible, user-centered, and secure digital services.
- Leads modernization strategy and product strategy for national healthcare infrastructure services, including the National Provider Directory and associated systems such as the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) and the Provider Enrollment, Chain, and Ownership System (PECOS), in partnership with CMS Centers as business owners and with CIO-led enterprise infrastructure and security governance.
- Directs modernization and replatforming of claims and payment systems, including Medicare claims processing platforms, to improve scalability, security, and long-term sustainability, in close coordination with the CMS CIO to ensure alignment with enterprise security, privacy, and information assurance requirements.
- Provides stewardship of identity, access, and trust services, including modern authentication and identity management capabilities that protect beneficiaries and enable secure access to CMS programs and services, in alignment with CIO/Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)-led ICAM and zero-trust governance consistent with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memoranda M–19–17 and M–22–09.
- Partners with states to support Medicaid and CHIP technology modernization and digital engagement, including systems supporting eligibility, enrollment, community engagement, data exchange, and program administration.
- Promotes interoperability, open standards, and secure data exchange across CMS programs and with states, providers, plans, and entities traditionally regulated by CMS.
- Fosters collaboration with federal partners, states, industry, and other stakeholders to encourage innovation, reuse, and shared solutions within the health technology ecosystem.
- Provides coordination and supports governance across CMS technology and product portfolios, establishing standards, best practices, and performance measures for modernization and digital product delivery while respecting Center and Office authorities and while CIO-led enterprise IT governance, cybersecurity, and architecture responsibilities remain with the CMS CIO.
- Oversees CMS digital service capabilities that provide rapid delivery, surge capacity, and expert support for priority initiatives.
- Leads enterprise strategy and implementation of artificial intelligence across CMS digital products and platforms, and advises the CMS Administrator and senior leadership on Artificial Intelligence (AI) opportunities, risks, and governance, in coordination with the CIO as required under statutory responsibilities.
- Advances patient experience, innovation, and responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, to improve service delivery, program integrity, and health outcomes.
- Advises the CMS Administrator and senior leadership on healthcare technology, digital transformation, product delivery, and innovation strategies.
- Supports CIO-led governance, category management, and acquisition oversight for healthcare technology and digital product investments, including preference for commercial off-the-shelf and common contract solutions where they can meet mission needs, consistent with OMB Memoranda M–19–13 and M–26–12, Executive Order 14271, and applicable FITARA CIO approval requirements.

Open Source Program Group

- Coordinates the best-in-class private sector practices, talent, and technology to transform the way to openly share new technologies and deliver within and across CMS and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- Recruits and hires software engineers, product managers, and technical designers with specialized expertise in open source technologies, frameworks, and community practices—building a mission-driven team equipped to establish, maintain, and advance open source standards,

contribution models, and collaborative development practices across CMS and HHS.

• The Open Source Program Group (OSPG) strategically engages CMS, HHS, and the broader Federal Open Source community by establishing and maintaining guidance, policies, and practices that foster collaboration, transparency, and shared innovation across government. Through targeted partnerships with CMS Centers and HHS components, OSPG identifies and supports high-impact, short-term technology initiatives—leveraging open source frameworks and reusable solutions to accelerate delivery, reduce duplication, and strengthen interoperability across agency technical priorities.

• Supports the OHTP by establishing and maintaining open source guidance, policies, and practices that advance access, build trust, and amplify impact across CMS and HHS—in alignment with key federal mandates governing open source software and technology sharing. Consistent with the SHARE IT Act (Strengthening and Harmonizing Agency Research and Education through Information Technology), which requires federal agencies to share and reuse software code across government, OSPG promotes the development, publication, and reuse of open source software to reduce duplication, lower costs, and accelerate delivery of digital services. In accordance with OMB Memorandum M–16–21 (Federal Source Code Policy), OSPG ensures that a minimum of 20% of newly developed custom code is released as open source software, fostering government-wide collaboration and transparency. Guided by Executive Order 14271 on promoting competition and innovation, and consistent with OMB M–19–13 (Category Management) and M–26–12 (acquisition oversight), OSPG supports OHTP's preference for reusable, commercially aligned technology solutions while championing open standards and interoperability across the health technology ecosystem.

• By promoting interoperability, open standards, and collaboration across the health technology ecosystem, OSPG complements OHTP's enterprise modernization efforts—providing reusable open source components, shared platforms, and delivery capacity that support beneficiary-facing digital services, national infrastructure modernization, AI strategy, and Medicaid and CHIP technology initiatives—all while ensuring alignment with Federal IT governance, cybersecurity, and acquisition oversight requirements.

• Establish and maintain guidance, policies, practices, and talent pipelines that advance access, build trust, and amplify impact across CMS, HHS, and Federal Open Source Ecosystems by working and sharing openly.

Standards & Interoperability Group

• Leads CMS' enterprise interoperability strategy, implementation direction, policy development, and standards advancement to enable secure, scalable, and user-centered health data exchange.

• Establishes strategic direction for interoperability, prioritizing API-based and patient-centered data exchange to support access, care coordination, and program effectiveness.

• Guides priorities and oversees the design, development, testing, and execution of interoperability solutions to validate feasibility, usability, and impact, continuously informing policy development.

• Ensures interoperability initiatives are informed by implementation experience, operational performance, and stakeholder input to promote usability, adoption, and effective outcomes.

• Oversees and sets strategic direction for the development and promulgation of interoperability policies and regulations based on validated implementation outcomes, operational insights, and strategic priorities.

• Drives the transition toward modern data exchange by advancing Application Programming Interface (API)-based interoperability while supporting and evolving existing administrative transaction standards.

• Coordinates interoperability efforts across CMS, HHS, federal partners, and industry stakeholders to ensure alignment and reduce burden.

• Establishes enterprise governance and feedback mechanisms to ensure continuous alignment across strategy, implementation, policy, and standards, including decision-making, prioritization, and performance feedback processes.

• Promotes appropriate access to health data while ensuring compliance with privacy, security, and regulatory requirements.

• Serves as the principal authority within CMS for interoperability strategy, implementation, policy, and standards alignment.

Division of Data and Interoperability Platforms

• Designs, develops, deploys, and continuously enhances interoperability solutions, including Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR)-based APIs and data exchange platforms, to enable secure and scalable health data exchange.

• Implements interoperability capabilities to validate feasibility, usability, and performance in real-world settings and continuously inform policy development.

• Develops, operationalizes, and manages infrastructure that enables beneficiaries and authorized entities to securely access and share health data.

• Conducts testing, pilots, and iterative development to assess interoperability solutions and support continuous improvement.

• Provides technical expertise and implementation support to CMS components and external stakeholders adopting interoperability solutions.

• Promotes reuse, transparency, and collaboration through open-source technologies, shared services, and modern development practices.

• Ensures compliance with CMS IT security, privacy, and system authorization requirements.

• Monitors performance and adoption of interoperability solutions and provides insights to inform strategy and policy.

• Advances API-first and standards-based architectures to support scalable and interoperable data exchange.

Division of Policy

• Leads development and evolution of CMS interoperability strategy across clinical and administrative data exchange ecosystems, aligning policy direction with implementation evidence and industry trends.

• Develops and promulgates interoperability policies, regulations, and sub-regulatory guidance informed by validated implementation outcomes and operational insights and supports adoption of administrative and clinical data exchange standards.

• Reviews legislation, legislative proposals, and regulations to assess interoperability implications and guide CMS policy development using implementation-aligned insights.

• Leads CMS participation in federal and industry interoperability and standards initiatives, including collaboration with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) and standards development organizations to advance clinical and administrative data exchange.

• Drives adoption, alignment, and evolution of interoperability standards across CMS programs and stakeholders, including administrative transaction standards, to reduce burden and support modern data exchange approaches.

• Leads evaluation and modernization of administrative interoperability standards, including electronic transactions, code sets, and identifiers, to support efficient, secure, and scalable exchange of healthcare data consistent with modern interoperability approaches.

• Monitors adoption and performance of interoperability standards and administrative transactions and recommends improvements to enhance efficiency, reduce burden, and improve outcomes.

• Leads stakeholder engagement and provides outreach, education, and technical assistance to support interoperability initiatives and policy implementation across federal agencies and industry stakeholders, including providers, payers, technology developers, and beneficiaries.

• Coordinates cross-agency interoperability initiatives and provides consultation and technical guidance to CMS components and federal partners implementing interoperability policies and standards.

• Collaborates with federal partners, standards development organizations, and industry stakeholders to improve interoperability and administrative transaction standards and reduce burden.

• Identifies and advances emerging interoperability technologies, standards, and policy approaches, including modernization of administrative data exchange and alignment with API-based and other emerging interoperability frameworks.

• Evaluates interoperability policies, standards, and initiatives to inform continuous improvement, future strategy, and alignment with CMS priorities.

Product Development Group

• Serves as OHTP principal product delivery organization, responsible for the end-to-end design, development, delivery, operation, and continuous improvement of the CMS portfolio of digital products and platforms—spanning enterprise and internal-facing core products and beneficiary-, provider-, state-, and public-facing external products.

• Applies modern product management, human-centered design, and agile, iterative delivery practices to ensure CMS digital products are reliable, secure, accessible, and outcome-driven.

• Serves as the primary product partner to CMS Centers and Offices as business owners, translating program goals, policy requirements, and user needs into clear product requirements, priorities, and delivery plans.

• Engages beneficiaries, providers, plans, states, and the public through user research, usability testing, and continuous feedback to ensure products meet real-world needs.

• Promotes data-driven product decisions through product analytics, instrumentation, controlled experimentation (*e.g.,* A/B testing), and key performance indicators tied to user and program outcomes.

• Advances human-centered design, including a shared design system, reusable patterns, and consistent, accessible user experiences across CMS products.

• Provides enterprise oversight of the full product lifecycle—discovery, design, development, launch, operations, iteration, and retirement—across the CMS digital product and platform portfolio.

• Aligns product strategy, roadmaps, and investments with CMS mission priorities, OHTP's strategy, and the statutory responsibilities of the agency. Establishes and maintains product visions, roadmaps, and outcome-based objectives and key results (OKRs), and manages product backlogs and prioritization for products under its purview.

• Monitors product health, performance, reliability, availability, and total cost of ownership against defined service levels, and directs modernization, replatforming, and technical-debt reduction where warranted.

• Manages stakeholder communication, expectation-setting, and feedback loops throughout the product lifecycle, including product demonstrations, status reporting, and release communications.

• Leads product management for CMS's enterprise and internal-facing core products and foundational platforms that underpin program operations and support other CMS digital products.

• Leads product management for CMS's beneficiary and public-facing products and digital experiences.

• Coordinates product planning, release management, deployment, and change management across product teams to ensure orderly, low-risk delivery and integration.

• Coordinates across OHTP and with CIO-led infrastructure, security, and architecture functions to align delivery with enterprise standards, shared platforms, and interoperability requirements.

• Manages cross-product dependencies, integration points, and shared services to ensure consistency and avoid duplication, and supports transition, operations, and maintenance planning for delivered products.

Division of Core Products

• Serves as the long-term organizational home and manages CMS's enterprise and internal-facing core products and foundational platforms—the systems that process and power CMS programs and on which other CMS digital products depend.

• Oversees the end-to-end lifecycle of internal technology products—from ideation and development through deployment, maintenance, and long-term sustainment—ensuring products have a defined and supported home within the organization.

• Coordinates across CMS components, facilitating communication, managing competing priorities, and ensuring technology products meet the needs of diverse business and operational partners.

• Stewards shared enterprise platforms, services, and reusable components—such as common APIs, data services, and shared product capabilities—that reduce duplication and accelerate delivery across CMS.

• Champions the prioritization of internal technical systems, identifying opportunities to modernize, consolidate, and mature CMS's internal technology portfolio in a deliberate and strategic manner.

• Leads product management for core processing platforms, including Medicare claims and payment processing systems, and directs their modernization, replatforming, scalability, performance, security, and long-term sustainability.

• Leads product strategy for national healthcare infrastructure services with provider-facing components, including the National Provider Directory and associated systems, in partnership with CMS Centers as business owners and with CIO-led enterprise infrastructure and security governance.

• Leads digital engagements that advance Medicaid and CHIP modernization, including eligibility, enrollment, data exchange, community engagement, and program administration capabilities.

• Ensures all internal technology products adhere to applicable federal regulations, CMS security and privacy requirements, and enterprise architecture standards throughout development and operations.

Division of External Products

• Serves as the long-term organizational home and manages

CMS's beneficiary and public-facing digital products and experiences.

- Oversees the end-to-end lifecycle of external technology products—from ideation and development through deployment, maintenance, and long-term sustainment—ensuring products have a defined, supported, and strategically aligned home within the organization.
- Coordinates across CMS components and external partners to align priorities, manage dependencies, and ensure technology products meet the diverse needs of beneficiaries and other external users.
- Leads product management for beneficiary engagement and experience platforms, including *Medicare.gov* and related tools such as the Medicare Plan Finder, ensuring accessible, user-centered, and secure digital experiences.
- Supports all beneficiary-facing products and services across CMS.
- Champions the prioritization of external technical systems, identifying opportunities to modernize, consolidate, and mature CMS's public-facing technology portfolio in a deliberate and strategic manner.
- Builds and maintains strategic partnerships with industry stakeholders to drive innovation, adopt emerging technologies, and ensure CMS external products remain modern, scalable, and competitive within the evolving health technology landscape.
- Advances public digital experience and customer experience for CMS's external audiences, consistent with the 21st Century IDEA and customer experience governance.
- Ensures all external technology products adhere to applicable federal regulations, CMS security and privacy requirements, and enterprise architecture standards throughout development and operations.

Digital Service at CMS

- Strategically engages on focused sets of short-term discovery sprints to enable high-impact technology projects across the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), prioritizing initiatives that address critical healthcare system needs, support vulnerable populations, and strengthen agency operations. Through agile, iterative delivery cycles. DSAC publishes reports with the outcomes of the sprints, along with recommendations, for business owners to evaluate priorities and potential future work.
- Supports OHTP implementing best-in-class private sector practices and transforming the way software products are built and delivered within and across CMS and HHS.
- Goals for improving effective CMS digital services are: understand what people need; address the whole experience, from start to finish; make it simple and intuitive; build the service using agile and iterative practices; structure budgets and contracts to support delivery; bring in experienced teams; choose a modern technology stack; deploy in a flexible hosting environment; automate testing and deployments; manage security and privacy through reusable processes; and use data to drive decisions.
- Supports OHTP in implementation of programs under Titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act and related statutes, as amended. This includes fostering effective relationships between these programs and other private and federally supported health-related programs.
- In alignment with OHTP's enterprise leadership responsibilities, DSAC contributes surge capacity to support healthcare technology and digital product strategy, beneficiary-facing digital services, Medicaid and CHIP technology modernization, interoperability initiatives, and the advancement of artificial intelligence across CMS digital products and platforms—supporting OHTP's longer-term modernization and governance functions while ensuring rapid, user-centered delivery of short-term technical engagements.
- Assists by providing guidance, policies, practices, and talent pipelines that build trust and amplify impact across OHTP, CMS, and HHS.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3101.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–11743 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0424]

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

AGENCY: Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children, Youth and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is requesting a three-year extension of the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) collection (OMB#0970–0424, expiration 07/31/2026). There are no changes requested to this data collection.

DATES: *Comments due July 13, 2026.*

ADDRESSES: The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202606-0970-004*. You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) was amended in 1988 to direct the Secretary of HHS to establish a national data collection and analysis program, which would make available state child abuse and neglect reporting information. HHS responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary national reporting system.

During 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all states that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data elements, to the maximum extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. Subsequent CAPTA reauthorizations and amendments added required data elements. The current list of CAPTA required data elements includes:

(1) The number of children who were reported to the state during the year as victims of child abuse or neglect.

(2) Of the number of children described in paragraph (1), the number with respect to whom such reports were —

(a) Substantiated;

(b) Unsubstantiated; or

(c) Determined to be false.

(3) Of the number of children described in paragraph (2) —

(a) the number that did not receive services during the year under the state program funded under this section or an equivalent state program;

(b) the number that received services during the year under the state program funded under this section or an equivalent state program; and

(c) the number that were removed from their families during the year by disposition of the case.

(4) The number of families that received preventive services, including

use of differential response, from the state during the year.

(5) The number of deaths in the state during the year resulting from child abuse or neglect.

(6) Of the number of children described in paragraph (5), the number of such children who were in foster care.

(7)

(a) The number of child protective service personnel responsible for the —

(i.) intake of reports filed in the previous year;

(ii.) screening of such reports;

(iii.) assessment of such reports; and

(iv.) investigation of such reports.

(b) The average caseload for the workers described in subparagraph (A).

(8) The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.

(9) The response time with respect to the provision of services to families and children where an allegation of child abuse or neglect has been made.

(10) N/A for NCANDS.

(11) The number of children reunited with their families or receiving family preservation services that, within five years, result in subsequent substantiated reports of child abuse or neglect, including the death of the child.

(12) The number of children for whom individuals were appointed by the court to represent the best interests of such children and the average number of out of court contacts between such individuals and children.

(13) N/A for NCANDS.

(14) N/A for NCANDS.

(15) The number of children referred to a child protective services system under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii).

(16) The number of children determined to be eligible for referral, and the number of children referred, under subsection (b)(2)(B)(xxi), to agencies providing early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*).

(17) The number of children determined to be victims described in subsection (b)(2)(B)(xxiv).

(18) The number of infants —

(a) identified under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii);

(b) for whom a plan of safe care was developed under subsection (b)(2)(B)(iii); and

(c) for whom a referral was made for appropriate services, including services for the affected family or caregiver, under subsection (b)(2)(B)(iii).

The items listed under number (10), (13), and (14) are not collected by NCANDS.

The Children's Bureau proposes to continue collecting the NCANDS data through the two files of the Detailed Case Data Component, the Child File (the case-level component of NCANDS) and the Agency File (additional aggregate data, which cannot be collected at the case level). There are no proposed changes to the NCANDS data collection instruments. Small changes were made to streamline the instructions to provide clarity.

Respondents: State governments, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Information collection title	Total number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
Detailed Case Data Component: (Child File and Agency File) IT Staff	52	1	42.6	2,215.2
Detailed Case Data Component: (Child File and Agency File) Programmatic Staff	52	1	65.4	3,400.8
Estimated Annual Burden Total				5,616

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 5101 *et seq.*

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11655 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–0809]

Recommendations on Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes Guidances for Industry; Request for Comments; Reopening of the Comment Period

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; request for information and comments; reopening of the comment period.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is reopening the comment period for the request for information and comments that appeared in the **Federal Register** of March 3, 2026. In the notice, FDA requested comments on the Agency's series of guidances for industry on scale-up and postapproval changes for specific dosage forms. The Agency is taking this action to allow interested persons additional time to submit comments.

DATES: FDA is reopening the comment period on the request for information and comments published on March 3, 2026 (91 FR 10397). Either electronic or written comments must be submitted by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 13, 2026. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your

comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*

• If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

• *Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

• For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2026–N–0809 for ''Recommendations on Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes Guidances for Industry; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Boam, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 4192, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6341, *cder-quality-policy@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of March 3, 2026, FDA (91 FR 10397), published a request for information and comments with a 90-day comment period to request information and comments on the Agency's series of guidances for industry on scale-up and postapproval changes for specific dosage forms. FDA received requests to extend the comment period to allow sufficient time to develop and submit meaningful comments. FDA has considered the requests and is reopening the comment period for an additional 30 days, until July 13, 2026. The Agency believes that this extension allows adequate time for interested persons to submit comments.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11690 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–0498]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Procedures for the Safe Processing and Importing of Fish and Fishery Products

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0354. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Colburn, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8758, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Procedures for the Safe Processing and Importing of Fish and Fishery—21 CFR Part 123

OMB Control Number 0910–0354—Reinstatement

This information collection supports regulations in part 123 (21 CFR part 123), which mandate the application of hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) principles to the processing of seafood. HACCP is a preventive system of hazard control designed to help ensure the safety of foods. The regulations were issued under FDA's statutory authority to regulate food safety, including section 402(a)(1) and (4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(1) and (4)). Certain provisions in part 123 require that processors and importers of seafood collect and record information.

The HACCP records compiled and maintained by a seafood processor primarily consist of the periodic observations recorded at selected monitoring points during processing and packaging operations, as called for in a processor's HACCP plan (*e.g.,* the

values for processing times, temperatures, acidity, etc., as observed at critical control points). The primary purpose of HACCP records is to permit a processor to verify that products have been produced within carefully established processing parameters (critical limits) that ensure that hazards have been avoided.

HACCP records are normally reviewed by appropriately trained employees at the end of a production lot or at the end of a day or week of production to verify that control limits have been maintained, or that appropriate corrective actions were taken if the critical limits were not maintained. Such verification activities are essential to ensure that the HACCP system is working as planned. A review of these records during the conduct of periodic plant inspections also permits FDA to determine whether the products have been consistently processed in conformance with appropriate HACCP food safety controls.

Section 123.12 requires that importers of seafood products take affirmative steps and maintain records that verify that the fish and fishery products they offer for import into the United States were processed in accordance with the HACCP and sanitation provisions set forth in part 123. These records are to be made available for review by FDA as provided in § 123.12(c).

The time and costs of these recordkeeping activities will vary considerably among processors and importers of fish and fishery products, depending on the type and number of products involved, and on the nature of the equipment or instruments required to monitor critical control points. The burden estimate in table 1 includes only those collections of information under the seafood HACCP regulations that are not already required under other statutes and regulations. The estimate also does not include collections of information that are a usual and customary part of businesses' normal activities. For example, the tagging and labeling of molluscan shellfish (21 CFR 1240.60) is a customary and usual practice among seafood processors. Consequently, the estimates in table 1 account only for information collection and recording requirements attributable to part 123.

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this collection of information include processors and importers of seafood.

In the **Federal Register** of February 19, 2026 (91 FR 8010), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section; [2] activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper [3]	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping [4]	Total hours
123.6(a), (b), and (c); Prepare hazard analysis and HACCP plan	50	1	50	16	800
123.6(c)(5); Undertake and prepare records of corrective actions	15,000	4	60,000	0.30 (18 minutes)	18,000
123.8(a)(1) and (c); Reassess hazard analysis and HACCP plan	15,000	1	15,000	4	60,000
123.12(a)(2)(ii); Verify compliance of imports and prepare records of verification activities.	4,100	80	328,000	0.20 (12 minutes)	65,600
123.6(c)(7); Document monitoring of critical control points	15,000	280	4,200,000	0.30 (18 minutes)	1,260,000
123.7(d); Undertake and prepare records of corrective actions due to a deviation from a critical limit.	6,000	4	24,000	0.10 (6 minutes)	2,400
123.8(d); Maintain records of the calibration of process-monitoring instruments and the performing of any periodic end-product and in-process testing.	15,000	47	705,000	0.10 (6 minutes)	70,500
123.11(c); Maintain sanitation control records	15,000	280	4,200,000	0.10 (6 minutes)	420,000
123.12(c); Maintain records that verify that the fish and fishery products they offer for import into the United States were processed in accordance with the HACCP and sanitation provisions set forth in part 123.	4,100	80	328,000	0.10 (6 minutes)	32,800
123.12(a)(2); Prepare new written verification procedures to verify compliance of imports.	41	1	41	4	164
Total					1,930,264

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.
[2] These estimates include the information collection requirements in the following sections:
§ 123.16—Smoked—Fish—process controls (see § 123.6(b));
§ 123.28(a)—SourceControls—molluscan shellfish (see § 123.6(b));
§ 123.28(c)—and (d)—Records—molluscan shellfish (see § 123.6(c)(7).
[3] Based on an estimated 280 working days per year.
[4] Estimated average time per 8-hour workday unless one-time response.

Based on a review of the information collection since its last OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11762 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–4250]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Establishment, Maintenance, and Availability of Records; Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0560. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Ellison, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 240–402–2093, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Establishment, Maintenance, and Availability of Records; Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods—21 CFR Part 1, Subparts J and S

OMB Control Number 0910–0560—Reinstatement

The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 added section 414 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 350c), which requires that persons who manufacture, process, pack, hold, receive, distribute, transport, or import food in the United States establish and maintain records identifying the immediate previous sources and immediate subsequent recipients of food. These requirements are codified in the agency's general enforcement regulations at 21 CFR part 1, subpart J. The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) signed in 2011, required FDA to establish additional recordkeeping requirements for facilities that manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods the Agency designates as high-risk to facilitate the rapid and effective traceability of such foods. These requirements are codified in the agency's general enforcement regulations at 21 CFR part 1, subpart S. Part 1, subpart J (21 CFR 1.326 through 1.368) sets forth the requirements for recordkeeping and records access. Part 1, subpart S (21 CFR 1.1300 through 1.1465) provides additional recordkeeping requirements for persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods FDA has designated as high-risk in accordance with factors specified by Congress; we have listed these foods on the Food Traceability List (FTL) on our website at *https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/food-traceability-list.* The requirement to establish and maintain records improves our ability to respond to, and further contain, threats of serious adverse health consequences or death from contaminated food.

Part 1, Subpart J

Information maintained under these regulations helps us identify and quickly locate contaminated or potentially contaminated food and inform the appropriate individuals and food facilities of specific terrorist threats. Our regulations require that records for non-transporters include the name and full contact information of sources, recipients, and transporters; an adequate description of the food, including the quantity and packaging; and the receipt and shipping dates (§§ 1.337 and 1.345). Required records for transporters include the names of consignor and consignee, points of origin and destination, date of shipment, number of packages, description of freight, route of movement and name of each carrier participating in the transportation, and transfer points through which shipment moved (§ 1.352). Existing records may be used if they contain all the required information and are retained for the required time period.

The information collection provisions of § 1.361 are exempt from OMB review under 44 U.S.C. 3518(c)(1)(B)(ii) and 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2) as collections of information obtained during the conduct of an administrative action, investigation, or audit involving an agency against specific individuals or entities. The regulations at 5 CFR 1320.3(c) provide that the exception in 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2) applies during the entire course of the investigation, audit, or action, but only after a case file or equivalent is opened with respect to a particular party. Such a case file would be opened as part of the request to access records under § 1.361. Accordingly, we have not included an estimate of burden hours associated with § 1.361.

Part 1, Subpart S

Part 1, subpart S, in accordance with FSMA, establishes additional recordkeeping requirements for persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods that the Agency has designated as high-risk foods (*i.e.,* placed on the ''Food Traceability List'' (FTL)) in accordance with section 204(d)(2) of FSMA. Persons are required to maintain records containing information on critical tracking events in the supply chain for FTL foods. Part 1, subpart S will help the Agency rapidly and effectively identify recipients of foods to prevent or mitigate foodborne illness outbreaks and address credible threats of serious adverse health consequences or death resulting from foods being adulterated or misbranded. These additional recordkeeping requirements strengthen public health protections by documenting the movement of foods on the FTL throughout the supply chain, enabling FDA to more rapidly and effectively identify the source of contaminated foods and aid in the removal of contaminated products from the market. Records required under this subpart must be maintained for 2 years from the date they were created or obtained. For more information about requirements for additional traceability records for certain foods visit our website at *https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/fsma-final-rule-requirements-additional-traceability-records-certain-foods,* which also includes a guide that provides key data elements for recordkeeping (*https://www.fda.gov/media/163132/download?attachment*).

The information and records required under part 1, subpart S vary depending on the type of supply chain activities performed with respect to an FTL food. For harvesting and cooling of foods on the FTL, records must include

information about the location for the immediate subsequent recipient, commodity, quantity, location of farm and harvest area or cooling area, date of harvest or cooling, and the reference document type and reference document number (§ 1.1325). For the initial packing of a raw agricultural commodity on the FTL, including sprouts, for each traceability lot you initially pack, records must include and link the traceability lot to information about the commodity, date harvested and received, quantity, location of farm and harvest and/or cooling area, name and phone number of harvester, and the reference document type and reference document number (§ 1.1330). For the first land-based receiver of food on the FTL, for each traceability lot obtained from a fishing vessel, records must include and link the traceability lot to the traceability lot code assigned, product description, quantity, harvest date range and locations, location of land-based receiver, date the food landed, and the reference document type and reference document number (§ 1.1335). For each traceability lot of a food on the FTL that you ship or receive, records must include and link the traceability lot to the traceability lot code, product description, quantity, location description of either the immediate subsequent recipient or the immediate previous source, location description of either from which you shipped or for where the food was received, date the food was shipped or received, location description for the traceability lot code source, and the reference document type and reference document number (§§ 1.1340 and 1.1345). For each traceability lot of food that is on the FTL that is transformed, records must include and link the traceability lot to the traceability lot code, product description, quantity, date transformed, and the reference document type and reference document number (§ 1.1350). Part 1, subpart S also requires that persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods listed on the FTL to maintain records demonstrating the creation and establishment of a traceability plan (§ 1.1315).

A respondent may submit a citizen petition to FDA to request modified requirements or exemptions from the requirements of subpart S (§ 1.1370). In addition to the requirements of a citizen petition (21 CFR 10.30), a respondent must: (a) specify the food or type of entity to which the modified requirements or exemption would apply; (b) specify the proposed modifications to the requirements; and (c) provide information demonstrating that the proposed modification or exemption of the requirements are not necessary to protect the public health.

A respondent may submit to FDA a written request or a citizen petition to waive one or more requirements (§§ 1.1415 and 1.1425). In addition to the requirements for submitting a citizen petition (§ 10.30), a respondent must: (a) specify the type of entity to which the waiver would apply; (b) provide information demonstrating why the requirements requested to be waived would result in an economic hardship for the entity, including information about the unique circumstances faced by the entity that result in unusual economic hardship from the application of these requirements; and (c) why the waiver will not significantly impair FDA's ability to rapidly and effectively identify recipients of a food to prevent or mitigate a foodborne illness outbreak or to address credible threats of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals as a result of such food being adulterated under section 402 of the FD&C Act or misbranded under section 403(w) of the FD&C Act; and (d) provide information demonstrating that the waiver would not otherwise be contrary to the public interest.

The information collection provision of § 1.1455(c)(3)(ii) is exempt from OMB review under 44 U.S.C. 3518(c)(1)(B)(ii) and 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2) as collections of information obtained during the conduct of an administrative action, investigation, or audit involving an agency against specific individuals or entities. The regulations at 5 CFR 1320.3(c) provide that the exception in 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2) applies during the entire course of the investigation, audit, or action, but only after a case file or equivalent is opened with respect to a particular party. Such a case file would be opened as part of the request to access records for which there is a requirement to provide the records in an electronic sortable spreadsheet under § 1.1455(c)(3)(ii). Accordingly, we have not included an estimate of burden hours associated with § 1.1455(c)(3)(ii).

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this collection of information are persons that manufacture, process, pack, hold, receive, distribute, transport, or import food in the United States who are required to establish, maintain, and provide records, including persons that engage in both interstate and intrastate commerce.

In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d), we published a 60-day notice for public comment in the **Federal Register** of December 9, 2025 (90 FR 57074). One stakeholder provided multiple comments. Although the commenter generally supported collections of information to support public safety, there were several comments that questioned the extent of the number of food facilities creating and maintaining records and whether the necessity to maintain such records had practical utility. Another comment offered concern with the cost to comply for smaller businesses.

As explained earlier in this document, this collection of information supports regulations in 21 CFR part 1, subparts J and S. FDA codified the subpart J regulations to support the Bioterrorism Act (Pub. L. 107–188) and, subsequently, implemented additional recordkeeping requirements in subpart S for foods we have designated as high-risk foods in accordance with factors specified by Congress in FSMA (Pub. L. 111–353). In other words, FDA implemented these regulations and required this collection of information as directed by Congress.

These recordkeeping requirements are appropriate and necessary to protect the public health. These traceability recordkeeping requirements help FDA rapidly and effectively identify recipients of certain foods to prevent or mitigate a foodborne illness outbreak and address threats of serious adverse health consequences or death as a result of such foods being adulterated under the FD&C Act. The requirements will reduce the harm to public health caused by foodborne illness outbreaks and limit adverse impacts on industry sectors affected by these outbreaks by improving the ability to quickly and efficiently trace the movement through the supply chain of foods identified as causing illness, identify and remove contaminated foods from the marketplace, and develop mitigation strategies to prevent future contamination. If all facilities did not create and maintain records, there would be instances that FDA would not be able to quickly and effectively identify recipients of contaminated food. That could result in additional serious adverse health consequences or death. It could also adversely impact the food industry by not being able to identify specific lot numbers or batches of product in question, resulting in overly broad recall requests that affect entire segments of the industry. The recordkeeping requirements of these regulations are mandated by section 414 of the FD&C Act, and there is no statutory exception for small businesses. However, in the promulgating regulations to implement the statutory

requirements, FDA provides relief for small businesses in the form of exemptions and partial exemptions set forth in §§ 1.327 and 1.1305. FDA also help small businesses comply with our requirements through our Regional Small Business Representatives and via the agency's website at *https://www.fda.gov/industry/small-business-assistance.* The regulations also allow for requests to modify or exempt requirements and for waivers.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

Activity; 21 CFR section	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Requests for modified requirements and exemptions; 1.1370	5	1	5	10	50
Requests for waivers; 1.1415 through 1.1425	15	1	15	10	150
Total			20		200

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

Activity; 21 CFR section	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
Records maintenance; 1.337, 1.345, and 1.352	379,493	1	379,493	7	2,656,451
Create and establish traceability plan; 1.1315	212,368	1	212,368	8	1,698,944
Records for harvesting or cooling; 1.1325	9,570	575	5,502,750	0.07 (4 minutes)	385,193
Records for initial packer; 1.1330	4,313	865	3,730,745	0.07 (4 minutes)	261,152
Records for first land-based receiver;1.1335	367	1,471	539,857	0.03 (2 minutes)	16,196
Records for shipper and receiver; 1.1340 and 1.1345	502,000	5,900	2,961,800,000	0.006 (20 seconds)	17,770,800
Transformer; 1.1350	8,574	1,101	9,439,974	0.03 (2 minutes)	283,199
Total			2,981,605,187		23,071,935

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

The revised estimated annual burden reflects updates to the consideration of burden. We believe that the burden for part 1, subpart J was inadvertently omitted from the previous approval, so we are adding it here. However, we believe some of the considerations for burden should have been incorporated with PRA activities instead of being considered independently. Lastly, considerations of burden for §§ 1.1465(a) and 1.1455(c)(3)(ii) do not apply to the PRA so we have removed this burden. Section 1.1465(a) is a general solicitation for comment, which is not considered ''information'' under the PRA regulations (5 CFR 1320.3(h)(4)). Activities under § 1.1455(c)(3)(ii) applies to an investigation, audit, or action after a case file is opened for a specific party, which is exempt from OMB review as discussed earlier in this document (5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2)).

Our estimated burden for the information collection reflects an overall increase of 4,227,299 hours but a corresponding decrease of 4,973,420 records. We attribute the increase in hours to the return of burden for part 1, subpart J along with adjustments to the average burden per recordkeeping. We attribute the decrease in records due to the reconsideration of activities such as learning new requirements and training staff and incorporating the time for these activities as part of the actual information collection.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11760 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–4492]

Drug Repurposing for Unmet Medical Needs; Request for Information; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; request for information; establishment of a public docket.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is extending the comment period for the notice entitled ''Drug Repurposing for Unmet Medical Needs; Request for Information'' that appeared in the **Federal Register** of May 12, 2026 (91 FR 25897). In the notice, FDA requested comments to solicit input on FDA's efforts with respect to drug repurposing to address unmet medical needs. The Agency is taking this action to allow interested persons additional time to submit comments.

DATES: FDA is extending the comment period for the notice published May 12, 2026 (91 FR 25897). Submit either electronic or written comments, data, or information by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, data, and information as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 13, 2026. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically,

including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*

• If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

• *Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

• For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2026–N–4492 for ''Drug Repurposing for Unmet Medical Needs; Request for Information.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caroline Huang, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6117, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, *drugrepurposing@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of May 12, 2026 (91 FR 25897), FDA published a notice with a 30-day comment period to request comments on the document entitled ''Drug Repurposing for Unmet Medical Needs; Request for Information.'' FDA issued this request for information to solicit input on potential priority disease areas and potential candidates for drug repurposing, with a focus on FDA-approved drugs for which there appears to be no commercial interest in adding a new use through a supplement to a new drug application (supplemental application).

FDA is extending the comment period for 30 days, until July 13, 2026. The Agency believes that a 30-day extension will allow adequate time for interested persons to submit comments.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11691 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Solicitation of Nominations for Membership on the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice; Solicitation of nominations for appointment to Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS (PACHA).

SUMMARY: The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is seeking nominations for membership on the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS (referred to as PACHA and/or the Council). The PACHA is a federal advisory committee within the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Management support for the activities of this Council is the responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH). The qualified individuals will be nominated by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for appointment to the PACHA. Members of the Council, including the Chair, are appointed by the Secretary. Members are invited to serve for overlapping terms of up to four years. The Council was established to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary regarding programs, policies, and research to promote effective treatment, prevention and cure of HIV and AIDS, including considering common co-morbidities, as needed to promote effective HIV diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and quality care services. The functions of the Council are solely advisory in nature. A copy of the PACHA charter that describes its structure and functions and lists of the current members can be reviewed on the PACHA website at: *https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/pacha/about-pacha.*

DATES: Nominations for membership on the PACHA must be received no later than thirty days from publication. Packages received after this time will not be considered for the current membership cycle.

ADDRESSES: All nominations should be emailed in one email to *pacha@hhs.gov* with the subject line ''PACHA Application 2026.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: CDR Neelam Gazarian, Acting Designated Federal Officer, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health,

Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy, Hubert H. Humphrey Building 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20201. Email: *pacha@hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PACHA was established by Executive Order 12963, dated June 14, 1995, as amended by Executive Order 13009, dated June 14, 1996 and is currently operating under the authority given in Executive Order 14354, dated September 29, 2025. The Council was established to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary regarding programs and policies intended to promote effective HIV diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and quality care services. The functions of the Council are solely advisory in nature. The Council consists of not more than 35 members. Council members are selected from prominent community leaders with particular expertise in, or knowledge of, matters concerning HIV and AIDS, public health, global health, primary care, faith, philanthropy, and marketing or business, as well as other national leaders held in high esteem from other sectors of society. PACHA selections also include persons with lived HIV experience. Council members are appointed by the Secretary. This announcement is to solicit nominations of qualified candidates to fill twelve (12) vacancies on the PACHA.

Nominations are being sought for individuals who have expertise and qualifications necessary to contribute to the accomplishments of PACHA's objectives. Federal employees will not be considered for membership. Nominees must be U.S. citizens, and cannot be full-time employees of the U.S. Government. Committee members are considered Special Government Employees (SGEs), requiring the filing of financial disclosure reports at the beginning and annually during their terms. Individuals who are selected for appointment will be required to provide detailed information regarding their financial interests. Note that the need for different expertise varies from year to year and a candidate who is not selected for an open position may be reconsidered for a subsequent open position.

How to submit nominations: The following information should be included in the package of materials submitted for each nominee: (1) A letter of nomination that clearly states the name and affiliation of the nominee, the basis for the nomination (*i.e.,* specific attributes that qualify the nominee for service in this capacity) from a person(s) not employed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; and a statement that the nominee is willing to serve as a member of the committee; (2) a letter of interest or personal statement from the nominee stating how their expertise would inform the work of PACHA; (3) a current copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (no longer than 10 pages); and (4) a short biographical sketch (no more than 200 words). All documentation must be received in a legible font, such as Times New Roman 12 point, for a nomination to be considered.

Please note that nominees will not receive updates on the status of their nomination, and the nomination process can take many months. Information on nominees appointed to the committee will be posted to the PACHA website at *https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/pacha/members-staff.*

Individuals can nominate themselves for consideration of appointment to the committee. Incomplete nominations will not be processed. Federal employees should not be nominated for appointment to this committee.

Authority: Executive Order 12963, dated June 14, 1995, as amended by Executive Order 13009, dated June 14, 1996. The Council was continued by Executive Order 14354, dated September 29, 2025. The Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS is governed by the provisions of 5 U.S.C. Chapter 10, which sets forth standards for the formation and use of advisory committees.

Neelam Gazarian,

Acting Designated Federal Official, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–11738 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–44–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

This meeting will be held in person and will be open to the public as indicated below. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance or other reasonable accommodations should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting can be accessed from the NIH Videocast at the following link: *https://videocast.nih.gov/.* Click on 'Event Calendar' and select the meeting date.

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

Name of Committee: National Cancer Advisory Board.

Date: December 1, 2026.

Open: 5:00 p.m. to 8:20 p.m.

Agenda: National Cancer Advisory Board Subcommittee Meetings.

Place: Gaithersburg Marriott Washingtonian Center, 9751 Washington Boulevard, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (In Person Meeting).

Contact Person: Shamala K. Srinivas, Ph.D., Acting Director, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute—Shady Grove, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, 7th Floor, Room 7W530, Bethesda, MD 20892, 240–276–6340, *shamala@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Advisory Board.

Date: December 2, 2026,

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 2:50 p.m.

Agenda: Director's, Program Reports, Presentations, and Business of the Board.

Closed: 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate the intramural program, cancer center meetings outcomes and discussions of confidential personnel issues.

Place: National Cancer Institute—Shady Grove, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room TE406, Rockville, MD 20850 (In Person Meeting)

Contact Person: Shamala K. Srinivas, Ph.D. Acting Director, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute—Shady Grove, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, 7th Floor, Room 7W530, Bethesda, MD 20892, 240–276–6340, *shamala@mail.nih.gov.*

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's Advisory Board's web page on *https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/advisory-boards/ncab/meetings,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.392, Cancer Construction; 93.393, Cancer Cause and Prevention Research; 93.394, Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Research; 93.395, Cancer

Treatment Research; 93.396, Cancer Biology Research; 93.397, Cancer Centers Support; 93.398, Cancer Research Manpower; 93.399, Cancer Control, National Institutes of Health, HHS).

Dated: June 8, 2026.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–11662 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council, June 22, 2026, 08:30 a.m. to June 22, 2026, 05:00 p.m., NIAID, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on May 12, 2026, 91 FR 25900.

This notice is being amended to change the name of the Designated Federal Official from Kelly Poe to Johanna Schneider and to cancel the full council open session. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. and is closed to the public.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–11771 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

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

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

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Environmental Factors, Brain Injury and Glia in Neurodegeneration.

Date: July 9, 2026.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Surojeet Sengupta, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–9223, *surojeet.sengupta@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Digestive, Kidney and Urological Systems Integrated Review Group; Drug and Biologic Disposition and Toxicity Study Section.

Date: July 9–10, 2026.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Frederique Yiannikouris, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3313, *frederique.yiannikouris@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Neuroscience Technologies and Applications.

Date: July 9, 2026.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Steven G Britt, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0000, *steve.britt@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Review for Clinical Vision Research UG1 Applications.

Date: July 10, 2026.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

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

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Career Development Awards: Pain, Neuronal Injury and Related Disorders.

Date: July 10, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Maurizio Grimaldi, MD, CL PHARM, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 594–2636, *maurizio.grimaldi@nih.gov.*

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

Dated: June 8, 2026.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–11663 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0111]

Availability of Retrospective Analysis of 2012 Ballast Water Discharge Standards

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces the availability of a report titled ''Retrospective Analysis of USCG 2012 Ballast Water Discharge Standards.'' This report revisits the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) we conducted for a 2012 final rule titled ''Standards for Living Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water Discharged in U.S. Waters'' utilizing new data sources and updated methods to assess the costs and benefits of the rule. The Coast Guard requests public comments on the data, methodology, and findings presented in the retrospective analysis report.

DATES: Comments must be submitted to the online docket via *https://www.regulations.gov* on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2026–0111 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document email

Mr. Chris Lauer, Coast Guard; email: *Christopher.j.lauer@uscg.mil;* phone: (206) 827–4319.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Comments

We encourage you to submit comments (or related material) on the retrospective analysis. We will consider all submissions and may adjust our final report based on your comments. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this notice, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments at *http://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2026–0111 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If your material cannot be submitted using *http://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

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

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

Discussion

The Coast Guard is making available the ''Retrospective Analysis of USCG 2012 Ballast Water Discharge Standards,'' prepared by the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center. A copy of this report is available in the docket where indicated under the ''Public Participation and Comments'' section of this notice. In 2012, the Coast Guard issued a rule titled ''Standards for Living Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water Discharged in U.S. Waters'' (77 FR 17254, March 23, 2012) (2012 rule) to reduce the introduction and spread of non-indigenous species (NIS) via ballast water.

This retrospective analysis serves two primary purposes:

1. Update 2012 RIA Parameters: It updates key parameters used in the 2012 rule Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) using new data sources developed over the last decade, including the CABI Invasive Species Compendium, the Smithsonian's National Estuarine and Marine Exotic Species Information System (NEMESIS), and the National Ballast Information Clearinghouse (NBIC).

2. Reevaluate Costs and Benefits: It reevaluates the costs and benefits of the 2012 rule by leveraging historical data on Ballast Water Management System (BWMS) adoption and NIS establishment.

Key findings of the report indicate that the 2012 rule is likely to be net beneficial in the long term. While the analysis found that equipping the fleet with BWMS involved significant upfront costs, particularly for retrofitting, the annual benefits of avoided NIS accumulation are projected to grow and eventually surpass annual costs by the year 2050. This finding was robust to a variety of sensitivity cases.

We request your comments on the data, methodology, and findings presented in the Retrospective Analysis. We request comments on the estimated invasion rates, BWMS cost models, and the assumptions regarding fleet growth and retrofitting costs.

This notice is issued under authority of 5 U.S.C. 552, Executive Order 12866, and OMB Circular A–4.

Timothy M. Brown,

Chief, Office of Standards Evaluation and Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–11727 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2610]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map

repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Florida:						
Bay	Unincorporated areas of Bay County (25–04–3569P).	Robert Majka, Manager, Bay County, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Bay County Planning and Zoning Department, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	120004
Brevard	Unincorporated areas of Brevard County (25–04–3026P).	Jim Liesenfelt, Interim Manager, Brevard County, 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Building A, Room 204, Viera, FL 32940.	Brevard County Government Center, 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Building A, Room 204, Viera, FL 32940.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	125092
Charlotte	Unincorporated areas of Charlotte County (25–04–4672P).	The Honorable Bill Truex, Chair, Charlotte County Board of Commissioners, 18500 Murdock Circle, Suite 536, Port Charlotte, FL 33948.	Charlotte County Building Department, 18400 Murdock Circle, Port Charlotte, FL 33948.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 13, 2026	120061
Orange	City of Orlando (25–04–0237P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 2, 2026	120186
Orange	City of Orlando (26–04–0146P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	120186
Orange	Unincorporated areas of Orange County (26–04–0146P).	The Honorable Jerry L. Demings, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Orange County Public Works Department, Stormwater Management Division, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	120179
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–5696P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services, 8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	120230
Indiana: Marion	City of Indianapolis (24–05–1022P).	The Honorable Joe Hogsett, Mayor, City of Indianapolis, 200 East Washington Street, Suite 2501, Indianapolis, IN 46204.	Department of Business and Neighborhood Services, 200 East Washington Street, Suite 107, Indianapolis, IN 46204.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 8, 2026	180159
Mississippi: DeSoto	Unincorporated areas of DeSoto County (26–04–0494P).	The Honorable Mark Gardner, President, DeSoto County Board of Supervisors, 365 Losher Street, Hernando, MS 38632.	DeSoto County Administration Building, 365 Losher Street, Hernando, MS 38632.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	280050
New Mexico:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Dona Ana	City of Sunland Park (25–06–1571P).	Mario Juarez-Infante, Manager and Floodplain Administrator, City of Sunland Park, 1000 McNutt Road, Suite A, Sunland Park, NM 88063.	City Hall, 1000 McNutt Road, Sunland Park, NM 88063.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	350147
Dona Ana	Unincorporated areas of Dona Ana County (25–06–1571P).	Scott Andrews, Manager, Dona Ana County, 845 North Motel Boulevard, Las Cruces, NM 88007.	Dona Ana County Office of the Flood Commission, 845 North Motel Boulevard, Las Cruces, NM 88007.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	350012
Ohio:						
Butler	City of Trenton (25–05–1454P).	The Honorable Ryan Perry, Mayor, City of Trenton, 11 East State Street, Trenton, OH 45067.	City Hall, 11 East State Street, Trenton, OH 45067.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	390047
Butler	Unincorporated areas of Butler County (25–05–1454P).	The Honorable Donald L. Dixon, President, Butler County Board of Commissioners, 315 High Street, Hamilton, OH 45011.	Butler County Administrative Center, 130 High Street, Hamilton, OH 45011.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	390037
Delaware	Unincorporated areas of Delaware County (25–05–1319P).	The Honorable Jeff Benton, Delaware County Board of Commissioners, 91 North Sandusky Street, Delaware, OH 43015.	Delaware County Engineering Building, 1610 State Route 521, Delaware, OH 43015.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	390146
Franklin	City of Columbus (25–05–1319P).	The Honorable Andrew J. Ginther, Mayor, City of Columbus, 90 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215.	Sewer Maintenance Operations Control (SMOC), 1250 Fairwood Avenue, Columbus, OH 43206.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	390170
Franklin	City of Columbus (26–05–0330P).	The Honorable Andrew J. Ginther, Mayor, City of Columbus, 90 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215.	Sewer Maintenance Operations Control (SMOC), 1250 Fairwood Avenue, Columbus, OH 43206.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	390170
Franklin	City of New Albany (25–05–1319P).	The Honorable Sloan Spalding, Mayor, City of New Albany, 99 West Main Street, New Albany, OH 43054.	Public Services Building, 7800 Bevelhymer Road, New Albany, OH 43054.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	390895
Franklin	Unincorporated areas of Franklin County (25–05–1319P).	The Honorable John O'Grady, Franklin County Board of Commissioners, 373 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43215.	Franklin County Economic Development and Planning, 150 South Front Street, FSL Suite 10, Columbus, OH 43215.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	390167
Pennsylvania:						
Lancaster	Township of Warwick (25–03–0394P).	Brian Harris, Manager, Township of Warwick, 315 Clay Road, Lititz, PA 17543.	Department of Public Works, 315 Clay Road, Lititz, PA 17543.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 11, 2026	421786
Washington	Township of Chartiers (25–03–0224P).	Jodi Noble, Manager, Township of Chartiers, 2 Buccaneer Drive, Houston, PA 15342.	Township Hall, 2 Buccaneer Drive, Houston, PA 15342.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 2, 2026	422144
Washington	Township of South Strabane (25–03–0224P).	Jordan Cramer, Interim Manager/Floodplain Administrator, Township of South Strabane, 550 Washington Road, Washington, PA 15301.	Township Hall, 550 Washington Road, Washington, PA 15301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 2, 2026	422155
Tennessee:						
Dyer	City of Dyersburg (24–04–5388P).	The Honorable John Holden, Mayor, City of Dyersburg, 425 West Court Street, Dyersburg, TN 38025.	City Hall, 425 West Court Street, Dyersburg, TN 38025.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 29, 2026	470047
Dyer	Unincorporated areas of Dyer County (24–04–5388P).	The Honorable David Quick, Mayor, Dyer County, 101 West Court Street, Dyersburg, TN 38024.	Dyer County Courthouse, 101 West Court Street, Dyersburg, TN 38024.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 29, 2026	470284
Tennessee:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Maury	Unincorporated areas of Maury County (25–04–3682P).	The Honorable Sheila K. Butt, Mayor, Maury County, 41 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401.	Maury County Building and Zoning Office, 5 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	470123
Texas:						
Collin	City of McKinney (24–06–2633P).	The Honorable Bill Cox, Mayor, City of McKinney, P.O. Box 517, McKinney, TX 75070.	Engineering Department, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 8, 2026	480135
Collin	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (24–06–2633P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071.	Collin County Engineering Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 8, 2026	480130
Dallas	City of Dallas (25–06–1160P).	Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Suite 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	480171
Dallas	City of Hutchins (25–06–1160P).	The Honorable Mario Vasquez, Mayor, City of Hutchins, P.O. Box 500, Hutchins, TX 75141.	City Hall, 400 North JJ Lemmon Road, Hutchins, TX 75141.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	480179
Harris	City of Houston (25–06–0314P).	The Honorable John Whitmire, Mayor, City of Houston, P.O. Box 1562, Houston, TX 77251.	Floodplain Management Office, 1002 Washington Avenue, Houston, TX 77002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	480296
Harris	Unincorporated areas of Harris County (25–06–0314P).	The Honorable Lina Hidalgo, Harris County Judge, 1001 Preston Street, Suite 911, Houston, TX 77002.	Harris County Office of the Engineer, 1111 Fannin St, 11th Floor, Houston, TX 77002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	480287
Hays	City of San Marcos (25–06–0411P).	The Honorable Jane Hughson, Mayor, City of San Marcos, 630 East Hopkins Street, San Marcos, TX 78666.	City Hall, 630 East Hopkins Street, San Marcos, TX 78666.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	485505
Hays	Unincorporated areas of Hays County (25–06–0411P).	The Honorable Ruben Becerra, Hays County Judge, 111 East San Antonio Street, Suite 300, San Marcos, TX 78666.	Hays County Development Services Department, 2171 Yarrington Road, Suite 100, Kyle, TX 78640.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	480321
Hill	City of Hillsboro (24–06–1903P).	The Honorable Scott Johnson, Mayor, City of Hillsboro, P.O. Box 568, Hillsboro, TX 76645.	Administration Building, 214 East Elm Street, Hillsboro, TX 76645.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 29, 2026	480351
Hill	Unincorporated areas of Hill County (24–06–1903P).	The Honorable Shane Brassell, Hill County Judge, P.O. Box 457, Hillsboro, TX 76645.	Hill County Courthouse, 1 North Waco Street, Hillsboro, TX 76645.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 29, 2026	480857
Kaufman	City of Forney (25–06–2348P).	Charles W. Daniels, Manager, City of Forney, P.O. Box 826, Forney, TX 75126.	City Hall, 101 East Main Street, Forney, TX 75126.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	480410
Kaufman	Unincorporated areas of Kaufman County (25–06–2348P).	The Honorable Jakie Allen, Kaufman County Judge, 1902 East U.S. Highway 175, Kaufman, TX 75142.	Kaufman County Development Services Department, 101 North Houston Street, Kaufman, TX 75142.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	480411
McLennan	City of Waco (24–06–2440P).	The Honorable Jim Holmes, Mayor, City of Waco, P.O. Box 2570, Waco, TX 76702.	Dr. Mae Jackson Development Center, 401 Franklin Avenue, Waco, TX 76701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 10, 2026	480461
McLennan	Unincorporated areas of McLennan County (24–06–2440P).	The Honorable Scott M. Felton, McLennan County Judge, P.O. Box 1728, Waco, TX 76703.	McLennan County Engineering and Mapping Department, 215 North 5th Street, Suite 130, Waco, TX 76701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 10, 2026	480456
Tarrant	City of Fort Worth (24–06–2181P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works, Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth TX, 76102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	480596

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Tarrant	Unincorporated areas of Tarrant County (24–06–2181P).	The Honorable Tim O'Hare, Tarrant County Judge, 100 East Weatherford Street, Suite 501, Fort Worth, TX 76196.	Tarrant County Transportation Services Department, 100 East Weatherford Street, Suite 401, Fort Worth, TX 76196.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	480582
Webb	City of Laredo (24–06–0825P).	The Honorable Victor D. Treviño, Mayor, City of Laredo, 1110 Houston Street, Laredo, TX 78040.	City Hall, 1110 Houston Street, Laredo, TX 78040.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 8, 2026	480651
Virginia:						
Independent City.	City of Manassas (25–03–0513P).	The Honorable Michelle Davis-Younger, Mayor, City of Manassas, 9027 Center Street, Manassas, VA 20110.	City Hall, 9027 Center Street, Manassas, VA 20110.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 12, 2026	510122
Loudoun	Town of Leesburg (25–03–0571P).	Kaj Dentler, Manager, Town of Leesburg, 25 West Market Street, Leesburg, VA 20176.	Department of Community Development, 222 Catoctin Circle Southeast, Suite 200, Leesburg, VA 20175.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	510091
Loudoun	Unincorporated areas of Loudoun County (25–03–0571P).	Tim Hemstreet, Loudoun County Administrator, 1 Harrison Street Southeast, 5th Floor, Leesburg, VA 20175.	Loudoun County Government Center, 1 Harrison Street Southeast, 3rd Floor, MSC #60, Leesburg, VA 20175.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	510090
Prince William	Unincorporated areas of Prince William County (25–03–0573P).	The Honorable Christopher Shorter, Prince William County Executive, 1 County Complex Court, Prince William, VA 22192.	Prince William County Department of Public Works, 5 County Complex Court, Suite 170, Prince William, VA 22192.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 15, 2026	510119
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	Village of Pleasant Prairie (26–05–0043P).	The Honorable David J. Klimisch, President, Village of Pleasant Prairie Board, 9915 39th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158.	Village Hall, 9915 39th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 5, 2026	550613
Sawyer	City of Hayward (24–05–0121P).	The Honorable Gary Gillis, Mayor, City of Hayward, P.O. Box 862, Hayward, WI 54843.	City Hall, 15889 West 3rd Street, Hayward, WI 54843.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	550410

[FR Doc. 2026–11669 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2607]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW,

Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arkansas: Benton ..	City of Rogers (25–06–2464P).	The Honorable Greg Hines, Mayor, City of Rogers, 301 West Chestnut Street, Rogers, AR 72756.	City Hall, 301 West Chestnut Street, Rogers, AR 72756.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 18, 2026	050013
Florida:						
Manatee	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (24–04–2966P).	Charlie Bishop, County Administrator, Manatee County, 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 34205.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 11, 2026	120153
Manatee	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (25–04–3476P).	Charlie Bishop, County Administrator, Manatee County, 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 34205.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Apr. 30, 2026	120153
Monroe	Unincorporated areas of Monroe County (25–04–5120P).	The Honorable Jim Scholl, Mayor, Monroe County Board of Commissioners, 530 Whitehead Street, Key West, FL 33040.	Monroe County Building Department, 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 300, Marathon, FL 33050.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 11, 2026	125129
Orange	City of Orlando (25–04–3707P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Apr. 20, 2026	120186
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–2985P).	The Honorable Kathryn Starkey, Chair, Pasco County Board of Commissioners, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services Department, 8661 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 14, 2026	120230
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–4313P).	The Honorable Kathryn Starkey, Chair, Pasco County Board of Commissioners, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services Department, 8661 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Apr. 27, 2026	120230
Polk	City of Lakeland (25–04–4775P).	The Honorable William ''Bill'' Mutz, Mayor, City of Lakeland, 228 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, FL 33801.	City Hall, 228 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, FL 33801.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 11, 2026	120267
Polk	City of Winter Haven (25–04–4498P).	The Honorable Nathaniel J. Birdsong, Jr., Mayor, City of Winter Haven, 4513rd Street Northwest, Winter Haven, FL 33881.	Building Division, 490 3rd Street Northwest, Winter Haven, FL 33881.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 21, 2026	120271

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Walton	Unincorporated areas of Walton County (25–04–4072P).	The Honorable Donna Johns, Chair, Walton County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1355, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.	Walton County Administrative Office, 76 North 6th Street, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	120317
Georgia: Rabun	Unincorporated areas of Rabun County (25–04–2143P).	The Honorable Greg James, Chair, Rabun County Board of Commissioners, 25 Courthouse Square, Suite 201, Clayton, GA 30525.	Rabun County Courthouse, 25 Courthouse Square, Clayton, GA 30525.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 24, 2026	130156
Indiana:						
Allen	City of Fort Wayne (25–05–1252P).	The Honorable Sharon Tucker, Mayor, City of Fort Wayne, 200 East Berry Street, Suite 420, Fort Wayne, IN 46802.	Planning Department, 200 East Berry Street, Suite 150, Fort Wayne, IN 46802.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 22, 2026	180003
Hamilton	City of Westfield (25–05–0165P).	The Honorable Scott Willis, Mayor, City of Westfield, 2728 East 171st Street, Westfield, IN 46074.	Department of Community Development, 2728 East 171st Street, Westfield, IN 46074.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 28, 2026	180083
Hamilton	Unincorporated areas of Hamilton County (25–05–0165P).	The Honorable Steve Dillinger, President, Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, 1 Hamilton County Square, Suite 157, Noblesville, IN 46060.	Hamilton County Department of Community Development, 2728 East 171st Street, Westfield, IN 46074.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 28, 2026	180080
Marion	City of Indianapolis (25–05–0392P).	The Honorable Joe Hogsett, Mayor, City of Indianapolis, 200 East Washington Street, Suite 2501, Indianapolis, IN 46204.	Department of Business and Neighborhood Services, 200 East Washington Street, Suite 107, Indianapolis, IN 46204.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 13, 2026	180159
Kansas:						
Sedgwick	City of Valley Center (25–07–0013P).	The Honorable Jet Truman, Mayor, City of Valley Center, 121 South Meridian Avenue, Valley Center, KS 67147.	City Hall, 121 South Meridian Avenue, Valley Center, KS 67147.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 23, 2026	200327
Sedgwick	Unincorporated areas of Sedgwick County (25–07–0013P).	Tom Stolz, County Manager, Sedgwick County, 100 North Broadway, Suite 630, Wichita, KS 67202.	Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Department, 271 West 3rd Street North, Wichita, KS 67202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 23, 2026	200321
Minnesota:						
Wright	Township of Corinna (25–05–2133P).	The Honorable John Dearing, Chair, Township of Corinna Board of Supervisors, 9801 Ireland Avenue Northwest, Annandale, MN 55302.	Township Hall, 9801 Ireland Avenue Northwest, Annandale, MN 55302.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	270860
Wright	Unincorporated areas of Wright County (25–05–2133P).	Greg Kryzer, County Administrator, Wright County, 3650 Braddock Avenue Northeast, Buffalo, MN 55313.	Wright County Government Center, 3650 Braddock Avenue Northeast, Buffalo, MN 55313.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	270534
New Hampshire: Strafford.	City of Dover (25–01–0240P).	J. Michael Joyal, Jr., City Manager, City of Dover, 288 Central Avenue, Dover, NH 03820.	Planning Department, 288 Central Avenue, Dover, NH 03820.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 27, 2026	330145
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma	City of Oklahoma City (25–06–0571P).	The Honorable David Holt, Mayor, City of Oklahoma City, 200 North Walker Avenue, 3rd Floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Public Works Department, 420 West Main Street, 7th Floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 12, 2026	405378
Oklahoma	Unincorporated areas of Oklahoma County (25–06–0571P).	The Honorable Brian Maughan, Chair, Oklahoma County Board of Commissioners, 321 Park Avenue, Room 901, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Oklahoma County Annex Building, 320 Robert S. Kerr Avenue, Suite 201, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 12, 2026	400466
Pennsylvania:						

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Dauphin	City of Harrisburg (25–03–0211P).	The Honorable Wanda R.D. Williams, Mayor, City of Harrisburg, 10 North 2nd Street, Suite 202, Harrisburg, PA 17101.	Martin Luther King, Jr. City Government Center, 10 North 2nd Street, Suite 405, Harrisburg, PA 17101.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 24, 2026	420380
Dauphin	Township of Susquehanna (25–03–0211P).	Theresa Eberly, Manager, Township of Susquehanna, 1900 Linglestown Road, Harrisburg, PA 17110.	Township Hall, 1900 Linglestown Road, Harrisburg, PA 17110.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 24, 2026	420397
Texas:						
Bexar	City of San Antonio (25–06–0876P).	The Honorable Gina Ortiz Jones, Mayor, City of San Antonio, P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283.	Department of Public Works Stormwater Division, 1901 South Alamo Street, 2nd Floor, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 11, 2026	480045
Bexar	City of San Antonio (25–06–1054P).	The Honorable Gina Ortiz Jones, Mayor, City of San Antonio, P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283.	Department of Public Works Stormwater Division, 1901 South Alamo Street, 2nd Floor, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 6, 2026	480045
Bexar	Unincorporated areas of Bexar County (25–06–0876P).	The Honorable Peter Sakai, Bexar County Judge, 101 West Nueva Street, 10th Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205.	Bexar County Public Works Department, 1948 Probandt Street, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 11, 2026	480035
Bexar	Unincorporated areas of Bexar County (25–06–1143P).	The Honorable Peter Sakai, Bexar County Judge, 101 West Nueva Street, 10th Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205.	Bexar County Public Works Department, 1948 Probandt Street, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 6, 2026	480035
Dallas	City of Carrollton (25–06–0488P).	The Honorable Steve Babick, Mayor, City of Carrollton, 1945 East Jackson Road, Carrollton, TX 75006.	City Hall, 1945 East Jackson Road, Carrollton, TX 75006.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	480167
Dallas	City of Dallas (25–06–0795P).	Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, City Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	480171
Dallas	City of Dallas (25–06–1031P).	Kimberly Bizor Tolbert, City Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	480171
Dallas	City of Farmers Branch (25–06–0488P).	Benjamin Williamson, City Manager, City of Farmers Branch, 13000 William Dodson Parkway, Farmers Branch, TX 75234.	Public Works Department, 13000 William Dodson Parkway, Farmers Branch, TX 75234.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	480174
Ellis	City of Grand Prairie (24–06–2527P).	The Honorable Ron Jensen, Mayor, City of Grand Prairie, P.O. Box 534045, Grand Prairie, TX 75053.	City Hall, 300 West Main Street, Grand Prairie, TX 75053.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 4, 2026	485472
Ellis	City of Midlothian (24–06–2527P).	The Honorable Justin Coffman, Mayor, City of Midlothian, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065.	City Hall, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 4, 2026	480801
Ellis	Unincorporated areas of Ellis County (24–06–2527P).	The Honorable John Wray, Ellis County Judge, 101 West Main Street, Waxahachie, TX 75165.	Engineering Department, 109 South Jackson Street, Waxahachie, TX 75165.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 4, 2026	480798
Hays	City of Kyle (25–06–0396P).	The Honorable Travis Mitchell, Mayor, City of Kyle, 100 West Center Street, Kyle, TX 78640.	City Hall, 100 West Center Street, Kyle, TX 78640.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 7, 2026	481108
Hays	City of San Marcos (25–06–1418P).	The Honorable Jane Hughson, Mayor, City of San Marcos, 630 East Hopkins Street, San Marcos, TX 78666.	City Hall, 630 East Hopkins Street, San Marcos, TX 78666.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 20, 2026	485505
Hays	City of Uhland (25–06–0396P).	The Honorable Lacee Duke, Mayor, City of Uhland, 15 North Old Spanish Trail, Uhland, TX 78640.	City Hall, 15 North Old Spanish Trail, Uhland, TX 78640.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 7, 2026	481668

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Hays	Unincorporated areas of Hays County (25–06–0061P).	The Honorable Ruben Becerra, Hays County Judge, 111 East San Antonio Street, Suite 300, San Marcos, TX 78666.	Hays County Development Services Department, 2171 Yarrington Road, San Marcos, TX 78640.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	480321
Hays	Unincorporated areas of Hays County (25–06–0396P).	The Honorable Ruben Becerra, Hays County Judge, 111 East San Antonio Street, Suite 300, San Marcos, TX 78666.	Hays County Development Services Department, 2171 Yarrington Road, San Marcos, TX 78640.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 7, 2026	480321
Hidalgo	Unincorporated areas of Hidalgo County (25–06–2000P).	Valde Guerra, Executive Officer, Hidalgo County, 505 South McColl Road, Suite J, Edinburg, TX 78539.	Hidalgo County Courthouse, 100 North Closner Boulevard, Edinburg, TX 78539.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	480344
Travis	City of Pflugerville (25–06–1853P).	The Honorable Victor Gonzales, Mayor, City of Pflugerville, P.O. Box 589, Pflugerville, TX 78691.	City Hall, 100 East Main Street, Pflugerville, TX 78660.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	481028
Webb	City of Laredo (24–06–2251P).	The Honorable Victor D. Treviño, Mayor, City of Laredo, 1110 Houston Street, Laredo, TX 78040.	City Hall, 1110 Houston Street, Laredo, TX 78040.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 10, 2026	480651
Webb	Unincorporated areas of Webb County (24–06–1464P).	The Honorable Tano E. Tijerina, Webb County Judge, 1000 Houston Street, 3rd Floor, Laredo, TX 78040.	Webb County Planning Department, 1110 Washington Street, Suite 302, Laredo, TX 78040.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 13, 2026	481059
Virginia:						
Independent City	City of Manassas (25–03–0221P).	The Honorable Michelle Davis-Younger, Mayor, City of Manassas, 9027 Center Street, Manassas, VA 20110.	City Hall, 9027 Center Street, Manassas, VA 20110.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 24, 2026	510122
West Virginia:						
Cabell	City of Milton (25–03–0316P).	The Honorable Shane Evans, Mayor, City of Milton, 1139 Smith Street, Milton, WV 25541.	City Hall, 1139 Smith Street, Milton, WV 25541.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch...*	May 22, 2026	540019
Cabell	Unincorporated areas of Cabell County (25–03–0316P).	The Honorable Liza Caldwell, Cabell County Commissioner, District 1, 750 5th Avenue, Suite 300, Huntington, WV 25701.	Cabell County Courthouse, 750 5th Avenue, Suite 300, Huntington, WV 25701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch...*	May 22, 2026	540016
Wisconsin:						
Eau Claire	City of Eau Claire (25–05–1029P).	Stephanie Hirsch, City Manager, City of Eau Claire, P.O. Box 5148, Eau Claire, WI 54702.	City Hall, 203 South Farwell Street, Eau Claire, WI 54702.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 27, 2026	550128
Eau Claire	Unincorporated areas of Eau Claire County (25–05–1029P).	Jon Johnson, County Administrator, Eau Claire County, 721 Oxford Avenue, Suite 3520, Eau Claire, WI 54703.	Eau Claire County Government Center, 721 Oxford Avenue, Suite 3344, Eau Claire, WI 54703.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Apr. 27, 2026	555552

[FR Doc. 2026–11667 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2612]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of

the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:						
Maricopa	Unincorporated Areas of Maricopa County (25–09–0275P).	Jennifer Pokorski, County Manager, Maricopa County, 301 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 22, 2026	040037
Pima	Unincorporated Areas of Pima County (25–09–0781P).	Jan Lesher, County Administrator, Pima County, 115 North Church Avenue, Suite 231, Tucson, AZ 85701.	Pima County Regional Flood Control District, 201 North Stone Avenue, 9th Floor, Tucson, AZ 85701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 21, 2026	040073
Santa Cruz	Unincorporated Areas of Santa Cruz County (25–09–0132P).	The Honorable Luis Carlos Davis, District 1 Supervisor, Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, 2150 North Congress Drive, Nogales, AZ 85621.	Santa Cruz County Complex, 2150 North Congress Drive, Nogales, AZ 85621.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Jun. 4, 2026	040090
California:						
Riverside	City of Lake Elsinore (25–09–1167P).	The Honorable Robert 'Bob' Magee, Mayor, City of Lake Elsinore, 130 South Main Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530.	City Hall, 130 South Main Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 19, 2026	060636
Riverside	City of Murrieta (25–09–0657P).	Justin Clifton, City Manager, City of Murrieta, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	City Hall, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	May 19, 2026	060751

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Riverside	City of Perris (25–09–1071P).	The Honorable Michael Vargas, Mayor, City of Perris, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570.	Engineering Department, 24 South D Street, Suite 100, Perris, CA 92570.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	060258
Tulare	City of Woodlake (26–09–0162P).	The Honorable Rudy Mendoza, Mayor, City of Woodlake, 350 North Valencia Boulevard, Woodlake, CA 93286.	City Hall, 350 North Valencia Boulevard, Woodlake, CA 93286.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 4, 2026	065071
Tulare	Unincorporated Areas of Tulare County (26–09–0162P).	The Honorable Jason T. Britt, Tulare County Administrative Officer, 2800 West Burrel Avenue, Visalia, CA 93291.	Tulare County Administration Building, 2800 West Burrel Avenue, Visalia, CA 93291.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 4, 2026	065066
Colorado:						
Boulder	Unincorporated Areas of Boulder County (25–08–0712P).	The Honorable Marta Loachamin, Chair, Boulder County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 471, Boulder, CO 80306.	Boulder County Community, Planning & Permitting Building, 2045 13th Street, Boulder, CO 80302.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	080023
Broomfield	City and County of Broomfield (25–08–0148P).	The Honorable Guyleen Castriotta, Mayor, City and County of Broomfield, One DesCombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	City Hall, One Descombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	June 1, 2026	085073
Denver	City and County of Denver (25–08–0172P).	The Honorable Mike Johnston, Mayor, City and County of Denver, 1437 North Bannock Street, Room 300, Denver, CO 80202.	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure, 201 West Colfax Avenue, Department 507, Denver, CO 80202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 20, 2026	080046
Douglas	Town of Castle Rock (25–08–0350P).	The Honorable Jason Gray, Mayor, Town of Castle Rock, 100 North Wilcox Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104.	Utilities Department, 175 Kellogg Court, Castle Rock, CO 80109.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	080050
Douglas	Unincorporated Areas of Douglas County (25–08–0350P).	The Honorable Abe Laydon, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, 100 3rd Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104.	Department of Public Works Engineering, 100 3rd Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	080049
Larimer	Unincorporated Areas of Larimer County (25–08–0712P).	The Honorable Kristin Stephens, Chair, Larimer County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1190, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Larimer County, Courthouse Offices Building, 200 West Oak Street, Suite 3000, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	080101
Weld	Unincorporated Areas of Weld County (25–08–0056P).	The Honorable Perry L. Buck, Chair, Weld County Board of Commissioners, 1150 O Street, P. O. Box 758, Greely, CO 80632.	Weld County Administrative Building, 1150 O Street, Greeley, CO 80631.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 21, 2026	080266
Idaho:						
Ada	City of Eagle (25–10–0377P).	The Honorable Brad Pike, Mayor, City of Eagle, P.O. Box 1520, Eagle, ID 83616.	City Hall, 660 East Civic Lane, Eagle, ID 83616.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 4, 2026	160003
Ada	Unincorporated Areas of Ada County (25–10–0377P).	The Honorable Rod Beck, Chair, Ada County Board of Commissioners, 200 West Front Street, Boise, ID 83702.	Ada County Courthouse, 200 West Front Street, Boise, ID 83702.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 4, 2026	160001
Ada	Unincorporated Areas of Ada County (25–10–0740X).	The Honorable Rod Beck, Chair, Ada County Board of Commissioners, 200 West Front Street, Boise, ID 83702.	Ada County Courthouse, 200 West Front Street, Boise, ID 83702.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	160001
Bonner	Unincorporated Areas of Bonner County (25–10–0483P).	The Honorable Brian Domke, Chair, Bonner County Board of Commissioners, 1500 Highway 2, Suite 308, Sandpoint, ID 83864.	Bonner County Planning Department, 1500 Highway 2, Suite 208, Sandpoint, ID 83864.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 29, 2026	160206

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Canyon	City of Nampa (25–10–0739X).	The Honorable Debbie Kling, Mayor, City of Nampa, 411 3rd Street South, Nampa, ID 83651.	Development Services Center, 500 12th Street, Nampa, ID 83651.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	160038
Nevada: Clark	Unincorporated Areas of Clark County (23–09–0024P).	The Honorable Tick Segerblom, Chair, Clark County Board of Commissioners, 500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89155.	Clark County Clerks Office, 500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89155.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 6, 2026	320003
North Dakota: Bowman.	City of Bowman (25–08–0152P).	The Honorable Lyn James, President, Bowman City Commission, P.O. Box 12, Bowman, ND 58623.	City Hall, 101 1st Street Northeast, Bowman, ND 58623.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	380012
Oregon:						
Columbia	Unincorporated Areas of Columbia County (23–10–0646P).	The Honorable Kellie Jo Smith, Chair, Columbia County Board of Commissioners, 230 Strand Street, Saint Helens, OR 97051.	Columbia County Courthouse, 230 Strand Street, Saint Helens, OR 97051.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 1, 2026	410034
Multnomah	Unincorporated Areas of Multnomah County (23–10–0646P).	The Honorable Jessica Vega Pederson, Chair, Multnomah County Board of Commissioners, 501 Southeast Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland, OR 97214.	Multnomah County Land Use Planning Department, 501 Southeast Hawthorn Boulevard, Portland, OR 97214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 1, 2026	410179
Josephine	Unincorporated Areas of Josephine County (24–10–0467P).	The Honorable Christopher Barnett, Chair, Josephine County Board of Commissioners, 500 North West 6th Street, Department 6, Grants Pass, OR 97526.	Josephine County Courthouse, 500 North West, 6th Street, Grants Pass, OR 97526.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	415590
South Dakota: Union.	City of Elk Point (25–08–0514P).	The Honorable Deborah McCreary, Mayor, City of Elk Point, 106 West Pleasant Street, Elk Point, SD 57025.	City Hall, 106 West Pleasant Street, Elk Point, SD 57025.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 1, 2026	460171
Utah:						
Davis	City of Kaysville (25–08–0101P).	The Honorable Tamara Tran, Mayor, City of Kaysville, 23 East Center Street, Kaysville, UT 84037.	City Administration, 23 East Center Street, Kaysville, UT 84037.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	490046
Davis	Unincorporated Areas of Davis County (25–08–0101P).	The Honorable Lorene Miner Kamalu, Chair, Davis County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, UT 84025.	Davis County Administration Building, Community & Economic Development Department, 61 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	490038
Salt Lake	City of Murray (24–08–0549P).	The Honorable Brett A. Hales, Mayor, City of Murray, 10 East 4800 South, 3rd Floor, Murray, UT 84107.	Public Works, 4646 South 500 West, Murray, UT 84123.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 28, 2026	490103
Wasatch	City of Heber City (25–08–0409P).	The Honorable Heidi Franco, Mayor, City of Heber City, 75 North Main Street, Heber City, UT 84032.	City Corporation, 75 North Main Street, Heber City, UT 84032.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 21, 2026	490166

[FR Doc. 2026–11671 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Alabama:					
Limestone (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Huntsville (25–04–2051P).	The Honorable Thomas Battle, Jr., Mayor, City of Huntsville, P.O. Box 308, Huntsville, AL 35804.	Warren Campbell, P.O. Box 308, Huntsville, AL 35804.	Oct. 30, 2025	010153
Limestone (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Limestone County (25–04–2051P).	The Honorable Collin Daly, Chair, Limestone County Commission, 310 West Washington Street, Athens, AL 35611.	Limestone County, Washington Street Courthouse, Annex, 310 West Washington Street, Athens, AL 35611.	Oct. 30, 2025	010307
Mobile (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Mobile County (25–04–4360X).	The Honorable Merceria Ludgood Chair, Mobile County Commission, 205 Government Street, Mobile, AL 36644.	Mobile County Health Department, 1110 Schillinger Road North, Suite 100, Mobile, AL 36644.	Oct. 2, 2025	015008
Connecticut: New Haven (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of New Haven (25–01–0635P).	The Honorable Justin M. Elicker Mayor, City of New Haven, 165 Church Street, New Haven, CT 06510.	Planning Department, 165 Church Street, 5th Floor, New Haven, CT 06510.	Jan. 26, 2026	090084
Delaware:					
New Castle (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Wilmington (25–03–0133P).	The Honorable John Carney, Mayor, City of Wilmington, 800 North French Street, 9th Floor, Wilmington, DE 19801.	Louis L. Redding City/County Building, 800 North French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801.	Jan. 22, 2026	010028
New Castle (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of New Castle County (25–03–0133P).	The Honorable Marcus Henry, New Castle County, Executive 87 Reads Way, New Castle, DE 19720.	New Castle County Government Center, 87 Reads Way, New Castle, DE 19720.	Jan. 22, 2026	105085
Florida:					
Bay (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Bay County (25–04–4144P).	Robert Majka County Manager, Bay County, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Planning and Zoning Department, 840 West 11th Street, Panama City, FL 32401.	Jan. 20, 2026	120004
Collier (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Naples (25–04–4125P).	Gary Young Manager, City of Naples, 735 8th Street, South Naples, FL 34102.	City Hall, 735 8th Street, South Naples, FL 34102.	Jan. 20, 2026	125130

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Manatee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2566).	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (24–04–1605P).	Charlie Bishop, Manatee County Administrator, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Jan. 16, 2026	120153
Manatee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (25–04–0328P).	Charlie Bishop, Manatee County Administrator, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Jan. 29, 2026	120153
Manatee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (25–04–2142P).	Charlie Bishop, Manatee County Administrator, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Jan. 22, 2026	120153
Manatee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Manatee County (25–04–2976P).	Charlie Bishop, Manatee County Administrator, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Manatee County Administration Building, 1112 Manatee Avenue, West Bradenton, FL 34205.	Jan. 29, 2026	120153
Miami-Dade (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Miami (25–04–3003P).	The Honorable Francis X. Suarez, Mayor, City of Miami, 3500 Pan American Drive, Miami, FL 33133.	Building Department, 444 Southwest 2nd Avenue, 4th Floor, Miami, FL 33130.	Jan. 26, 2026	120650
Nassau (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of Nassau County (25–04–3650P).	Taco E. Pop, Nassau County Manager, 96135 Nassau Place, Suite 1, Yulee, FL 32097.	Nassau County Administration Building, 96131 Nassau Place, Yulee, FL 32097.	Jan. 22, 2026	120170
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Orlando (24–04–5391P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Jan. 28, 2026	120186
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Orange County (24–04–5391P).	The Honorable Jerry L. Demings, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Orange County Public Works Department, Stormwater Management Division, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839.	Jan. 28, 2026	120179
Palm Beach (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of West Palm Beach (25–04–3524P).	The Honorable Keith A. James, Mayor, City of West Palm Beach, 401 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Development Services, Building Division, 401 Clematis Street, 1st Floor, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Jan. 23, 2026	120229
Palm Beach (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of West Palm Beach (25–04–4113P).	The Honorable Keith A. James, Mayor, City of West Palm Beach, 401 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Development Services, Building Division, 401 Clematis Street, 1st Floor, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Jan. 27, 2026	120229
Palm Beach (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Village of Royal Palm Beach (25–04–3219P).	The Honorable Jeff Hmara, Mayor, Village of Royal Palm Beach, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411.	Village Hall, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411.	Jan. 28, 2026	120225
Pasco (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (24–04–7609P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Jan. 29, 2026	120230
Pasco (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–0566P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Jan. 22, 2026	120230
Pasco (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–3295P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Jan. 22, 2026	120230
Illinois: Kane (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Aurora (24–05–2637P).	The Honorable John Laesch, Mayor, City of Aurora, 44 East Downer Place, Aurora, IL 60505.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 2185 Liberty Street, Aurora, IL 60502.	Jan. 26, 2026	170320
Indiana: Clark (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Jeffersonville (22–05–3068P).	The Honorable Mike Moore, Mayor, City of Jeffersonville, 500 Quartermaster Court, Jeffersonville, IN 47130.	City Hall, 500 Quartermaster Court, Jeffersonville, IN 47130.	Jan. 29, 2026	180027
Kentucky: Jefferson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Metropolitan Government of Louisville and Jefferson County (24–04–1865P).	The Honorable Craig Greenberg Mayor, Metropolitan Government of Louisville and Jefferson County, 527 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, KY 40202.	Louisville/Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District, 700 West Liberty Street, Louisville, KY 40202.	Jan. 26, 2026	210120
Maine: Aroostook (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Town of Houlton (25–01–0268P).	Cameron Clark, Interim Town Manager, Town of Houlton, 21 Water Street, Houlton, ME 04730.	Town Hall, 21 Water Street, Houlton, ME 04730.	Jan. 29, 2026	230021
Massachusetts: Barnstable (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Town of Falmouth (25–01–0584P).	Mike Renshaw, Town of Falmouth Manager, 59 Town Hall Square, Falmouth, MA 02540.	Department of Public Works, 416 Gifford Street, Falmouth, MA 02540.	Jan. 20, 2026	255211
Maryland:					
Anne Arundel (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Laurel (25–03–0260P).	The Honorable Keith R. Sydnor Mayor, City of Laurel, 8103 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel, MD 20707.	Joseph R. Robison Laurel Municipal Center, 8103 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel, MD 20707.	Jan. 16, 2026	240053
Anne Arundel (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Anne Arundel County (25–03–0260P).	Steuart Pittman, Anne Arundel County Executive, 44 Calvert Street, Annapolis, MD 21401.	Anne Arundel County Department of Inspections and Permits, 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis, MD 21401.	Jan. 16, 2026	240008
Michigan:					
Clare (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Clare (24–05–2731P).	The Honorable Patrick Humphrey Mayor, City of Clare, 202 West 5th Street, Clare, MI 48617.	City Hall, 202 West 5th Street, Clare, MI 48617.	Jan. 23, 2026	260629

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Clare (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Township of Grant (24–05–2731P).	The Honorable John Lake Supervisor, Township of Grant, 3022 East Surrey Road, Clare, MI 48617.	Township Hall, P.O. Box 208, Clare, MI 48617.	Jan. 23, 2026	261259
Isabella (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Township of Vernon (24–05–2731P).	The Honorable Ben Browning Supervisor, Township of Vernon, 9836 North Mission Road, Clare, MI 48617.	Township Hall, 9836 North Mission Road, Clare, MI 48617.	Jan. 23, 2026	260825
Minnesota: Houston (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Houston County (24–05–0501P).	The Honorable Eric Johnson District 2 Commissioner, Houston County, 14212 Paradise Drive, Houston, MN 55943.	Houston County Courthouse, 304 South Marshall, Street Caledonia, MN 55921.	Jan. 20, 2026	270190
North Carolina:					
Alamance (FEMA Docket No. B–2581).	Unincorporated areas of Alamance County (25–04–3873P).	The Honorable John P. Paisley Chair, Alamance County Board of Commissioner, 124 West Elm Street, Graham, NC 27253.	Alamance County Manager Office, 124 West Elm Street, Graham, NC 27253.	Jan. 23, 2026	370001
Graham (FEMA Docket No. B–2574).	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (25–04–0355P).	The Honorable Michell Hicks, Principal Chief, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, P.O. Box 1927, Cherokee, NC 28719.	Regulatory Compliance, 88 Council House Loop, Cherokee, NC 28719.	Jan. 2, 2026	370401
Lincoln (FEMA Docket No. B–2581).	Unincorporated areas of Lincoln County (25–04–2116P).	Jamie Lineberger Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 353 North Generals Boulevard, Lincolnton, NC 28092.	Lincoln County Development Services, 115 West Main Street, 3rd Floor, Lincolnton, NC 28092.	Jan. 22, 2026	370146
Mecklenburg (FEMA Docket No.: B–2566).	City of Charlotte (25–04–3020P).	The Honorable Vi Alexander Lyles, Mayor, City of Charlotte, 600 East 4th Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.	Mecklenburg County Stormwater Services, 2145 Suttle Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28208.	Jan. 14, 2026	370159
Surry (FEMA Docket No. B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of Surry County (25–04–3161P).	Bill Goins Chair, Surry County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1467, Dobson, NC 27017.	Surry County Development Services, 122 Hamby Road, Dobson, NC 27017.	Jan. 12, 2026	370364
Ohio:					
Butler (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of Butler County (25–05–1189P).	The Honorable Donald L. Dixon President, Butler County Board of Commissioners, 315 High Street, Hamilton, OH 45011.	Butler County Administrative Center, 130 High Street, Hamilton, OH 45011.	Feb. 2, 2026	390037
Lucas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Lucas County (25–05–1058P).	The Honorable Lisa A. Sobecki, President, Lucas County Board of Commissioners, 1 Government Center, Toledo, OH 43604.	Lucas County Engineering Department, 1049 South McCord Road, Holland, OH 43528.	Jan. 23, 2026	390359
Shelby (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Shelby County (25–05–0501P).	The Honorable Julie Ehemenn, Shelby County Commissioner, 129 East Court Street, Suite 100, Sidney, OH 45365.	Shelby County Engineer's Office, 500 Gearhart Road, Sidney, OH 45365.	Jan. 22, 2026	390503
Oklahoma: Creek (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of Creek County (25–06–1091P).	The Honorable Newt Stephens Chair, Creek County Board of Commissioners, 317 East Lee Avenue, Suite 103, Sapulpa, OK 74066.	Creek County Collins Building, 317 East Lee Avenue, Suite 101, Sapulpa, OK 74066.	Jan. 30, 2026	400490
South Carolina: Greenville (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Greenville County (25–04–1614P).	Joseph Kernell, Greenville County Administrator, 301 University Ridge, Suite N–4000, Greenville, SC 29601.	Greenville County Planning and Code Compliance Division, 301 University Ridge, Suite S–3100, Greenville, SC 29601.	Jan. 20, 2026	450089
Tennessee:					
Rutherford (FEMA Docket No.: B–2566).	City of Murfreesboro (25–04–2322P).	The Honorable Shane McFarland, Mayor, City of Murfreesboro, 111 West Vine Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.	Planning Department, 111 West Vine Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.	Jan. 14, 2026	470168
Rutherford (FEMA Docket No.: B–2566).	Unincorporated areas of Rutherford County (25–04–2322P).	The Honorable Joe Carr, Mayor, Rutherford County, 1 Public Square, Room 101, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.	Rutherford County Planning and Engineering Department, 1 South Public Square, Room 200, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.	Jan. 14, 2026	470165
Texas:					
Atascosa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Lytle (25–06–0156P).	The Honorable Ruben Gonzalez, Mayor, City of Lytle, 14916 Main Street, Lytle, TX 78052.	Public Works Department, P.O. Box 743, Lytle, TX 78052.	Jan. 29, 2026	480692
Atascosa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	Unincorporated areas of Atascosa County (25–06–0156P).	The Honorable Weldon Cude, Atascosa County Judge, 1 Courthouse Circle Drive, Suite 105, Jourdanton, TX 78026.	Atascosa County Administration Building, 800 North Loop, 288 Denton, TX 76209.	Jan. 29, 2026	480014
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of McKinney (25–06–1517P).	The Honorable Bill Cox, Mayor, City of McKinney, P.O. Box 517, McKinney, TX 75070.	City Hall, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	Jan. 26, 2026	480135
Dallas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Dallas (25–06–0158P).	Kimberly Bizor, Tolbert City Manager, City of Dallas, 1500 Marilla Street, Room 4EN, Dallas, TX 75201.	Stormwater Operations Department, 2245 Irving Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Dallas, TX 75207.	Feb. 2, 2026	480171
Rockwall (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Fate (25–06–0577P).	The Honorable Andrew Greenburg, Mayor, City of Fate, 1900 CD Boren Parkway, Fate, TX 75087.	City Hall, 1900 CD Boren Parkway, Fate, TX 75087.	Jan. 30, 2026	480544
Rockwall (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Fate (25–06–1009P).	The Honorable Andrew Greenberg, Mayor, City of Fate, 1900 CD Boren Parkway, Fate, TX 75087.	City Hall, 1900 CD Boren Parkway, Fate, TX 75087.	Jan. 23, 2026	480544
Rockwall (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574).	City of Royse City (24–06–2474P).	The Honorable Janet Nichol, Mayor, City of Royse City, P.O. Box 638, Royse City, TX 75189.	City Hall, 100 West Main Street, Royse City, TX 75189.	Jan. 30, 2026	480548
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Fort Worth (25–06–0596P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works—Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Jan. 22, 2026	480596

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Southlake (25–06–1139P).	The Honorable Shawn McCaskill, Mayor, City of Southlake, 1400 Main Street, Suite 270, Southlake, TX 76092.	City Hall, 1400 Main Street, Suite 460, Southlake, TX 76092.	Jan. 29, 2026	480612
Virginia:					
Hanover (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Hanover County (25–03–0393P).	John A. Budesky County Administrator, Hanover County, 7516 County Complex Road, Hanover, VA 23069.	Hanover County Administration, 7516 County Complex Road, Hanover, VA 23069.	Jan. 30, 2026	510237
Henrico (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570)..	Unincorporated areas of Henrico County (25–03–0393P)..	John Vithoulkas, County Manager Henrico County, P.O. Box 90775, Henrico, VA 23273..	Henrico County Western Government Center, 4305 East Parham Road, Richmond, VA 23228..	Jan. 30, 2026	510077

[FR Doc. 2026–11665 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2611]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Florida:						
Collier	Unincorporated areas of Collier County (25–04–3166P).	Amy Patterson, Manager, Collier County, 3299 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 34112.	Collier County Growth Management Community Development Department, 2800 North Horseshoe Drive, Naples, FL 34104.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	120067
Duval	City of Jacksonville (25–04–5552P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	120077
Duval	City of Jacksonville (25–04–6517P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	120077
Leon	City of Tallahassee (25–04–3809P).	The Honorable John E. Dailey, Mayor, City of Tallahassee, 300 South Adams Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301.	City Hall, 300 South Adams Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	120144
Marion	Unincorporated areas of Marion County (25–04–4549P).	Mounir Bouyounes, Marion County Administrator, 601 Southeast 25th Avenue, Ocala, FL 34471.	Marion County Growth Services—Planning & Zoning, 2710 East Silver Springs Boulevard, Ocala, FL 34470.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 15, 2026	120160
Orange	City of Winter Garden (24–04–7800P).	Jon C. Williams, Manager, City of Winter Garden, 300 West Plant Street, Winter Garden, FL 34787.	City Hall, 300 West Plant Street, Winter Garden, FL 34787.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 17, 2026	120187
Orange	Unincorporated areas of Orange County (24–04–7800P).	The Honorable Jerry L. Demings, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Orange County Public Works Department, Stormwater Management Division, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 17, 2026	120179
Orange	Unincorporated areas of Orange County (25–04–5225P).	The Honorable Jerry L. Demings, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Orange County Public Works Department, Stormwater Management Division, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 30, 2026	120179
Osceola	Unincorporated areas of Osceola County (26–04–0453P).	Don Fisher, Manager, Osceola County, 1 Courthouse Square, Suite 4700, Kissimmee, FL 34741.	Osceola County Community Development Department, 1 Courthouse Square, Suite 1400, Kissimmee, FL 34741.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	120189
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (24–04–6093P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services, 8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 25, 2026	120230
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–3922P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services, 8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	120230
Polk	City of Winter Haven (25–04–3808P).	The Honorable Nathaniel J. Birdsong, Jr., Mayor, City of Winter Haven, 451 3rd Street Northwest, Winter Haven, FL 33881.	Building Division, 490 3rd Street Northwest, Winter Haven, FL 33881.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 11, 2026	120271
Walton	City of Freeport (25–04–5622P).	The Honorable Russ Barley, Mayor, City of Freeport, 112 Highway 20 West, Freeport, FL 32439.	City Hall, 112 Highway 20 West, Freeport, FL 32439.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	120319
Walton	Unincorporated areas of Walton County (25–04–5622P).	Brian Kellenberger, Walton County Administrator, 76 North 6th Street, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.	Walton County Planning and Development Services Department, 842 State Highway 20 East, Unit 110, Freeport, FL 32439.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	120317

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Illinois: Will	Village of Romeoville (25–05–2286P).	The Honorable John Noak, Mayor, Village of Romeoville, 1050 West Romeo Road, Romeoville, IL 60446.	Village Hall, 1050 West Romeo Road, Romeoville, IL 60446.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	170711
Indiana: Hamilton	City of Noblesville (25–05–0770P).	The Honorable Chris Jensen, Mayor, City of Noblesville, 16 South 10th Street, Noblesville, IN 46060.	Planning Department, 16 South 10th Street, Suite 150, Noblesville, IN 46060.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 30, 2026	180082
Kansas:						
Johnson	City of Olathe (25–07–0542P).	Michael Wilkes, Manager, City of Olathe, 100 East Santa Fe Street, Olathe, KS 66061.	City Hall, 100 East Santa Fe Street, Olathe, KS 66061.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 23, 2026	200173
Sedgwick	City of Wichita (25–07–0657P).	Robert Layton, Manager, City of Wichita, 455 North Main, Wichita, KS 67202.	City Hall, 455 North Main, Wichita, KS 67202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 25, 2026	200328
Sedgwick	Unincorporated areas of Sedgwick County (25–07–0657P).	Tom Stolz, Manager, Sedgwick County, 100 North Broadway, Suite 630, Wichita, KS 67202.	Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department, 271 West 3rd Street, Wichita, KS 67202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 25, 2026	200321
Louisiana:						
Lafayette Parish.	City of Broussard (25–06–2553P).	The Honorable Ray Bourque, Mayor, City of Broussard, 310 East Main Street, Broussard, LA 70518.	City Hall, 310 East Main Street, Broussard, LA 70518.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	220102
Massachusetts:						
Essex	City of Gloucester (25–01–0950P).	The Honorable Paul Lundberg, Mayor, City of Gloucester, 9 Dale Avenue, Gloucester, MA 01930.	City Hall Annex, 3 Pond Road, Gloucester, MA 01930.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	250082
Plymouth	Town of Hull (25–01–0841P).	Jennifer Constable, Manager, Town of Hull, 253 Atlantic Avenue, Hull, MA 02045.	Town Hall, 253 Atlantic Avenue, Hull, MA 02045.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	250269
New York:						
Monroe	Town of Penfield (24–02–0226P).	The Honorable Kevin Berry, Town Supervisor, Town of Penfield, 3100 Atlantic Avenue, Penfield, NY 14526.	Town Hall, 3100 Atlantic Avenue, Penfield, NY 14526.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 28, 2026	360426
Monroe	Town of Webster (24–02–0226P).	The Honorable Tom Flaherty, Town Supervisor, Town of Webster, 1000 Ridge Road, Webster, NY 14580.	Town Clerk, 1000 Ridge Road, Webster, NY 14580.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 28, 2026	360436
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.	City of Philadelphia (25–03–0879P).	The Honorable Cherelle L. Parker, Mayor, City of Philadelphia, 1400 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19107.	City Hall, 1400 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19107.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	420757
Tennessee:						
Jefferson	Unincorporated areas of Jefferson County (26–04–0358P).	The Honorable Mark Potts, Mayor, Jefferson County, 214 West Main Street, Dandridge, TN 37725.	Jefferson County Zoning Department, 202 West Main Street, Room 103, Dandridge, TN 37725.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	470097
Williamson	City of Franklin (25–04–4708P).	The Honorable Ken Moore, Mayor, City of Franklin, 109 3rd Avenue South, Franklin, TN 37064.	City Hall, 120 9th Avenue South, Franklin, TN 37064.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	470206
Williamson	Unincorporated areas of Williamson County (25–04–4708P).	The Honorable Rogers Anderson, Mayor, Williamson County, 1320 West Main Street, Suite 125, Franklin, TN 37064.	Williamson County Planning and Zoning, 1320 West Main Street, Suite 400, Franklin, TN 37064.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	470204
Texas:						
Collin	City of Lucas (25–06–0604P).	John Whitsell, Manager, City of Lucas, 665 Country Club Road, Lucas, TX 75002.	City Hall, 665 Country Club Road, Lucas, TX 75002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 15, 2026	481545

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Collin	City of McKinney (25–06–0993P).	The Honorable Bill Cox, Mayor, City of McKinney, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	Engineering Department, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	480135
Collin	City of McKinney (25–06–1495P).	The Honorable Bill Cox, Mayor, City of McKinney, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	Engineering Department, 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	480135
Collin	City of Melissa (25–06–1495P).	The Honorable Jay Northcut, Mayor, City of Melissa, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454.	City Hall, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	481626
Collin	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (25–06–1495P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071.	Collin County Engineering Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	480130
Fannin	City of Leonard (25–06–0913P).	The Honorable Michael Pye, Mayor, City of Leonard, P.O. Box 1270, Leonard, TX 75452.	City Hall, 111 West Collin Street, Leonard, TX 75452.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 17, 2026	480812
Rockwall	City of Rockwall (24–06–2415P).	The Honorable Tim McCallum, Mayor, City of Rockwall, 385 South Goliad Street, Rockwall, TX 75087.	City Hall, 385 South Goliad Street, Rockwall, TX 75087.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	480547
Tarrant	City of Bedford (24–06–0384P).	The Honorable Dan Cogan, Mayor, City of Bedford, 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, Bedford, TX 76021.	Public Works Office, 1813 Reliance Parkway, Bedford, TX 76021.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	480585
Tarrant	City of North Richland Hills (24–06–2576P).	The Honorable Jack McCarty, Mayor, City of North Richland Hills, P.O. Box 820609, North Richland Hills, TX 76182.	City Hall, 4301 City Point Drive, North Richland Hills, TX 76180.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	480607
Tarrant	Unincorporated areas of Tarrant County (24–06–2388P).	The Honorable Tim O'Hare, Tarrant County Judge, 100 East Weatherford Street, Suite 501, Fort Worth, TX 76196.	Tarrant County Transportation Services Department, 200 Taylor Street, Suite 305, Fort Worth, TX 76196.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 15, 2026	480582
Taylor	City of Abilene (25–06–1804P).	Emily Crawford, Manager, City of Abilene, P.O. Box 60, Abilene, TX 79604.	City Hall, 555 Walnut Street, Abilene, TX 79601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	485450
Young	Unincorporated areas of Young County (25–06–1793P).	The Honorable Edwin S. Graham IV, Young County Judge, 516 4th Street, Graham, TX 76450.	Young County 911 Director Office, 516 4th Street, Room B5, Graham, TX 76450.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 11, 2026	480684
Vermont: Windham	Town of Brattleboro (25–01–0657P).	John R. Potter, Town Manager, Town of Brattleboro, 230 Main Street, Suite 208, Brattleboro, VT 05301.	Planning Services Department, 230 Main Street, Suite 202, Brattleboro, VT 05301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 25, 2026	500126
Virginia: Caroline	Unincorporated areas of Caroline County (25–03–0717P).	The Honorable Charles M. Culley, Jr., Caroline County Administrator, 212 North Main Street, Bowling Green, VA 22427.	Caroline County Administration, 212 North Main Street, Bowling Green, VA 22427.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 15, 2026	510249

[FR Doc. 2026–11670 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2613]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arkansas: Benton ..	City of Rogers (24–06–1558P).	The Honorable Greg Hines, Mayor, City of Rogers, 301 West Chestnut Street, Rogers, AR 72756.	City Hall, 301 West Chestnut Street, Rogers, AR 72756.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Jul. 6, 2026	050013
Florida:						
Clay	Unincorporated areas of Clay County (25–04–3273P).	The Honorable Kristen Burke, Chair, Clay County Board of Commissioners, 477 Houston Street, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043.	Clay County Administration Building, 477 Houston Street, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Jul. 6, 2026	120064
Lee	Unincorporated areas of Lee County (25–04–6830P).	David Harner, Manager, Lee County, 2115 2nd Street, Fort Myers, FL 33901.	Lee County Community Development and Public Works Center, 1500 Monroe Street, 2nd Floor, Fort Myers, FL 33901.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch..*	Jun. 30, 2026	125124

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Marion	Unincorporated areas of Marion County (25–04–2499P).	Mounir Bouyounes, Marion County Administrator, 601 Southeast 25th Avenue, Ocala, FL 34471.	Marion County Growth Services—Planning & Zoning, 2710 East Silver Springs Boulevard, Ocala, FL 34470.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 30, 2026	120160
Georgia: Gwinnett	Unincorporated areas of Gwinnett County (25–04–5966P).	Nicole Love Hendrickson, Chair, Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners, 75 Langley Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30046.	Gwinnett County Innovation Square, 446 West Crogan Street, Suite 300, Lawrenceville, GA 30046.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 8, 2026	130322
Louisiana: Calcasieu.	Unincorporated areas of Calcasieu Parish (25–06–0226P).	The Honorable Brian Abshire, President, Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, P.O. Box 1583, Lake Charles, LA 70602.	Calcasieu Parish Planning and Development, 901 Lakeshore Drive, 5th floor, Lake Charles, LA 70601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	220037
South Carolina: Berkeley.	Unincorporated areas of Berkeley County (25–04–2838P).	The Honorable Johnny Cribb, Berkeley County Supervisor, 1003 North Highway 52, Moncks Corner, SC 29461.	Berkeley County Planning and Zoning Department, 1003 North Highway 52, Moncks Corner, SC 29461.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	450029
Tennessee: Davidson	Metropolitan Government of Nashville-Davidson County (24–04–5184P).	The Honorable Freddie O'Connell, Mayor, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, 1 Public Square, Suite 100, Nashville, TN 37201.	Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Metro Water Services, 1607 County Hospital Road, Nashville, TN 37218.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	470040
Texas:						
Denton	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (26–06–0527P).	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Denton, TX 76208.	Denton County Development Services, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 2, 2026	480774
Hill	City of Hillsboro (25–06–1230P).	The Honorable M. Scott Johnson, Mayor, City of Hillsboro, P.O. Box 568, Hillsboro, TX, 76645.	City Administration, 214 East Elm Street, Hillsboro, TX 76645.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	480351
Tarrant	City of Fort Worth (24–06–0940P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works—Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 6, 2026	480596
Virginia: Prince William	Unincorporated areas of Prince William County (25–03–0542P).	The Honorable Christopher Shorter, Executive, Prince William County, 1 County Complex Court, Prince William, VA 22192.	Prince William County Department of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, 5 County Complex Court, Suite 170, Prince William, VA 22192.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 22, 2026	510119

[FR Doc. 2026–11676 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov*; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant

Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:					
Gila (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Gila County (25–09–0200P)..	Steve Christensen, Chair, Gila County Board of Supervisors, 1400 East Ash Street, Globe, AZ 85501..	Gila County Zoning Building, 745 North Rose Mofford Way, Globe, AZ 85501..	Oct. 15, 2025	040028
Maricopa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Buckeye (24–09–0656P)..	The Honorable Eric Orsborn, Mayor, City of Buckeye, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326..	City Hall, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326..	Oct. 7, 2025	040039
Maricopa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Buckeye (24–09–1109P)..	The Honorable Eric Orsborn, Mayor, City of Buckeye, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326..	City Hall, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326..	Oct. 2, 2025	040039
Maricopa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Goodyear (24–09–0311P)..	The Honorable Joe Pizzillo, Mayor, City of Goodyear, 1900 North Civic Square, Goodyear, AZ 85395..	City Hall, 1900 North Civic Square, Goodyear, AZ 85395..	Oct. 2, 2025	040046
Maricopa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Peoria (24–09–0453P)..	The Honorable Jason Beck, Mayor, City of Peoria, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345..	City Hall, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345..	Oct. 3, 2025	040050
Pinal (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Apache Junction (24–09–1179P)..	The Honorable Chip Wilson, Mayor, City of Apache Junction, 300 East Superstition Boulevard, Apache Junction, AZ 85119..	City Hall, 300 East Superstition Boulevard, Apache Junction, AZ 85119..	Oct. 9, 2025	040120
California:					
Riverside (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribe (25–09–0017P)..	The Honorable Reid D. Milanovich, Chair, Tribal Council of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, 5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264..	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, 5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264..	Oct. 3, 2025	060763
Riverside (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Moreno Valley (24–09–0295P)..	The Honorable Ulises Cabrera, Mayor, City of Moreno Valley, 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92552..	City Hall, 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92552..	Oct. 7, 2025	065074
Riverside (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Palm Springs (25–09–0017P)..	Scott Stiles, Manager, City of Palm Springs, 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262..	City Hall, 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262..	Oct. 3, 2025	060257
Riverside (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Perris (24–09–0777P)..	The Honorable Michael Vargas, Mayor, City of Perris, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570..	City Hall, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570..	Oct. 6, 2025	060258
Riverside (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County (24–09–0973P)..	Jose Medina, Supervisor of District 1 Riverside County, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501..	Riverside County Flood Control, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501..	Oct. 8, 2025	060245
San Bernardino (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Highland (24–09–0987P)..	The Honorable Penny Lilburn, Mayor, City of Highland, 27215 Base Line Street, Highland, CA 92346..	City Hall, 27215 Base Line Street, Highland, CA 92346..	Oct. 14, 2025	060732
Colorado:					
Adams (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Thornton (24–08–0480P)..	The Honorable Jan Kulmann, Mayor, City of Thornton, 9500 Civic Center Drive, Thornton, CO 80229..	City Hall, 9500 Civic Center Drive, Thornton, CO 80229..	Oct. 3, 2025	080007
Larimer (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Larimer County (24–08–0371P)..	Kristin Stephens, Chair, Larimer County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1190, Fort Collins, CO 80522..	Larimer County, Courthouse, 200 West Oak Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521..	Oct. 2, 2025	080101
Mesa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Fruita (24–08–0325P)..	The Honorable Matthew Breman, Mayor, City of Fruita, 325 East Aspen Avenue, Fruita, CO 81521..	Public Works Department, 325 East Aspen Avenue, Suite 155, Fruita, CO 81521..	Oct. 13, 2025	080194
Mesa (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Mesa County (24–08–0325P)..	Cody Davis, Chair, Mesa County Board of Commissioners, Department 5010, P.O. Box 20000, Grand Junction, CO 81501..	Mesa County Engineering Department, Department 5013, 200 South Spruce Street, Grand Junction, CO 81502..	Oct. 13, 2025	080115
Idaho:					
Ada (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Star (23–10–0891P)..	The Honorable Trevor A. Chadwick, Mayor, City of Star, P.O. Box 130, Star, ID 83669..	Planning & Zoning Department, 10769 West State Street, Star, ID 83669..	Oct. 3, 2025	160236

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Ada (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Ada County (23–10–0891P)..	Rod Beck, Chair, Ada County Board of Commissioners, 200 West Front Street, 3rd Floor, Boise, ID 83702..	Ada County Development Services Department, 200 West Front Street, 2nd Floor, Boise, ID 83702..	Oct. 3, 2025	160001
Canyon (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Caldwell (24–10–0553P)..	The Honorable Jarom Wagoner, Mayor, City of Caldwell, 205 South 6th Avenue, Caldwell, ID 83605..	Public Works Department, 621 Cleveland Boulevard, Caldwell, ID 83605..	Sep. 26, 2025	160036
Canyon (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Nampa (24–10–0553P)..	The Honorable Debbie Kling, Mayor, City of Nampa, 411 3rd Street South, Nampa, ID 83651..	Development Services Center, 500 12th Avenue South, Nampa, ID 83651..	Sep. 26, 2025	160038
Canyon (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Canyon County (24–10–0553P)..	Brad Holton, Chair, Canyon County Board of Commissioners, 1115 Albany Street, Room 101, Caldwell, ID 83605..	Canyon County Development Services Department, 111 North 11th Avenue, Room 310, Caldwell, ID 83605..	Sep. 26, 2025	160208
Nevada:					
Clark (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Henderson (24–09–0015P)..	The Honorable Michelle Romero, Mayor, City of Henderson, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015..	City Hall, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015..	Sep. 26, 2025	320005
Clark (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Henderson (24–09–1128P)..	The Honorable Michelle Romero, Mayor, City of Henderson, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015..	City Hall, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015..	Oct. 10, 2025	320005
Clark (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Clark County (25–09–0114P)..	Tick Segerblom, Chair, Clark County Board of Commissioners, 500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89155..	Clark County Clerk's Office, 500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89155..	Oct. 7, 2025	320003
Utah:					
Davis (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Farmington (25–08–0018P)..	The Honorable Brett Anderson, Mayor, City of Farmington, 160 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025..	City Hall, 160 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025..	Sep. 24, 2025	490044
Davis (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Fruit Heights City (24–08–0319P)..	The Honorable John Pohlman, Mayor, City of Fruit Heights City, 910 South Mountain Road, Fruit Heights City, UT 84037..	City Hall, 910 South Mountain Road, Fruit Heights City, UT 84037..	Sep. 24, 2025	490045
Davis (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Kaysville (25–08–0018P)..	The Honorable Tamara Tran, Mayor, City of Kaysville, 23 East Center Street, Kaysville, UT 84037..	City Hall, 23 East Center Street, Kaysville, UT 84037..	Sep. 24, 2025	490046
Davis (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Davis County (25–08–0018P)..	Lorene Miner Kamalu, Chair, Davis County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, UT 84025..	Davis County Community & Economic Development Department, 61 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025..	Sep. 24, 2025	490038
Wyoming:					
Albany (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	City of Laramie (24–08–0229P)..	Janine Jordan, Manager, City of Laramie, 406 Ivinson Avenue, Laramie, WY 82070..	City Hall, 406 Ivinson Avenue, Laramie, WY 82070..	Sep. 18, 2025	560002
Albany (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2549)..	Unincorporated areas of Albany County (24–08–0229P)..	Terri Jones, Chair, Albany County Board of Commissioners, 525 East Grand Avenue, Laramie, WY 82070..	Albany County Annex, 1002 South 3rd Street, Laramie, WY 82070..	Sep. 18, 2025	560001

[FR Doc. 2026–11664 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to

adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Arkansas: Benton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Bentonville (24–06–1583P)..	The Honorable Stephanie Orman, Mayor, City of Bentonville, 305 Southwest A Street Bentonville, AR 72712..	Municipal Complex, 3200 Southwest, Municipal Drive, Bentonville, AR 72712..	Mar. 30, 2026	050012
Florida:					
Glades (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of Clewiston (25–04–3856P)..	The Honorable James Pittman, Mayor, City of Clewiston 115 West Ventura Avenue, Clewiston, FL 33440..	City Hall, 115 West Ventura Avenue, Clewiston, FL 33440..	Feb. 5, 2026	120108
Glades (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Glades County (25–04–3856P)..	Paul Carlisle, Glades County Manager, P.O. Box 1527, Moore Haven, FL 33471..	Glades County Courthouse, 500 Avenue J Southwest, Moore Haven, FL 33471..	Feb. 5, 2026	120095
Hillsborough (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Hillsborough County (25–04–4071P)..	Bonnie Wise, Hillsborough County Administrator, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 26th Floor, Tampa, FL 33602..	Hillsborough County Public Works, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 22nd Floor, Tampa, FL 33602..	Apr. 9, 2026	120112
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Mount Dora (24–04–3562P)..	The Honorable James Homich ,Mayor, City of Mount Dora, 510 North Baker Street, Mount Dora, FL 32757..	City Hall, 510 North Baker Street, Mount Dora, FL 32757..	Mar. 31, 2026	120137
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (24–04–2676P)..	The Honorable Leslie Campione Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners 315 West Main Street Tavares, FL 32778..	Lake County Public Works Department 323 North Sinclair Avenue Tavares, FL 32778..	Apr. 1, 2026	120421
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (24–04–3562P)..	The Honorable Leslie Campione, Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 315 West Main Street ,Tavares, FL 32778..	Lake County Public Works Department, 323 North Sinclair Avenue, Tavares, FL 32778..	Mar. 31, 2026	120421
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (25–04–5546P)..	The Honorable Leslie Campione, Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 315 West Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778..	Lake County Public Works Department, 323 North Sinclair Avenue, Tavares, FL 32778..	Apr. 13, 2026	120421
Lee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Village of Estero (25–04–3811P)..	The Honorable Joanne Ribble Mayor, Village of Estero, 9401 Corkscrew Palms Circle, Estero, FL 33928..	Village Hall, 9401 Corkscrew Palms Circle, Estero, FL 33928..	Feb. 5, 2026	120260
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of Orlando (25–04–2427P)..	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801..	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801..	Feb. 10, 2026	120186
(FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Winter Park (24–04–0965X)..	The Honorable Sheila DeCiccio, Mayor, City of Winter Park, 401 South Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789..	City Hall, 401 South Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789..	Apr. 1, 2026	120188
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Orange County (25–04–2427P)..	The Honorable Jerry L. Demings, Mayor, Orange County, 201 South. Rosalind Avenue, 5th Floor Orlando, FL 32801..	Orange County Public Works Department, Stormwater Management Division, 4200 South John Young Parkway, Orlando, FL 32839..	Feb. 10, 2026	120179
Palm Beach (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Village of Royal Palm Beach (25–04–0417P)..	The Honorable Jeff Hmara, Mayor, Village of Royal Palm Beach, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411..	Village Hall, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411..	Feb. 10, 2026	120225
Sarasota (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of North Port (25–04–3559P)..	Jerome Fletcher, City Manager, City of North Port, 4970 City Hall Boulevard, North Port, FL 34286..	City Hall, 4970 City Hall Boulevard, North Port, FL 34286..	Feb. 4, 2026	120279
Sarasota (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Sarasota County (25–04–3559P)..	Jonathan R. Lewis, Sarasota County Administrator, 1660 Ringling Boulevard, Sarasota, FL 34236..	Sarasota County Government Center, 1001 Sarasota Center Boulevard, Sarasota, FL 34240..	Feb. 4, 2026	125144
Walton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Walton County (25–04–2986P)..	The Honorable Donna Johns Chair, Walton County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 1355 DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433..	Walton County Administrative Office, 76 North 6th Street, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433..	Apr. 9, 2026	120317
Georgia:					
Douglas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Douglas County (25–04–0435P)..	The Honorable Romona Jackson Jones, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, 8700 Hospital Drive, 3rd Floor, Douglasville, GA 30134..	Douglas County Development Services, 4655 Timber Ridge Drive, Douglasville, GA 30135..	Feb. 9, 2026	130306
Gwinnett and Hall (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Buford (24–04–2539P)..	The Honorable Phillip Beard, Chair, City of Buford Board of Commissioners, 2300 Buford Highway, Buford, GA 30518..	City Hall, 2300 Buford Highway, Buford, GA 30518..	Feb. 5, 2026	130323

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Gwinnett and Hall (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Rest Haven (24–04–2539P)..	The Honorable Kenneth Waycaster, Mayor, City of Rest Haven, 428 Thunder Road, Buford, GA 30518..	City Hall, 428 Thunder Road, Buford, GA 30518..	Feb. 5, 2026	130327
Illinois:					
Will (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570)..	Unincorporated Areas of Will County (25–05–1599P)..	The Honorable Jennifer Bertino-Tarrant, Will County Executive, 302 North Chicago Street, Joliet, IL 60432..	Will County Land Use Department, 58 East Clinton Street, Suite 100, Joliet, IL 60432..	Jan. 26, 2026	170695
Will (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570)..	Village of Plainfield (25–05–1599P)..	The Honorable John F. Argoudelis, President Village of Plainfield, 24401 West Lockport Street, Plainfield, IL 60544.	Village Hall, 24401 West Lockport Street, Plainfield, IL 60544.	Jan. 26, 2026	170771
Maryland: Baltimore (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Baltimore County (25–03–0212P)..	Katherine A. Klausmeier, Baltimore County Executive, 400 Washington Avenue, Mezzanine Level, Towson, MD 21204..	Baltimore County Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD 21204..	Apr. 2, 2026	240010
Michigan:					
Bay (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Bay City (25–05–0882P)..	The Honorable Christopher Girard, Mayor, City of Bay City, 301 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI 48708..	City Hall, 301 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI 48708..	Feb. 18, 2026	260020
Macomb (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Charter Township of Shelby (25–05–0294P)..	The Honorable Rick Stathakis, Supervisor, Charter Township of Shelby, 52700 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48316..	Building Department, 52700 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48316..	Feb. 3, 2026	260126
Shiawassee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Charter Township of Caledonia (24–05–2647P)..	Amy Holek, Supervisor, Charter Township of Caledonia, 135 North State Road, Owosso, MI 48867..	Township Hall, 135 North State Road, Owosso, MI 48867..	Apr. 13, 2026	260300
Shiawassee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Corunna (24–05–2647P)..	The Honorable Wayne LeDuc, Mayor, City of Corunna, 402 North Shiawassee Street, Corunna, MI 48817..	City Hall, 402 North Shiawassee Street, Corunna, MI 48817..	Apr. 13, 2026	260602
Mississippi: Harrison (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Pass Christian (25–04–3030P)..	The Honorable Kenny Torgeson, Mayor, City of Pass Christian, 200 West Scenic Drive, Pass Christian, MS 39571..	City Hall, 200 West Scenic Drive, Pass Christian, MS 39571..	Apr.9, 2026	285261
North Carolina: Jackson (FEMA Docket No. B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Jackson County (25–04–4097P)..	The Honorable Mark Letson, Chair, Jackson County Board of Commissioners, 401 Grindstaff Cove Road, Sylva, NC 28779..	Jackson County, Permitting and Code Enforcement, 538 Scotts Creek Road, Suite 205, Sylva, NC 28779..	Jan. 16, 2026	370282
Tennessee:					
Knox (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Town of Farragut (25–04–2233P)..	The Honorable Ron Williams, Mayor, Town of Farragut, 11408 Municipal Center Drive, 2nd Floor, Farragut, TN 37934..	Town Hall, 11408 Municipal Center Drive, Farragut, TN 37934..	Feb. 10, 2026	470387
Maury (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Maury County (25–04–6346P)..	The Honorable Sheila Butt, Mayor, Maury County, 41 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401..	Building and Zoning Office, 5 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401..	Apr. 2, 2026	470123
Williamson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Williamson County (25–04–1944P)..	The Honorable Rogers Anderson, Mayor, Williamson County, 1320 West Main Street, Suite 125, Franklin, TN 37064..	Williamson County Engineering, 1320 West Main Street, Franklin, TN 37064..	Apr. 10, 2026	470204
Texas:					
Bexar (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of St. Hedwig (25–06–0332P)..	The Honorable Dee Grimm, Mayor, City of St. Hedwig, P.O. Box 40, St. Hedwig, TX 78152..	Building and Development Department, P.O. Box 40, St. Hedwig, TX 78152..	Feb. 23, 2026	481132
Bexar (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Bexar County (25–06–0332P)..	The Honorable Peter Sakai, Bexar County Judge, 101 West Nueva Street, 10th Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205..	Bexar County Public Works Department, 1948 Probandt Street, San Antonio, TX 78214..	Feb. 23, 2026	480035
Brazos (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Bryan (24–06–2285P)..	The Honorable Bobby Gutierrez, Mayor, City of Bryan, 300 South Texas Avenue, Bryan, TX 77803..	City Hall, 300 South Texas Avenue, Bryan, TX 77803..	Feb. 18, 2026	480082
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of McKinney (25–06–0308P)..	The Honorable Bill Cox, Mayor, City of McKinney, P.O. Box 517, McKinney, TX 75070..	Engineering Department 401 East Virginia Street, McKinney, TX 75069..	Feb. 17, 2026	480135
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of Melissa (25–06–0308P)..	The Honorable Jay Northcut, Mayor, City of Melissa, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454..	City Hall, 3411 Barker Avenue, Melissa, TX 75454..	Feb. 17, 2026	481626
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (25–06–0308P)..	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071..	Collin County Engineering Department, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071..	Feb. 17, 2026	480130
Dallas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Richardson (25–06–1862P)..	The Honorable Amir Omar, Mayor, City of Richardson, 2360 Campbell Creek Boulevard, Suite 525, Richardson, TX 75082..	Temporary City Hall Annex, 2360 Campbell Creek Boulevard, Suite 550, Richardson, TX 75082..	Apr. 6, 2026	480184
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (25–06–0621P)..	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Denton, TX 76208..	Denton County Development Services, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208..	Apr. 2, 2026	480774
Ellis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Midlothian (24–06–2003P)..	The Honorable Justin Coffman, Mayor, City of Midlothian, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065..	City Hall, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065..	Apr. 6, 2026	480801
Grayson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of Sherman (24–06–2615P)..	The Honorable Shawn C. Teamann, Mayor, City of Sherman, 220 West Mulberry Street, Sherman, TX 75090..	City Hall, 220 West Mulberry Street, Sherman, TX 75090..	Feb. 6, 2026	485509
Harris (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Pasadena (24–06–0691P)..	The Honorable Thomas Schoenbein, Mayor, City of Pasadena, 1149 Ellsworth Drive, Pasadena, TX 77506..	Engineering Department, 1114 Davis Street, Pasadena, TX 77502..	Feb. 17, 2026	480307

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Harris (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Harris County (24–06–0691P)..	The Honorable Lina Hidalgo, Harris County Judge, 1001 Preston Street, Suite 911, Houston, TX 77002..	Harris County Permit Office, 1111 Fannin Street, 8th Floor, Houston, TX 77002..	Feb. 17, 2026	480287
Hays (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	City of Kyle (25–06–0299P)..	The Honorable Travis Mitchell, Mayor, City of Kyle, 100 West Center Street, Kyle, TX 78640..	City Hall, 100 West Center Street, Kyle, TX 78640..	Feb. 5, 2026	481108
Hays (FEMA Docket No.: B–2574)..	Unincorporated areas of Hays County (25–06–0299P)..	The Honorable Ruben Becerra, Hays County Judge, 111 East San Antonio Street, Suite 300, San Marcos, TX 78666..	Hays County Development, Services Department 2171 Yarrington Road, Suite 100, Kyle, TX 78640..	Feb. 5, 2026	480321
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Bedford (24–06–0457P)..	Andrea Roy, Manager, City of Bedford, 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, Bedford, TX 76021..	Engineering Department, 1805 L. Don Dodson Drive, Bedford, TX 76021..	Apr. 13, 2026	480585
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Colleyville (24–06–0457P)..	The Honorable Bobby Lindamood, Mayor, City of Colleyville, 100 Main Street, Colleyville, TX 76034..	Public Works, Engineering Division,100 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Colleyville, TX 76034..	Apr. 13, 2026	480590
Williamson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	City of Round Rock (25–06–0434P)..	The Honorable Craig Morgan, Mayor, City of Round Rock, 221 East Main Street, Round Rock, TX 78664..	City Hall, 221 East Main Street, Round Rock, TX 78664..	Apr. 2, 2026	481048
Virgina:					
Chesterfield (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Chesterfield County (25–03–0299P)..	Joseph P. Casey, Chesterfield County Administrator, 9901 Lori Road, Chesterfield, VA 23832..	Chesterfield County Planning Department, 9800 Government Center Parkway, Chesterfield, VA 23832..	Apr. 13, 2026	510035
Henrico (FEMA Docket No.: B–2581)..	Unincorporated areas of Henrico County (25–03–0324P)..	John Vithoulkas, Henrico County Manager, P.O. Box 90775, Henrico, VA 23273..	Henrico County Government Office, 4301 East Parham Road, Henrico, VA 23228..	Apr. 13, 2026	510077

[FR Doc. 2026–11674 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2614]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below. The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or

pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:						
Coconino	City of Flagstaff (25–09–0460P).	The Honorable Becky Daggett, Mayor, City of Flagstaff, 211 West Aspen Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	City Hall, 211 West Aspen Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 10, 2026	040020
Maricopa	City of Avondale (24–09–1094P).	The Honorable Mike Pineda, Mayor, City of Avondale, 11465 West Civic Center Drive, Avondale, AZ 85323.	City Hall, 11465 West Civic Center Drive, Avondale, AZ 85323.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	040038
Maricopa	City of Buckeye (25–09–0895P).	The Honorable Eric Orsborn, Mayor, City of Buckeye, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	City Hall, 945 N. 215th Avenue, Suite 137, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 11, 2026	040039
Maricopa	City of Glendale (25–09–0112P).	The Honorable Jerry P. Weiers, Mayor, City of Glendale, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	Municipal Building, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	040045
Maricopa	City of Glendale (25–09–0371P).	The Honorable Jerry P. Weiers, Mayor, City of Glendale, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	Municipal Building, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	040045
Maricopa	City of Glendale (25–09–0751P).	The Honorable Jerry P. Weiers, Mayor, City of Glendale, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	Municipal Building, 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 29, 2026	040045
Maricopa	City of Goodyear (25–09–0930P).	The Honorable Joe Pizzillo, Mayor, City of Goodyear, 1900 North Civic Square, Goodyear, AZ 85395.	Development Services Department, 1900 North Civic Square, Goodyear, AZ 85395.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	040046
Maricopa	City of Phoenix (24–09–0543P).	The Honorable Kate Gallego, Mayor, City of Phoenix, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	City Hall, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 22, 2026	040051
Maricopa	City of Phoenix (25–09–0651P).	The Honorable Kate Gallego, Mayor, City of Phoenix, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	City Hall, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 3, 2026	040051
Maricopa	City of Phoenix (25–09–0964P).	The Honorable Kate Gallego, Mayor, City of Phoenix, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	City Hall, 200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	040051
Maricopa	City of Surprise (25–09–0509P).	The Honorable Kevin Sartor, Mayor, City of Surprise, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85374.	City Hall, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85374.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 10, 2026	040053
Maricopa	Unincorporated Areas of Maricopa County (24–09–1094P).	Jennifer Pokorski, County Manager, Maricopa County, 301 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	040037
Maricopa	Unincorporated Areas of Maricopa County (25–09–0112P).	Jennifer Pokorski, County Manager, Maricopa County, 301 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	040037
Maricopa	Unincorporated Areas of Maricopa County (25–09–0371P).	Jennifer Pokorski, County Manager, Maricopa County, 301 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	040037

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Maricopa	Unincorporated Areas of Maricopa County (25–09–0751P).	Jennifer Pokorski, County Manager, Maricopa County, 301 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003.	Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 29, 2026	040037
Mohave	City of Kingman (25–09–1174X).	The Honorable Ken Watkins, Mayor, City of Kingman, 310 North 4th Street, Kingman, AZ 86401.	Flood Control District, 3250 East Kino Avenue, Kingman, AZ 86409.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	040060
Pima	Unincorporated Areas of Pima County, (24–09–0202P).	The Honorable Jan Lesher, County Administrator, Pima County, 115 North Church Avenue, Suite 231, Tucson, AZ 85701.	Pima County Flood Control Department, 201 North Stone Avenue, 9th Floor, Tucson, AZ 85701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	040073
California:						
Contra Costa ..	City of Brentwood (25–09–0653P).	The Honorable Susannah Meyer, Mayor, City of Brentwood, 150 City Park Way, Brentwood, CA 94513.	City Hall, 150 City Park Way, Brentwood, CA 94513.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 13, 2026	060439
Orange	City of Irvine (25–09–1003P).	The Honorable Larry Agran, Mayor, City of Irvine, 1 Civic Center Plaza, Irvine, CA 92606.	City Hall, Community Development Department, 1 Civic Center Plaza, Irvine, CA 92606.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 20, 2026	060222
Placer	City of Roseville (24–09–0892P).	Dominick Casey, City Manager, City of Roseville, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678.	City Hall, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 11, 2026	060243
Placer	Unincorporated Areas of Placer County (24–09–0892P).	Daniel Chatigny, Placer County Chief Executive Officer, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn, CA 95603.	Placer County, Public Works Department, 3091 County Center Drive, Auburn, CA 95603.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 11, 2026	060239
Placer	Unincorporated Areas of Placer County (25–09–0359P).	Daniel Chatigny, Placer County Chief Executive Officer, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn, CA 95603.	Placer County, Public Works Department, 3091 County Center Drive, Auburn, CA 95603.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	060239
Riverside	City of Banning (25–09–0780P).	The Honorable Richard Royce, Mayor, City of Banning, 99 East Ramsey Street, Banning, CA 92220.	City of Banning, 99 East Ramsey Street, Banning, CA 92220.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	June 15, 2026	060246
Riverside	City of Hemet (25–09–0882P).	Mark Prestwich, City Manager, City of Hemet, 445 East Florida Avenue, Hemet, CA 92543.	City Hall, 445 East Florida Avenue, Hemet, CA 92543.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	060253
Riverside	City of Lake Elsinore (25–09–0668P).	The Honorable Brian Tisdale, Mayor, City of Lake Elsinore, 130 South Main Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530.	Engineering Division 130 South Main Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 13, 2026	060636
Riverside	City of Riverside (25–09–1209P).	The Honorable Patricia Lock Dawson, Mayor, City of Riverside, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522.	City Hall, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	060260
Riverside	Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County (25–09–0882P).	The Honorable Victor Manual Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control District Building, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	060245
Riverside	Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County (25–09–1093P).	The Honorable Victor Manual Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control District Building, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	060245
San Benito	Unincorporated Areas of San Benito County (25–09–0610P).	Esperanza Colio Warren, County Administrative Officer, San Benito County, 481 4th Street, 1st Floor, Hollister, CA 95023.	San Benito County, Planning and Land Use Division, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, CA 95023.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 20, 2026	060267

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
San Diego	City of Oceanside (25–09–0886P).	The Honorable Esther C. Sanchez, Mayor, City of Oceanside, 300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside, CA 92054.	City Hall, 300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside, CA 92054.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 23, 2026	060294
San Joaquin ...	City of Lathrop (25–09–1018P).	The Honorable Paul Akinjo, Mayor, City of Lathrop, 390 Town Center Drive, Lathrop, CA 95330.	City Hall, 390 Town Center Drive, City of Lathrop, CA 95330.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 13, 2026	060738
Orange	City of Orange (25–09–0729P).	The Honorable Dan Slater, Mayor, City of Orange, 300 East Chapman Avenue, Orange, CA 92866.	City Hall, 300 East Chapman Avenue, Orange, CA 92866.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	060228
Shasta	Unincorporated Areas of Shasta County (25–09–0611P).	The Honorable Chris Kelstrom, Chair, Shasta County Board of Supervisors, 1450 Court Street, Suite 308B, Redding, CA 96001.	Shasta County, Department of Public Works, 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 9, 2026	060358
Solano	City of Vacaville (25–09–0937P).	The Honorable John Carli, Mayor, City of Vacaville, 650 Merchant Street, Vacaville, CA 95688.	City Hall, 650 Merchant Street, Vacaville, CA 95688.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	060373
Colorado:						
Adams	City of Arvada (25–08–0272P).	The Honorable Lauren Simpson, Mayor, City of Arvada, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	Engineering Division, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	085072
Adams	City of Brighton (25–08–0550P).	The Honorable Greg Mills, Mayor, City of Brighton, 500 South 4th Avenue, Brighton, CO 80601.	City of Brighton, 22 South 4th Avenue, Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	080004
Adams	City of Thornton (25–08–0129P).	The Honorable Janifer Kulmann, Mayor, City of Thornton, 9500 Civic Center Drive, Thornton, CO 80229.	City Hall, 9500 Civic Center Drive, Thornton, CO 80229.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	080007
Adams	Unincorporated Areas of Adams County (24–08–0586P).	The Honorable Julie Duran Mullica, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County, Community and Economic Development, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor, Suite W2000 Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	June 19, 2026	080001
Adams	Unincorporated Areas of Adams County (25–08–0272P).	The Honorable Julie Duran Mullica, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County, Community and Economic Development, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor, Suite W2000 Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	080001
Adams	Unincorporated Areas of Adams County (25–08–0550P).	The Honorable Julie Duran Mullica, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County, Community and Economic Development, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor, Suite W2000, Brighton, CO 80601.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 26, 2026	080001
Arapahoe	City of Centennial (25–08–0403P).	The Honorable Stephanie Piko, Mayor, City of Centennial, 13133 East Arapahoe Road, Centennial, CO 80112.	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority, 7437 South Fairplay Street, Centennial, CO 80112.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 15, 2026	080315
Arapahoe	City of Cherry Hills Village (24–08–0542P).	The Honorable Katy Brown, Mayor, City of Cherry Hills Village, 2450 East Quincy Avenue, Cherry Hills Village, CO 80113.	Village Center, 2450 Easy Quincy Avenue, Cherry Hills Village, CO 80113.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 3, 2026	080013
Boulder	Town of Lyons (25–08–0283P).	The Honorable Hollie Rogin, Mayor, Town of Lyons, P.O. Box 49, Lyons, CO 80540.	Town Hall, 432 5th Avenue, Lyons, CO 80540.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 20, 2026	080029

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Boulder	Unincorporated Areas of Boulder County (25–08–0283P).	The Honorable Claire Levy, Chair, Boulder County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 471, Boulder, CO 80302.	Boulder County Community, Planning and Permitting Building, 2045 13th Street, Boulder, CO 80302.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 20, 2026	080023
Boulder	Unincorporated Areas of Boulder County (25–08–0629P).	The Honorable Claire Levy, Chair, Boulder County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 471, Boulder, CO 80302.	Boulder County Community, Planning and Permitting Building, 2045 13th Street, Boulder, CO 80302.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 13, 2026	080023
Denver	City and County of Denver (25–08–0172P).	The Honorable Mike Johnston, Mayor, City and County of Denver, 1437 North Bannock Street, Room 300, Denver, CO 80202.	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure, 201 West Colfax Avenue, Department 507, Denver, CO 80202.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 20, 2026	080046
Eagle	Town of Basalt (24–08–0675P).	The Honorable David Knight, Mayor, Town of Basalt, 101 Midland Avenue, Basalt, CO 81621.	Engineering Department, 101 Midland Avenue, Basalt, CO 81621.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	080052
Eagle	Unincorporated Areas of Eagle County (24–08–0675P).	The Honorable Jeanne McQueeney, Chair, Eagle County Board of County Commissioners, P.O. Box 850, Eagle, CO 81631.	Eagle County, Engineering Department, 500 Broadway Street, Eagle, CO 81631.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	080051
El Paso	Unincorporated Areas of El Paso County (25–08–0597P).	The Honorable Carrie Geitner, Chair, El Paso County Board of Commissioners, 200 South Cascade Avenue, Suite 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.	El Paso County, Pikes Peak Regional Building Department, 2880 International Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80910.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 18, 2026	080059
Jefferson	Unincorporated Areas of Jefferson County (25–08–0302P).	The Honorable Lesley Dahlkemper, Chair, Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, 100 Jefferson County Parkway, Suite 5550, Golden, CO 80419.	Jefferson County, Planning and Zoning Division, 100 Jefferson County Parkway, Suite 3550, Golden, CO 80419.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 10, 2026	080087
Larimer	City of Fort Collins (25–08–0144P).	Kelly DiMartino, City Manager, City of Fort Collins, P.O. Box 580, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Stormwater Utilities Department, 700 Wood Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	080102
Larimer	Unincorporated Areas of Larimer County (25–08–0144P).	The Honorable Jody Shadduck-McNally, Chair, Larimer County Board of Commissioners, 200 West Oak Street, Suite 2200, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	Larimer County Administrative Offices, Engineering Department, 200 West Oak Street, Suite 3000, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	080101
Montrose	City of Montrose (25–08–0104P).	The Honorable Dave Frank, Mayor, City of Montrose, P.O. Box 790, Montrose, CO 81402.	City Hall, 433 South 1st Street, Montrose, CO 81401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	080125
Montrose	Unincorporated Areas of Montrose County (25–08–0104P).	The Honorable Kristin Copeland, Chair, Montrose County Board of Commissioners, 320 South 1st Street, Suite 300, Montrose, CO 81401.	Montrose County, 320 South 1st Street, Montrose, CO 81401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	080124
Pitkin	Unincorporated Areas Pitkin County (24–08–0675P).	The Honorable Jon Peacock, Chair, Pitkin County Board of County Commissioners, 530 East Main Street, Suite 302, Aspen, CO 81611.	Pitkin County, Planning and Zoning Department, 530 East Main Street, Suite 205, Aspen, CO 81611.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 5, 2026	080287
Weld	Town of Eaton (25–08–0039P).	The Honorable Scott Moser, Mayor, Town of Eaton, 223 1st Street, Eaton, CO 80615.	Town Hall, 223 1st Street, Eaton, CO 80615.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	080180
Weld.	Unincorporated Areas of Weld County, (25–08–0039P).	The Honorable Scott James, Chair, Weld County Board of Commissioners, 1150 O Street, P.O. Box 758, Greeley, CO 80631.	Weld County Administrative Building, 1150 O Street, Greeley, CO 80631.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 29, 2026	080266

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Hawaii: Maui	Maui County (25–09–0835P).	The Honorable Richard T. Bissen, Jr., Mayor, Maui County, 200 South High Street, Kalana O Maui Building, 9th Floor, Wailuku, HI 96793.	Maui County, 200 South High Street, Kalana O Maui Building, Wailuku, HI 96793.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 24, 2026	150003
Nevada						
Clark	City of Henderson (26–09–0230X).	The Honorable Michelle Romero, Mayor, City of Henderson, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015.	City Hall, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 21, 2026	320005
Douglas	Unincorporated Areas of Douglas County (26–09–0271X).	The Honorable Mark Gardner, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, 1594 Esmeralda Avenue, Minden, NV 89423.	Douglas County Community Development, 1594 Esmeralda Avenue, Room 202, Minden, NV 89423.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 9, 2026	320008
Washoe	Unincorporated Areas of Washoe County (25–09–0198P).	Kate Thomas, Interim Washoe County Manager, 1001 East 9th Street, Reno, NV 89512.	Washoe County Government Building, 1001 East 9th Street, Reno, NV 89512.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 18, 2026	320019
South Dakota:						
Pennington	City of Box Elder (25–08–0122P).	Doug Curry, City Administrator, City of Box Elder, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	City Hall, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	460089
Pennington	Unincorporated Areas of Pennington County (25–08–0122P).	The Honorable Ron Weifenbach, Chair, Pennington County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 6160, Rapid City, SD 57709.	Pennington County Administration Building, 130 Kansas City Street, Rapid City, SD 57701.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jun. 12, 2026	460064
Utah:						
Salt Lake	City of Cottonwood Heights (25–08–0414P).	The Honorable Mike Weichers, Mayor, City of Cottonwood Heights, 2277 Bengal Boulevard, Cottonwood Heights, UT 84121.	City Hall, 2277 East Bengal Boulevard, Cottonwood Heights, UT 84121.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	May 14, 2026	490028
Salt Lake	City of West Jordan (25–08–0266P).	The Honorable Dirk Burton, Mayor, City of West Jordan, 8000 South Redwood Road, West Jordan, UT 84088.	City Hall, 8000 South Redwood Road, West Jordan, UT 84088.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*.	Jul. 9, 2026	490108

[FR Doc. 2026–11677 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2608]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard

determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency,Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Alabama:						
Madison	City of Huntsville (25–04–4509P).	The Honorable Thomas Battle, Jr., Mayor, City of Huntsville, P.O. Box 308, Huntsville, AL 35804.	City Hall, P.O. Box 308, Huntsville, AL 35804.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	010153
Madison	Unincorporated areas of Madison County (25–04–4509P).	The Honorable Mac McCutcheon, Chair, Madison County Commission, 100 North Side Square, Suite 700, Huntsville, AL 35801.	Bailee Robinson, 266–C Shields Road, Huntsville, AL 35811.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 4, 2026	010151
Arkansas: Benton ..	City of Cave Springs (25–06–0818P).	The Honorable Randall Noblett, Mayor, City of Cave Springs, P.O. Box 36, Cave Springs, AR 72718.	City Hall, 134 North Main Street, Cave Springs, AR 72718.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	050398
Connecticut: New London.	City of New London (25–01–0865P).	The Honorable Michael E. Passero, Mayor, City of New London, 181 State Street, New London, CT 06320.	Building Department, 111 Union Street, New London, CT 06320.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	090100
Delaware: Kent	Unincorporated areas of Kent County (24–03–0129P).	The Honorable Kevin Sipple, County Administrator, Kent County, 555 Bay Road, Dover, DE 19901.	Kent County Levy Court, Administrative Complex, 555 Bay Road, Dover, DE 19901.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	100001
Florida:						
Charlotte	Unincorporated areas of Charlotte County (25–04–4878P).	The Honorable Joe Tiseo, Chair, Charlotte County Board of Commissioners, 18500 Murdock Circle, Port Charlotte, FL 33948.	Charlotte County Community Development Department, 18400 Murdock Circle, Port Charlotte, FL 33948.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 27, 2026	120061
Indian River	Unincorporated areas of Indian River County (24–04–5997P).	The Honorable Deryl Loar, Chair, Indian River County Board of Commissioners, 1801 27th Street, Vero Beach, FL 32960.	Indian River County Administration Building, 1801 27th Street, Vero Beach, FL 32960.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 13, 2026	120119
Marion	City of Ocala (24–04–6052P).	The Honorable Ben Marciano, Mayor, City of Ocala, 110 Southeast Watula Avenue, Ocala, FL 34471.	Stormwater Engineering Department, 1805 Northeast 30th Avenue, Building 300, Ocala, FL 34470.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	120330

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Pasco	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (24–04–2301P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Building Construction Services, 8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 100, New Port Richey FL, 34654.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	120230
Iowa:						
Linn	City of Cedar Rapids (25–07–0790P).	Jeff Pomeranz, City Manager, City of Cedar Rapids, 101 1st Street Southeast, Cedar Rapids, IA 52401.	City Hall, 101 1st Street Southeast, Cedar Rapids, IA 52401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	190187
Story	Unincorporated areas of Story County (25–07–0418P).	The Honorable Lisa Heddens, Chair, Story County Board of Supervisors, 900 6th Street, Nevada, IA 50201.	Story County Planning and Development Department, Administration Building, 900 6th Street, Nevada, IA 50201.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	190907
Indiana: Hamilton	City of Carmel (23–05–1308P).	The Honorable James Brainard, Mayor, City of Carmel, 1 Civic Square, Carmel, IN 46032.	Carmel Department of Community Services, 1 Civic Square, Carmel, IN 46032.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 27, 2026	180081
Maryland: Baltimore.	Unincorporated areas of Baltimore County (25–03–0540P).	Katherine A. Klausmeier, Baltimore County Executive, 400 Washington Avenue, Mezzanine Level, Towson, MD 21204.	Baltimore County Government, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD 21204.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	240010
Massachusetts: Norfolk.	Town of Weymouth (25–01–0821P).	The Honorable Mike Molisse, Mayor, Town of Weymouth, 75 Middle Street, Weymouth, MA 02189.	Town Hall, 75 Middle Street, Weymouth, MA 02189.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 27, 2026	250257
Michigan:						
Washtenaw	Township of Scio (24–05–0242P).	The Honorable Jillian M. Kerry, Supervisor, Township of Scio Board of Trustees, 827 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48103.	Township Hall, 827 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48103.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 22, 2026	260537
Wayne	City of Taylor (24–05–0096P).	The Honorable Tim O. Woolley, Mayor, City of Taylor, 23555 Goddard Road, Taylor, MI 48180.	City Hall, 23555 Goddard Road, Taylor, MI 48180.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	260728
Ohio: Lorain	City of Avon Lake (25–05–0773P).	The Honorable Mark Spaetzel, Mayor, City of Avon Lake, 150 Avon Belden Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012.	City Hall, 150 Avon Belden Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	390602
Oklahoma:						
Tulsa	City of Collinsville (24–06–0878P).	The Honorable Larry Shafer, Mayor, City of Collinsville, P.O. Box 730, Collinsville, OK 74021.	City Hall, 106 North 12th Street, Collinsville OK, 74021.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 20, 2026	400360
Tulsa	City of Owasso (24–06–0878P).	Chris Garrett, City Manager, City of Owasso, P.O. Box 180, Owasso, OK 74055.	City Municipal Building, 200 South Main Street, Owasso OK, 74055.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 20, 2026	400210
Tulsa	Unincorporated areas of Tulsa County (24–06–0878P).	Lonnie Sims, Chair, Tulsa County Board of Commissioners, 218 West 6th Street, Tulsa, OK 74119.	Tulsa County Headquarters, 218 West 6th Street, Tulsa OK, 74119.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 20, 2026	400462
South Carolina: Dorchester.	Unincorporated areas of Dorchester County (24–04–7453P).	Jason L. Ward, Dorchester County Administrator, 201 Johnston Street, St. George, SC 29477.	Dorchester County Engineering Department, 2120 East Main Street, Dorchester, SC 29437.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 30, 2026	450068
Tennessee:						
Sevier	City of Pigeon Forge (25–04–1916P).	The Honorable Kevin McClure, Mayor, City of Pigeon Forge, P.O. Box 1350, Pigeon Forge, TN 37868.	City Hall, 3221 Rena Street, Pigeon Forge, TN 37868.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	475442
Sevier	City of Sevierville (25–04–1916P).	The Honorable Robert W. Fox, Mayor, City of Sevierville, 120 Gary Wade Boulevard, Sevierville, TN 37862.	City Hall, 120 Gary Wade Boulevard, Sevierville, TN 37862.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	475444

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Sevier	Unincorporated areas of Sevier County (25–04–1916P).	The Honorable Larry Waters, Sevier County Mayor, 227 Cedar Street, Sevierville, TN 37862.	Sevier County Public Works Building, 227 Cedar Street, Sevierville, TN 37862.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 21, 2026	470236
Shelby	Town of Arlington (25–04–3514P).	The Honorable Mike Wissman, Mayor, Town of Arlington, P.O. Box 507, Arlington, TN 38002.	Township Hall, 5854 Airline Road, Arlington, TN 38003.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 3, 2026	470262
Texas:						
Bexar	Unincorporated areas of Bexar County (25–06–2239P).	The Honorable Peter Sakai, Bexar County Judge, 101 West Nueva Street, 10th Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205.	Bexar County Public Works Department, 1948 Probandt Street, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480035
Brazoria	City of Pearland (25–06–0485P).	The Honorable Kevin Cole, Mayor, City of Pearland, 3519 Liberty Drive, Pearland, TX 77581.	City Hall, 3519 Liberty Drive, Pearland, TX 77581.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 3, 2026	480077
Collin	City of Celina (25–06–0734P).	The Honorable Ryan Tubbs, Mayor, City of Celina, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	City Hall, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	480133
Collin	City of Celina (25–06–1438P).	The Honorable Ryan Tubbs, Mayor, City of Celina, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	City Hall, 142 North Ohio Street, Celina, TX 75009.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480133
Collin	City of Lucas (25–06–0603P).	John Whitsell, City Manager, City of Lucas, 665 Country Club Road, Lucas, TX 75002.	City Hall, 665 Country Club Road, Lucas, TX 75002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	481545
Collin	City of Wylie (25–06–0603P).	The Honorable Matthew Porter, Mayor, City of Wylie, 300 Country Club Road, Building 100, Wylie, TX 75098.	City Hall, 300 Country Club Road, Wylie, TX 75098.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480759
Collin	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (25–06–0603P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071.	Collin County Engineering Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480130
Collin	Unincorporated areas of Collin County (25–06–0734P).	The Honorable Chris Hill, Collin County Judge, 2300 Bloomdale Road, 1st Floor, McKinney, TX 75071.	Collin County Engineering Building, 4690 Community Avenue, Suite 200, McKinney, TX 75071.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	480130
Denton	City of Frisco (25–06–1501P).	Wes Pierson, City Manager, City of Frisco, 6101 Frisco Square Boulevard, Frisco, TX 75034.	City Hall, 6101 Frisco Square Boulevard, Frisco, TX 75034.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 18, 2026	480134
Harris	Unincorporated areas of Harris County (25–06–0482P).	The Honorable Lina Hidalgo, Harris County Judge, 1001 Preston Street, Suite 911, Houston, TX 77002.	Harris County Office of County Engineer, 1111 Fannin Street, 11th Floor, Houston, TX 77002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 27, 2026	480287
Tarrant	City of Arlington (25–06–0118P).	The Honorable Jim Ross, Mayor, City of Arlington, 101 West Abram Street, Arlington, TX 76010.	Public Works and Transportation Department, 101 West Abram Street, Arlington, TX 76010.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	485454
Tarrant	City of Euless (25–06–0118P).	The Honorable Linda Martin, Mayor, City of Euless, 201 North Ector Drive, Euless, TX 76039.	City Hall, 201 North Ector Drive, Euless, TX 76039.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480593
Tarrant	City of Fort Worth (25–06–0118P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works-Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	480596
Tarrant	City of Fort Worth (25–06–0364P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works—Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	480596

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Webb	Unincorporated areas of Webb County (25–06–1401P).	The Honorable Tano Tijerina, Webb County Judge, P.O. Box 451728, Laredo, TX 78045.	Webb County, Planning Department, 1110 Washington Street, Suite 302, Laredo, TX 78040.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jun. 1, 2026	481059
Wise	Unincorporated areas of Wise County (25–06–0966P).	The Honorable J.D. Clark, Wise County Judge, 101 North Trinity Street, 3rd Floor, Number 101, Decatur, TX 76234.	Wise County Office of Emergency Management, 205 North State Street, Decatur, TX 76234.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 15, 2026	481051
Wisconsin: Marathon.	Village of Rib Mountain (25–05–2073P).	The Honorable Allen Opall, President, Village of Rib Mountain Board of, Trustees, 227800 Snowbird Avenue, Rib Mountain, WI 54401.	Municipal Center, 227800 Snowbird Avenue, Rib Mountain, WI 54401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	May 26, 2026	550642

[FR Doc. 2026–11668 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of July 21, 2026 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov*; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Richland County, Illinois and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2456	
City of Olney	City Hall, 300 S Whittle Avenue, Olney, IL 62450.
Unincorporated Areas of Richland County	Richland County Courthouse, 103 W Main Street, Olney, IL 62450.
Village of Claremont	Claremont Fire Station, 110 E North Street, Claremont, IL 62421.
Village of Parkersburg	Village Hall, 103 E Parker Street, Parkersburg, IL 62452.
Tazewell County, Illinois and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2403	
City of East Peoria	City Hall, 401 W Washington Street, East Peoria, IL 61611.
Unincorporated Areas of Tazewell County	Tazewell County McKenzie Building, Community Development Department, 11 S 4th Street, Suite 400, Pekin, IL 61554.

Community	Community map repository address
Village of Creve Coeur	Village Hall, 103 N Thorncrest Avenue, Creve Coeur, IL 61610.
Wabasha County, Minnesota and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2459	
City of Elgin	City Hall, 170 E Main Street, Elgin, MN 55932.
City of Hammond	City Hall, 320 Center Street E, Hammond, MN 55991.
City of Kellogg	City Office, 350 E Belvidere Avenue, Kellogg, MN 55945.
City of Lake City	City Hall, Building and Planning Department, 205 W Center Street, Lake City, MN 55041.
City of Mazeppa	City Hall, 121 Maple Street NE, Mazeppa, MN 55956.
City of Millville	City Hall, 400 Division Street, Millville, MN 55957.
City of Minneiska	Clerk's Office, 56683 116th Avenue, Minneiska, MN 55910.
City of Wabasha	City Hall, 900 Hiawatha Drive E, Wabasha, MN 55981.
City of Zumbro Falls	City Hall, 344 Highway 60, Zumbro Falls, MN 55991.
Unincorporated Areas of Wabasha County	Wabasha County Recorder's Office, 625 Jefferson Avenue, Wabasha, MN 55981.
Washington County, New York (All Jurisdictions) Docket No.: FEMA–B–2453	
Town of Argyle	Municipal Building, 1022 State Route 197, Argyle, NY 12809.
Town of Cambridge	Town Hall, 846 County Route 59, Cambridge, NY 12816.
Town of Dresden	Dresden Town Hall, 102 Clemons Center Road, Clemons, NY 12819.
Town of Easton	Town of Easton Burton Hall, 1071 State Route 40, Greenwich, NY 12834.
Town of Fort Ann	Town Hall, 80 George Street, Fort Ann, NY 12827.
Town of Fort Edward	Town Hall, 118 Broadway, Fort Edward, NY 12828.
Town of Granville	Town Hall, 14 E. Main Street, Granville, NY 12832.
Town of Greenwich	Town Hall, 2 Academy Street, Greenwich, NY 12834.
Town of Hampton	Town Hall, 2629 State Route 22A, Hampton, NY 12837.
Town of Hartford	Town Hall, 165 Hartford Main Street, Granville, NY 12832.
Town of Hebron	Hebron Town Office, 3161 County Route 30, Salem, NY 12865.
Town of Jackson	Jackson Town Hall, 2355 State Route 22, Cambridge, NY 12816.
Town of Kingsbury	Kingsbury Town Hall, 6 Michigan Street, Hudson Falls, NY 12839.
Town of Putnam	Putnam Town Hall, 14 Putnam Center Road, Putnam Station, NY 12861.
Town of Salem	Town Hall, 214 Main Street, Salem, NY 12865.
Town of White Creek	Town of White Creek Major General John Wilson Sprague Building, 28 Mountainview Drive, Cambridge, NY 12816.
Town of Whitehall	Town of Whitehall Municipal Building, 57 Skenesborough Drive, Suite 1, Whitehall, NY 12887.
Village of Argyle	Washington County Municipal Center Building, 383 Broadway, Fort Edward, NY 12828.
Village of Cambridge	Village Offices, 56 N Park Street, Cambridge, NY 12816.
Village of Fort Ann	Town Hall, 80 George Street, Fort Ann, NY 12827.
Village of Fort Edward	Village Hall, 118 Broadway, Fort Edward, NY 12828.
Village of Granville	Village Municipal Center, 51 Quaker Street, Granville, NY 12832.
Village of Greenwich	Village Office, 6 Academy Street, Greenwich, NY 12834.
Village of Hudson Falls	Village Hall, 220 Main Street, Hudson Falls, NY 12839.
Village of Whitehall	Village of Whitehall Municipal Center, 57 Skenesborough Drive, Suite 2, Whitehall, NY 12887.

[FR Doc. 2026–11673 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email)

david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:					
Maricopa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Surprise (24–09–0569P).	The Honorable Kevin Sartor, Mayor, City of Surprise, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85374.	City Hall, 16000 North Civic Center Plaza, Surprise, AZ 85374.	Dec. 11, 2025	040053
Pima (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Town of Marana (24–09–0485P).	The Honorable Jon Post, Mayor, Town of Marana, 11555 West Civic Center Drive, Marana, AZ 85653.	Development Services Department, Ed Honea Marana Municipal Complex, 11555 West Civic Center Drive, Marana, AZ 85653.	Nov. 28, 2025	040118
Pima (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Town of Marana (24–09–1054P).	The Honorable Jon Post, Mayor, Town of Marana, 11555 West Civic Center Drive, Marana, AZ 85653.	Development Services Department, Ed Honea Marana Municipal Complex, 11555 West Civic Center Drive, Marana, AZ 85653.	Nov. 28, 2025	040118
Pinal (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Maricopa (24–09–0371P).	The Honorable Nancy Smith, Mayor, City of Maricopa, 39700 West Civic Center Plaza, Maricopa, AZ 85138.	City Hall, 39700 West Civic Center Plaza, Maricopa, AZ 85138.	Dec. 8, 2025	040052
California:					
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Corona (24–09–0818P).	The Honorable Jim Steiner, Mayor, City of Corona, 400 South Vicentia Avenue, Corona, CA 92882.	Public Works Department, 400 South Vicentia Avenue, Corona, CA 92882.	Nov. 27, 2025	060250
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Perris (25–09–0435P).	The Honorable Michael Vargas, Mayor, City of Perris, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570.	City Hall, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570.	Dec. 5, 2025	060258
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Riverside (25–09–0433P).	The Honorable Patricia Lock Dawson, Mayor, City of Riverside, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522.	City Hall, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522.	Dec. 8, 2025	060260
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County (24–09–0818P).	The Honorable V. Manuel Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	Nov. 27, 2025	060245
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County (24–09–0975P).	The Honorable V. Manuel Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	Dec. 3, 2025	060245
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County (25–09–0640P).	The Honorable V. Manuel Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	Dec. 2, 2025	060245
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Poway (25–09–0759X).	Chris Hazeltine, City Manager, City of Poway, 13325 Civic Center Drive, Poway, CA 92064.	City Hall, 13325 Civic Center Drive, Poway, CA 92064.	Nov. 7, 2025	060702
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of San Diego (25–09–0759X).	The Honorable Todd Gloria, Mayor, City of San Diego, 202 C Street, 11th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101.	City Hall, 202 C Street, 11th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101.	Nov. 7, 2025	060295
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of San Marcos (25–09–0243P).	The Honorable Rebecca Jones, Mayor, City of San Marcos, 1 Civic Center Drive, San Marcos, CA 92069.	City Hall, 1 Civic Center Drive, San Marcos, CA 92069.	Nov. 17, 2025	060296

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of San Diego County (25–09–0032P).	Ebony N. Shelton, Chief Administrative Officer, County of San Diego, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 209, San Diego, CA 92101.	San Diego County Flood Control Office, 5510 Overland Avenue, San Diego, CA 92123.	Dec. 5, 2025	060284
Colorado:					
Arapahoe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Littleton (24–08–0417P).	The Honorable Kyle Schlachter, Mayor, City of Littleton, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	Public Works Department, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	Nov. 21, 2025	080017
Delta (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Town of Paonia (24–08–0399P).	The Honorable Paige Smith, Mayor, Town of Paonia, 214 Grand Avenue, Paonia, CO 81428.	Town Hall, 214 Grand Avenue, Paonia, CO 81428.	Nov. 28, 2025	080045
Delta (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Delta County (24–08–0399P).	The Honorable Wendell Koontz, Chair, Delta County Board of Commissioners, 501 Palmer Street, Suite 227, Delta, CO 81416.	Delta County Courthouse, 501 Palmer Street, Delta, CO 81416.	Nov. 28, 2025	080041
Douglas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Lone Tree (24–08–0556P).	The Honorable Marissa Harmon, Mayor, City of Lone Tree, 9220 Kimmer Drive, Suite 100, Lone Tree, CO 80124.	9220 Kimmer Drive, Suite 100, Lone Tree, CO 80124.	Dec. 19, 2025	080319
Douglas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Douglas County (24–08–0556P).	The Honorable Abe Laydon, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, 100 3rd Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104.	Douglas County, Public Works Department, 100 3rd Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104.	Dec. 19, 2025	080049
Routt (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Town of Hayden (24–08–0444P).	The Honorable Ryan Banks, Mayor, Town of Hayden, P.O. Box 190, Hayden, CO 81639.	Town Hall, 178 West Jefferson, Hayden, CO 81639.	Nov. 27, 2025	080157
Routt (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Routt County (24–08–0444P).	The Honorable Sonja Macys, Chair, Routt County Board of Commissioners, 522 Lincoln Avenue, Suite #30, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487.	Routt County Building Department, 136 6th Street, Suite 200, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487.	Nov. 27, 2025	080156
Yuma (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Wray (24–08–0017P).	The Honorable Chad Deyle, Mayor, City of Wray, 245 West 4th Street, Wray, CO 80758.	Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, Denver Federal Center, Building 710, Lakewood, CO 80226.	Nov. 6, 2025	080191
Yuma (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Yuma County (24–08–0017P).	The Honorable Adam Gates, Chair, Yuma County Board of Commissioners, 310 Ash Street, Suite A, Wray, CO 80758.	Yuma County Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, Denver Federal Center, Building 710, Lakewood, CO 80226.	Nov. 6, 2025	080291
Idaho:					
Ada (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Meridian (24–10–0611P).	The Honorable Robert Simison, Mayor, City of Meridian, 33 East Broadway Avenue, Meridian, ID 83642.	City Hall, 33 East Broadway Avenue, Meridian, ID 83642.	Nov. 12, 2025	160180
Ada (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Star (24–10–0427P).	The Honorable Trevor A. Chadwick, Mayor, City of Star, 10769 West State Street, Star, ID 83669.	City Hall, 10769 West State Street, Star, ID 83669.	Dec. 17, 2025	160236
Ada (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Ada County (24–10–0427P).	The Honorable Rod Beck, Chair, Ada County Board of Commissioners, 200 West Front Street, 3rd Floor, Boise, ID 83702.	Ada County Development Services, 200 West Front Street, Boise, ID 83702.	Dec. 17, 2025	160001
Bingham (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Bingham County (24–10–0118P).	The Honorable Whitney Manwaring, Chair, Bingham County Commissioners, 501 North Maple Street, Suite 204, Blackfoot, ID 83221.	Bingham County Courthouse, 501 North Maple Street, Blackfoot, ID 83221.	Dec. 22, 2025	160018
Canyon (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Canyon County (24–10–0427P).	The Honorable Brad Holton, Chair, Canyon County Board of Commissioners, 1115 Albany Street, Room 101, Caldwell, ID 83605.	Canyon County Administration Building, 111 North 11th Avenue, Room 310, Caldwell, ID 83605.	Dec. 17, 2025	160208
Custer (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Stanley (24–10–0674P).	The Honorable Steve Botti, Mayor, City of Stanley, P.O. Box 53, Stanley, ID 83278.	City Hall, 510 Eva Falls Avenue, Stanley, ID 83278.	Dec. 19, 2025	160054
Custer (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Custer County (24–10–0674P).	The Honorable Randy Corgatelli, Chair, Custer County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 385, Challis, ID 83226.	Custer County Courthouse, 801 East Main Avenue, Challis, ID 83226.	Dec. 19, 2025	160211
Lemhi (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Salmon (24–10–0095P).	The Honorable Todd Nelson, Mayor, City of Salmon, 200 Main Street, Salmon, ID 83467.	City Hall, 200 Main Street, Salmon, ID 83467.	Nov. 7, 2025	160093
Lemhi (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Lemhi County (24–10–0095P).	The Honorable Lynn Bowerman, Chair, Lemhi County Board of County Commissioners, 206 Courthouse Drive, Salmon, ID 83467.	Lemhi County and City Building Department, 200 Fulton Street, Suite 204, Salmon, ID 83467.	Nov. 7, 2025	160092
Nevada:					
Clark (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Henderson (24–09–0348P).	Stephanie Garcia-Vause, City Manager, City of Henderson, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015.	City Hall, 240 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015.	Nov. 28, 2025	320005

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Douglas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Douglas County (24–09–0865P).	The Honorable Sharla Hales, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 218, Minden, NV 89423.	Douglas County Building Department, 1594 Esmeralda Avenue, Minden, NV 89423.	Nov. 27, 2025	320008
Oregon:					
Deschutes (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Deschutes County (24–10–0255P).	Nick Lelack, Deschutes County Administrator, P.O. Box 6005, Bend, OR 97708.	Deschutes County Community Development, 117 Northwest Lafayette Avenue, Bend, OR 97703.	Dec. 12, 2025	410055
Linn (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	Unincorporated areas of Linn County (24–10–0182P).	The Honorable Roger Nyquist, Chair, Linn County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 100, Albany, OR 97321.	Linn County Planning & Building Department, 300 Southwest 4th Avenue, Room 114, Albany, OR 97321.	Dec. 5, 2025	410136
South Dakota: Meade (FEMA Docket No.: B–2564)..	City of Sturgis (24–08–0096P).	The Honorable Kevin Forrester, Mayor, City of Sturgis, 1040 Harley-Davidson Way, Sturgis, SD 57785.	City Hall, 1040 Harley-Davidson Way, Sturgis, SD 57785.	Nov. 14, 2025	460055

[FR Doc. 2026–11666 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2606]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before September 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2606, to David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Box Butte County, Nebraska and Incorporated Areas Project: 21–07–0014S Preliminary Date: November 20, 2025	
City of Alliance	Municipal Building, 324 Laramie Avenue, Alliance, NE 69301.
Unincorporated Areas of Box Butte County	Box Butte County Courthouse, 515 Box Butte Avenue, Alliance, NE 69301.
Village of Hemingford	Village Office, 700 Box Butte Avenue, Hemingford, NE 69348.
Sheridan County, Nebraska and Incorporated Areas Project: 21–07–0015S Preliminary Date: November 20, 2025	
City of Gordon	Community Building, 311 North Oak Street, Gordon, NE 69343.
City of Hay Springs	City Hall, 234 North Main Street, Hay Springs, NE 69347.
City of Rushville	City Office, 208 Conrad Street, Rushville, NE 69360.
Unincorporated Areas of Sheridan County	Sheridan County Courthouse, 301 East 2nd Street, Rushville, NE 69360.
Village of Clinton	Clinton Village Building, 125 Main Street, Gordon, NE 69343.
Dyer County, Tennessee and Incorporated Areas Project: 24–04–0067S Preliminary Date: October 15, 2025	
City of Dyersburg	City Hall, 425 West Court Street, Dyersburg, TN 38024.
Unincorporated Areas of Dyer County	Dyer County Building and Zoning, 1910 Pioneer Road, Dyersburg, TN 38024.

[FR Doc. 2026–11678 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard

determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Arkansas: Benton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Cave Springs (24–06–1265P).	The Honorable Randall Noblett, Mayor, City of Cave Springs, P.O. Box 36, Cave Springs, AR 72718.	Planning and Development Department, 134 North Main Street, Cave Springs, AR 72718.	Apr. 20, 2026	050398
Florida:					
Hernando (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Hernando County (25–04–4658P).	Jeff Rogers, County Administrator, Hernando County, 15470 Flight Path Drive, Brooksville, FL 34604.	Hernando County Planning Department, 1653 Blaise Drive, Brooksville, FL 34601.	Apr. 20, 2026	120110
Lee (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Lee County (25–04–3532P).	David Harner, County Manager, Lee County, P.O. Box 398, Fort Myers, FL 33902.	Lee County Building Department, 1500 Monroe Street, Fort Myers, FL 33901.	Apr. 10, 2026	125124
Martin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Martin County (25–04–2397P).	Don Donaldson, Martin County Administrator, 2401 Southeast Monterey Road, Stuart, FL 34996.	Martin County Administrative Center, 2401 Southeast Monterey Road, Stuart, FL 34996.	Apr. 15, 2026	120161
Monroe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Monroe County (25–04–4568P).	The Honorable Jim Scholl, Mayor, Monroe County, Board of Commissioners, 530 Whitehead Street, Key West, FL 33040.	Monroe County Building Department, 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 300, Marathon, FL 33050.	Apr. 20, 2026	125129
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Orlando (25–04–4523P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Apr. 14, 2026	120186
Palm Beach (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County (25–04–0333P).	Todd C. Bonlarron, Interim County Administrator, Palm Beach County, 301 North Olive Avenue, Suite 1101, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.	Palm Beach County Vista Center, Building Division, 2300 North Jog Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33411.	Apr. 10, 2026	120192
Pasco (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (25–04–1218P).	Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Apr. 20, 2026	120230
Pinellas (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of St. Petersburg (25–04–4042P).	The Honorable Kenneth H. Welch, Mayor, City of St. Petersburg, 175 5th Street North, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.	Municipal Service Center (MSC), 1 4th Street North, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.	Apr. 13, 2026	125148
St. Johns (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of St. Johns County (24–04–7551P).	Joy Andrews, St. Johns County Administrator, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	St. Johns County Administration Building, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	Apr. 6, 2026	125147
Sarasota (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Venice (25–04–4120P).	James Clinch, City Manager, City of Venice, 401 West Venice Avenue, Venice, FL 34285.	City Hall, 401 West Venice Avenue, Venice, FL 34285.	Apr. 17, 2026	125154
Sarasota (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Sarasota County (25–04–4120P).	Jonathan R. Lewis, Sarasota County Administrator, 1660 Ringling Boulevard, Sarasota, FL 34236.	Sarasota County Government, 1001 Sarasota Center Boulevard, Sarasota, FL 34240.	Apr. 17, 2026	125144
Illinois:					
Will (FEMA Docket No.: B–2538).	Unincorporated Areas of Will County (24–05–2559P).	The Honorable Jennifer Bertino-Tarrant, Will County Executive, 302 North Chicago Street, Joliet, IL 60432.	Will County Land Use Department, 58 East Clinton Street, Suite 100, Joliet, IL 60432.	Sep. 19, 2025	170695
Will (FEMA Docket No.: B–2538).	Village of New Lenox (24–05–2559P).	The Honorable Timothy Baldermann, Mayor, Village of New Lenox, 1 Veterans Parkway, New Lenox, IL 60451.	Village Hall, 1 Veterans Parkway, New Lenox, IL 60451.	Sep. 19, 2025	170706
Indiana: Hancock (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Hancock County (25–05–0777P).	The Honorable Bill Spaulding, President, Hancock County Board of Commissioners, 111 American Legion Place, Suite 219, Greenfield, IN 46140.	Hancock County Government Building, 111 American Legion Place, Greenfield, IN 46140.	Apr. 16, 2026	180419
Maryland: Montgomery (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Montgomery County (24–03–0138P).	The Honorable Marc Elrich, Montgomery County Executive, 101 Monroe Street, 2nd Floor, Rockville, MD 20850.	Montgomery County Planning Department, 2425 Reedie Drive, Wheaton, MD 20902.	Apr. 13, 2026	240049
New Mexico: Sandoval (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Rio Rancho (24–06–0735P).	The Honorable Greggory D. Hull, Mayor, City of Rio Rancho, 3200 Civic Center Circle Northeast, Rio Rancho, NM 87144.	City Hall, 3200 Civic Center Circle Northeast, Rio Rancho, NM 87144.	Apr. 20, 2026	350146
Ohio:					
Franklin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Columbus (25–05–0680P).	The Honorable Andrew J. Ginther, Mayor, City of Columbus, 90 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215.	Sewer Maintenance Operations Control (SMOC), 1250 Fairwood Avenue, Columbus, OH 43206.	Apr. 16, 2026	390170
Washington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Washington County (23–05–0879P).	The Honorable Charles Schilling, President, Washington County Board of Commissioners, 223 Putnam Street, Marietta, OH 45750.	Washington County Courthouse, 205 Putnam Street, Marietta, OH 45750.	Apr. 16, 2026	390566

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Washington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Village of Lowell (23–05–0879P).	The Honorable David Hanes, Mayor, Village of Lowell, P.O. Box 337, Lowell, OH 45744.	Village Hall, 308 Walnut Street, Lowell, OH 45744.	Apr. 16, 2026	390569
Pennsylvania:					
Butler (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Township of Adams (25–03–0392P).	Mike Tylka, Manager, Township of Adams, 690 Valencia Road, Mars, PA 16046.	Township Hall, 690 Valencia Road, Mars, PA 16046.	Apr. 13, 2026	421415
Clinton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Township of Chapman (24–03–0151P).	The Honorable Charles Rossell, Chair, Township of Chapman Board of Supervisors, 196 Main Street, North Bend, PA 17760.	Township Hall, 196 Main Street, North Bend, PA 17760.	Apr. 15, 2026	420323
Washington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Township of Canton (24–03–0469P).	The Honorable Howard Main, Chair, Township of Canton Board of Supervisors, 1265 West Chestnut Street, Washington, PA 15301.	Township Hall, 1265 West Chestnut Street, Washington, PA 15301.	Apr. 17, 2026	421201
Tennessee:					
Wilson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Mt. Juliet (25–04–4821P).	The Honorable James Maness, Mayor, City of Mt. Juliet, 2425 North Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122.	City Hall, 2425 North Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122.	Apr. 20, 2026	470290
Wilson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Wilson County (25–04–4821P).	The Honorable Randall Hutto, Mayor, Wilson County, 228 East Main Street, Room 104, Lebanon, TN 37087.	Wilson County Courthouse, 228 East Main Street, Lebanon, TN 37087.	Apr. 20, 2026	470207
Texas:					
Collin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Plano (25–06–0161P).	The Honorable John B. Muns, Mayor, City of Plano, 1520 K Avenue, Plano, TX 75074.	City Hall, 1520 K Avenue, Plano, TX 75074.	Apr. 13, 2026	480140
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (25–06–1529P).	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Denton, TX 76208.	Denton County Development Services Department, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208.	Apr. 13, 2026	480774
Guadalupe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of New Braunfels (25–06–1550P).	Robert Camareno, City Manager, City of New Braunfels, 550 Landa Street, New Braunfels, TX 78130.	City Hall, 550 Landa Street, New Braunfels, TX 78130.	Apr. 2, 2026	485493
Guadalupe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Guadalupe County (25–06–0170P).	The Honorable Kyle Kutscher, Guadalupe County Judge, 101 East Court Street, Seguin, TX 78155.	Guadalupe County Courthouse, 101 East Court Street, Seguin, TX 78155.	Apr. 16, 2026	480266
Guadalupe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Guadalupe County (25–06–1071P).	The Honorable Kyle Kutscher, Guadalupe County Judge, 101 East Court Street, Seguin, TX 78155.	Guadalupe County Courthouse, 101 East Court Street, Seguin, TX 78155.	Apr. 20, 2026	480266
Llano (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Llano County (24–06–2085P).	The Honorable Ron Cunningham, Llano County Judge, 801 Ford Street, Suite 101, Llano, TX 78643.	Llano County Courthouse Annex, 100 West Sandstone Street, Suite 200A, Llano, TX 78643.	Apr. 17, 2026	481234
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Benbrook (25–06–0785P).	The Honorable Jason Ward, Mayor, City of Benbrook, 911 Winscott Road, Benbrook, TX 76126.	City Hall, 911 Winscott Road, Benbrook, TX 76126.	Apr. 20, 2026	480586
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Fort Worth (25–06–0785P).	The Honorable Mattie Parker, Mayor, City of Fort Worth, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Department of Transportation and Public Works, Stormwater Management Division, 100 Fort Worth Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76102.	Apr. 20, 2026	480596
Travis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Austin (25–06–0340P).	T.C. Broadnax, Manager, City of Austin, P.O. Box 1088, Austin, TX 78767.	Watershed Protection Department, 505 Barton Springs Road, 11th Floor, Austin, TX 78704.	Apr. 13, 2026	480624
Travis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	City of Austin (25–06–1102P).	T.C. Broadnax, Manager, City of Austin, P.O. Box 1088, Austin, TX 78767.	Watershed Protection Department, 505 Barton Springs Road, 11th Floor, Austin, TX 78704.	Apr. 13, 2026	480624
Travis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Travis County (25–06–0340P).	The Honorable Andy Brown, Travis County Judge, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767.	Travis County Government Office, 700 Lavaca Street, Austin, TX 78701.	Apr. 13, 2026	481026
Wise (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Unincorporated areas of Wise County (25–06–1529P).	The Honorable J.D. Clark, Wise County Judge, P.O. Box 393, Decatur, TX 76234.	Wise County Public Works Department, 2901 South F.M. 51, Building 100, Decatur, TX 76234.	Apr. 13, 2026	481051
Wisconsin: Kenosha (FEMA Docket No.: B–2601).	Village of Pleasant Prairie (25–05–0617P).	The Honorable David J. Klimisch, President, Village of Pleasant Prairie Board, 9915 39th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158.	Village Hall, 9915 39th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158.	Apr. 16, 2026	550613

[FR Doc. 2026–11675 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of August 4, 2026 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Sabine County, Texas and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2484	
City of Hemphill	City Hall, 211 Starr Street, Hemphill, TX 75948.
City of Pineland	City Hall, 101 Dogwood Street, Pineland, TX 75968.
Unincorporated Areas of Sabine County	Sabine County Administration Building, 280 East Main Street, Hemphill, TX 75948.

[FR Doc. 2026–11672 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2609]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before September 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2609, to David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Plumas County, California (All Jurisdictions) **Project: 19–09–0001S Preliminary Dates: December 20, 2021 and October 15, 2025**	
Unincorporated Areas of Plumas County	Plumas County Planning Department, 555 Main Street, Quincy, CA 95971.

[FR Doc. 2026–11679 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[OMB No. 1653–0050]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery

AGENCY: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 60-Day Notice.

SUMMARY: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1653–0050 in the body of the correspondence, the agency name and Docket ID ICEB–2019–0003. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *http://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number ICEB 2019–0003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions related to this collection, please contact Student and Exchange Visitor Program, email *sevp@ice.dhs.gov*.

Comment

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information should address one or more of the following four points:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who

are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Agency:* U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
2. *Title:* Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.
3. *OMB Number:* 1653–0050.
4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Individuals or Households; Farms; Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; State, local or Tribal governments; The information collection garners qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient and timely manner, in accordance with the Administration's commitment to improving delivery service. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study. This feedback provides insights into customers or stakeholder perceptions, experiences and expectations, provides an early warning of issues with service, or focuses attention on areas where communication, training or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections allow for ongoing, collaborative and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It also allows feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management. Feedback collected under this generic clearance provides useful information, but it will not yield data that can be generalized to the overall population. This type of generic clearance for qualitative information will not be used for quantitative information collections that are designed to yield reliably actionable results, such as monitoring trends over time or documenting program performance. Such data uses require more rigorous designs that address: The target population to which generalizations will be made, the sampling frame, the sample design (including stratification and clustering), the precision requirements or power calculations that justify the proposed sample size, the expected response rate, methods for assessing potential nonresponse bias, the protocols for data collection, and any testing procedures that were or will be undertaken prior to fielding the study. Depending on the degree of influence the results are likely to have, such collections may still be eligible for submission for other generic mechanisms that are designed to yield quantitative results.
5. An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond: 2792 responses at 15 minutes per response.
6. An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: 698 annual burden hours.

Dated: June 3, 2026.

Ashley Pearce,

Deputy Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11774 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

New Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Real-Time Wait-Time Dashboarding

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has forwarded the new Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the collection of Real-Time Wait-Time (RTWT) data from airport or aircraft operators. The RTWT data is aggregated measures of the average time that a passenger spends in the checkpoint queue, without personally identifiable information, and is collected electronically, as arranged with the relevant airport or aircraft operator.

DATES: Send your comments by July 13, 2026. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina A. Walsh, TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology, TSA–11, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, VA 20598–6011; telephone (571) 227–2062; email *TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TSA published a **Federal Register** notice, with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments, of the following collection of information on March 6, 2026, 91 FR 11084. TSA did not receive any comments on the notice.

Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation will be available at *https://www.reginfo.gov* upon its submission to OMB. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Information Collection Requirement

Title: Real-Time Wait-Time Dashboarding.

Type of Request: New collection.

OMB Control Number: 1652–XXXX.

Form(s): N/A.

Affected Public: Airport and Aircraft Operators.

Abstract: Consistent with the requirements in section 1922 of the TSA Modernization Act, TSA intends to collect RTWT data voluntarily submitted by airport or aircraft operators. *See* Division K of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3561; Oct. 5, 2018); codified at 49 U.S.C. 44901 note. The purpose of the collection is to allow

airport or aircraft operators to provide TSA with real-time insight into the operational tempo of the TSA checkpoint, and which data TSA will share publicly via the MyTSA mobile application. TSA has designed an internal dashboard and Application Programming Interface to ingest and store the RTWT data in 60-second or less intervals. The data will be collected electronically, as determined by agreement with the relevant airport operator, or aircraft operator. The data being collected is aggregated wait-time data across the various screening lane configurations (*e.g.,* TSA PreCheck®, Standard, or any combination of screening types (*e.g.,* Blended)) and does not contain any personally identifiable information.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 348.[1]

Estimated Annual Time Burden Hours: 0.

Estimated Annual Cost Burden: 0.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Christina A. Walsh,

Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Information Technology, Transportation Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11784 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[267A2100DD/AAKC001030/A0A501010.000000]

Indian Gaming; Approval by Operation of Law of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and State of Washington Gaming Compact

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the approval by operation of law of the Sixth Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact for Class III Gaming between the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and the State of Washington governing the operation and regulation of class III gaming activities.

DATES: The Amendment takes effect on June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Troy Woodward, Acting Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Washington, DC 20240, *IndianGaming@bia.gov;* (202) 219–4066.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, 25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.,* (IGRA) provides the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) with 45 days to review and approve or disapprove the Tribal-State compact governing the conduct of class III gaming activity on the Tribe's Indian lands. *See* 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(8). If the Secretary does not approve or disapprove a Tribal-State compact within the 45 days, IGRA provides the Tribal-State compact is considered to have been approved by the Secretary, but only to the extent the compact is consistent with IGRA. *See* 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(8)(D). IGRA also requires the Secretary to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the approved Tribal-State compacts for the purpose of engaging in class III gaming activities on Indian lands. *See* 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(8)(D). As required by 25 CFR 293.4, all compacts and amendments are subject to review and approval by the Secretary. The Amendment permits electronic table games and adds Appendix G that governs electronic table games. The Secretary took no action on the Amendment within the 45-day statutory review period. Therefore, the Amendment is considered to have been approved, but only to the extent it is consistent with IGRA. *See* 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(8)(C).

William Henry Kirkland III,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–11661 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7221; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042972; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Kern County Museum, Bakersfield, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Kern County Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Michael McCoy, Kern County Museum, 3801 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301, email *mmccoy@kerncountymuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Kern County Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 20 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 20 objects of cultural patrimony. All baskets originated from the Kern River Valley and were donated to the Kern County Museum by multiple individuals. The baskets are attributed to the following Tribes. 10 baskets—Tubatulabal; five baskets—Kawaiisu; two identified as Tubatulabal/Kawaiisu; one Tejon; one Paiute; one identified as Made by Lower Kern Indian.

Determinations

The Kern County Museum has determined that:

- The 20 objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Tejon Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

[1] Since the publication of the 60-day notice, TSA adjusted the annual number of respondent airports from 450 to 348, and the annual time burden hours from 328.725 hours to 0. *See* Supporting Statement, Part A for further discussion.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Kern County Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Kern County Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11706 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7228; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042979; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky (WSWM) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Celise Chilcote-Fricker, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1020 Export Street, Lexington, KY 40504, email *celise.fricker@uky.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the WSWM, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, eight individuals have been identified. The three associated funerary objects are three lots of faunal. Site 15ES76, Pryse Cave in Estill County, Kentucky, was excavated by a private collector from 1966–1971 who later donated several individuals to the WSWM. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site 15ESxx, Cooper site in Estill County, Kentucky, was part of a series of sites excavated by private collectors from 1966–1971 and who later donated several individuals to the WSWM. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The four associated funerary objects are one stone point, two lithics and one faunal remain. Site 15JA00, an unnamed site in Jackson County, Kentucky, is a sand cliff rock shelter excavated by private collectors and then donated to the WSWM in October 1959. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. The two associated funerary objects are one lot shell and one faunal remain. Site 15LE2, Little Ash Cave in Lee County, Kentucky was excavated in 1929 by Department of Anthropology Staff from the University of Kentucky. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site 15LE139, Ox Barn Hollow Rockshelter in Lee County, Kentucky was excavated in 1968 by a private collector who donated to the WSWM in 1991. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The three associated funerary objects are one lot sherds, one rock and one soil sample. Site 15LSxx, Beatty Branch in Leslie County, Kentucky was an accidental discovery handled by the Beatty Branch Police, collected by the County Coroner in 1993, then given to the State Medical Examiner's Office Case who then donated them to the WSWM in 1995. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The two associated funerary objects are one lot rock and one lot faunal. Site 15PO1, the Stephan DeHart Shelter in Powell County, Kentucky was excavated by Funkhouser and Webb in 1930 as part of their 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' Project. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, four individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site 15PO08, Natural Bridge in Powell County, Kentucky was excavated by Webb and Funkhouser in the mid-1930s after a Civilian Conservation Corps crew uncovered remains when moving a rock before (before the site became USFS). No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, four individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site 15RO34, Deep Rockshelter in Rowan County, Kentucky was excavated in 1969 by the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology following a survey of vandalized rockshelters in Rowan County. No known hazardous substances are present.

The 34 associated funerary objects are 10 limestone hoes, one cannel coal object, two lots of marginella shell beads, four antler-tip flakers, 16 bone awls and one lot of shell beads. Site 15WN01, Hines Cave in Wayne County, Kentucky was excavated in 1922 by the future founders of the WSWM and these associated funerary objects were found after publication of our first NIC for this site. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 30 associated funerary objects are one bone bead, one lot modified bone, one bone flaker, one bone needle, one lot fishscales, one lot unmodified bone, one lot sherds, one lot burnt clay, one coprolite, one lot bifaces, two cores, one lot debitage, one drill, one lot lithic flakes, five projectile points, three lithic scrapers, one arrow shaft straightener, one disc, one lot lithic, one plummet, one lot shell, one lot charcoal, and one lot botanicals. Site 15WN96, Monticello Cave in Wayne County, Kentucky was excavated by a private collector until 2007 when his collection was turned in to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Services who brought it to the WSWM. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No

associated funerary objects are present. Site 15WO1, the Sampson Spencer Shelter in Wolfe County, Kentucky was excavated in 1930 by Webb and Funkhouser as part of the 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' survey. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site 15WO4, the Butler Whisman Shelter in Wolfe County, Kentucky was excavated in 1929 by Webb and Funkhouser as part of the 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' survey. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot faunal. Site 15WO6, the George W. Spencer Shelter in Wolfe County, Kentucky was excavated in 1930 by Webb and Funkhouser as part of the 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' survey. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, four individuals have been identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are one turtle carapace spoon, one celt, one lot modified horn, one shell fragment, one lot charcoal, one bone gorget, three awls, one polished sandstone, one lot flint blades and one lot shell spoons. Site 15WO10, the Dillard Stamper Rockshelter in Wolfe County, Kentucky was excavated in 1930 by Webb and Funkhouser as part of the 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' survey. No known hazardous substances are present.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are three lots faunal, one rock, two flint celts, one lot flint blades, one lot bird points, one lot arrow points, one lot limestone scrapers, one celt blank, one broken hematite celt, one quartzite disk, one lot modified bone, two deer antlers, one racoon bacculum, one shell gorget, one lot shell scrapers, one lot sherds and one lot shell fragments. Site 15WO14, the Green Gentry Shelter in Wolfe County, Kentucky was excavated in 1930 by Webb and Funkhouser as part of the 'Rockshelters of Wolfe and Powell Counties' survey. No known hazardous substances are present.

Cultural affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The WSWM has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 39 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 112 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the WSWM must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The WSWM is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11708 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7213; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042955; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, Charleston, SC, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, SC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Laura Boos, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, ATTN: CESAC–PMPL, 69A Hagood Avenue, Charleston, SC 29403, email *laura.m.boos@usace.army.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Between 1979 and 1981, human remains and cultural items were removed from the Swamp Site (38BK235), in Berkeley County, SC. The site was excavated by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) of Columbia, SC, prior to the construction of the Cooper River Rediversion Canal Project. Artifacts were stored at SCIAA, which is the current location of the portion of the 38BK235 collection that remains in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. No toxic materials have been known to have been used on the collection. The human

remains and associated funerary objects of the collection that were previously returned to the Catawba Indian Nation in April 2016 are discussed in previous Notices of Inventory Completion, published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2015 (80 FR 13614) and January 27, 2016 (81 FR 4654), respectively, but the current cultural items of this collection that remain in the possession of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District were considered unassociated at that time. After a reevaluation following the 2024 regulatory update, the remaining cultural items of the collection in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District are now being considered associated funerary objects.

The 1,589 associated funerary objects are one axe, one bottle, 440 lots of ceramics, three charcoal, one fossil, one lot of glass, one lot of historic metal, one lithic tool, 950 lots of lithics, seven projectile points, two scrapers, five shell, 157 lots of soil, and 19 lots of non-cultural stones.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation on the remaining cultural items in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the 1,589 associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, has determined that:

- The 1,589 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Catawba Indian Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11717 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7214; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042956; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office (BLM) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513, email *rmills@blm.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the BLM, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing at least two individuals have been reasonably identified at Arizona State University, Tempe AZ, from site(s) unknown. There are no associated funerary objects. The ancestors comprise one cranium and associated mandible (T.2026.ALK.62), and one additional mandible (T.2026.ALK.63). On an unknown date in 1973, an unknown person removed these ancestors from an unknown site(s) on Unalaska Island, Alaska, and passed them on to archaeologist Christy Turner, who subsequently deposited them at Arizona State University. There is no further contextual information available.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The BLM has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received,

the BLM must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The BLM is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11718 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[[N7222; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042973; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Luke Swetland, President and CEO, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email *lswetland@sbnature2.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 12 trays of cultural items (approx. 2,224 objects) have been requested for repatriation. The 12 trays of unassociated funerary objects consist of stone artifacts (*e.g.,* scrapers, choppers, core, drills, projectile points, charmstone, donut stone, comal), bone artifacts (*e.g.,* hairpin, wand, fish barb), shell (*e.g.,* beads, ornaments, spangles, fish hooks), asphaltum (*e.g.,* skirt weight, basketry impression), charcoal, cordage, debitage, flakes, soil, pigment, etc. These items were excavated from cemetery sites on Santa Rosa Island at Ranch House (SRI–60A thru SRI–60G) by Phil Orr during a single season of archaeological fieldwork in 1927.

Determinations

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The 12 trays of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice were reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11714 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7212; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042954; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Luke Swetland, President and CEO, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email *lswetland@sbnature2.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The

National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of six trays of cultural items (approx. 3,090 objects) have been requested for repatriation. The six trays of unassociated funerary objects consist of stone artifacts (bowls, mortars, donut stones, drills, projectile points, charmstones), bone artifacts (pry bars, ornaments, whistles, pins, gorges, wedges), shell (beads, ornaments), ochre, unsorted midden, etc. These items were excavated from cemetery sites on Santa Rosa Island at Cañada Verde (SRI–41A to SRI–41C) by Phil Orr over several seasons of archaeological fieldwork in 1948, 1951, and 1957.

Determinations

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The six trays of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice were reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11713 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7216; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042959; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Jaquelin Padilla, NAGPRA Coordinator, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, 100 South State Street, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, email *jpadilla@mdah.ms.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 62 individuals have been identified from 22CO601 (Humber). The 13 lots of associated funerary objects are one lot unidentified remains, one lot Native American ceramics, one lot lithics, one lot organic materials, one lot soil sample, one lot matrix, one lot shell, one lot clay, one lot metal, one lot faunal remains, one lot ash, one lot pitfill, and one lot petrified wood.

Based on the information available, a large quantity of the collection from 22CO601 (Humber) was removed by a local collector from 1969–1970 and during an excavation led by Principal Investigator, Louis Tesar, for the Cottonlandia Museum from 1974–1975. A surface collection was likely removed from this site by collector Ian Brown in 1977. Additional collections were acquired through a donation from Dr. Van Burnham and transfers from the University of Mississippi to MDAH in 2026.

Through Tribal consultation, these 62 individuals and 13 lots of associated funerary objects were identified as culturally affiliated with the Quapaw Nation. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 62 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 13 lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Quapaw Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11699 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7227; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042975; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Luke Swetland, President and CEO, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email *lswetland@sbnature2.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of three trays of cultural items (approx. 1,693 objects) have been requested for repatriation. The three trays of unassociated funerary objects consist of stone artifacts (*e.g.,* knife), bone artifacts (*e.g.,* abrader), shell (*e.g.,* beads, spangles, ornaments, pendants), shark teeth, etc. These items were excavated from cemetery sites on Santa Rosa Island at Survey Point (SRI–5A) by Phil Orr during several seasons of archaeological fieldwork between 1947 and 1950.

Determinations

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The three trays of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice were reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11716 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7210; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042952; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or

Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Livia Taylor, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, ATTN: CENWO–PMA–D, 1616 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, NE 68102, email *Livia.A.Taylor@usace.army.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of five associated funerary objects were removed from a site in Lyman County, SD in 1983. Archaeological, geographical, and historical evidence for the funerary objects described in this notice are consistent with cultural affiliation to the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota. No known substances were used to treat the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District has determined that:

- The five objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11711 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7225; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042977; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects that have a cultural affiliation with the Native Hawaiian organization in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, 200 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024, email *nmurphy@amnh.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the American Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of five cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The five unassociated funerary objects are one hammerstone, one whetstone or net sinker, and three stone discs or game stones. These items were sold to the Museum by the Lt. Col. Linscott A. Hall in 1946, having been excavated from burials at Ahua Point, Oʻahu, between March and May of 1938. Hall was a member of the U.S. Army Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Kamehameha on Oʻahu for two and a half years, beginning in 1937.

The human remains that accompanied the funerary objects are notated to have been given to a Captain Thompson at Fort Kamehameha. It is well known that the area of Ahua Point and Fort Kamehameha consisted of burial grounds that were disturbed by the US military for various improvement projects over the years. *Circa* 2003, a reburial vault was constructed at Fort Kamehameha through collaboration between descendants and the Navy to house the many Native Hawaiian human remains that have been unearthed in the area.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The five unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death

rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11701 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7211; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042953; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Louisville, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, intends to carry out the disposition of human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Federal or Tribal lands to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization with priority for disposition in this notice.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If no claim for disposition is received by June 11, 2027, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains and associated funerary objects.

ADDRESSES: Send written claims for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Jennifer Guffey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, 220 West Main Street, 14th Floor, Louisville, KY 40202, email *jennifer.m.guffey@usace.army.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, and additional information on the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the identifications in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, nine individuals have been reasonably identified. The 41 associated funerary objects are nine lots of faunal remains representing dog burials; one bone tool; nine antler tines; one lot of fish remains; one beaver tooth; and 20 miscellaneous faunal remains. In August 1997, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources notified USACE of human remains exposed along the Brookville shoreline at the Quakertown Site (12U328) in Union County, Indiana. The Ancestors have been housed at the University of Louisville, since they were removed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, is not aware of any toxic substances used to treat the remains or cultural items.

Determinations

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 41 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has priority for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by June 11, 2027, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains and associated funerary objects. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows that they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing claims for disposition are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Claims for joint disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single claim and not competing claims. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11712 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7226; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042978; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, email *nmurphy@amnh.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the American Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of seven cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The seven objects of cultural patrimony comprise a medicine pipe and its wrappings. In 1905 the previous owner, a Blackfeet medicine man named Bull Child, had the pipe and its wrappings shipped from Browning, Montana to Dr. Clark Wissler, then Assistant Curator of Ethnology. Wissler purchased the pipe from Bull Child and it was accessioned by the Museum in the same year.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The seven objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11702 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7197; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042951; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology, Columbia, MO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Candace Sall, University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology, 1020 Lowry Street, Columbia, MO 65211, email *nagpra@missouri.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 54 individuals have been identified. The 6,440 associated funerary objects consist of multiple lots of bifaces, ceramic fragments, ceramic vessels, charred wood, clay pipes, cores, debitage, drills, faunal fragments, fired clay fragments, glass fragments, groundstone objects, groundstone pipes, hafted bifaces, hammerstones, hematite, historic

ceramics, historic plastic, metal buttons, metal fragments, seeds, shells or shell fragments, shell beads, soil samples, stone abraders, stone axes, unifaces, and unmodified rocks.

The individuals and associated funerary objects described in this notice were removed from sites in Clay, Craighead, Cross, Crittenden, Mississippi, Phillips, Pointsett, and Randolph counties in Arkansas, and includes the following sites: Miller Site (3CY34), Lawhorn Site (3CG1), Nelley's Ferry (3CS24), Vernon Paul Site (3CS25), Rose Mound (3CS27), Beck Site (3CT8), Gant Site (3MS11), Dupree Site (3PH1), Porter Mound/Lepanto Cemetery (3PO2), Lester Hill Place (3RA24), and an unknown location (UNPROV69), likely northeast Arkansas. The Lawhorn Site (3CG1) was excavated from 1956–1960 by John Moselage, Missouri Archaeological Society members, and other individuals. The individuals and funerary objects from Gant Site (3MS11) were removed by Leo Anderson and may have been housed at the Blue Springs Village Museum at some point in time before being donated to the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology and accessioned into the collection in 1979. The individuals and funerary objects from Lester Hill Place (3RA24) were removed during the Powers Phase excavations conducted by University of Michigan in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These collections were moved to many different locations (University of Michigan, Smithsonian Museum, Midwest Archaeological Center of the National Park Service) before physical custody and control of collections was transferred to the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology. All other collections described in this notice were removed from their respective sites and donated to the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology by unknown persons at unknown dates. No known hazardous substances were used to treat the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 54 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 6,440 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Quapaw Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11710 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7217; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042961; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, 200 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024, email *nmurphy@amnh.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the American Museum of Natural History and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The one associated funerary object is a bone awl. The human remains and awl were removed in 1924 by an unknown collector from Pike County, north of Chambersburg. This site, described in AMNH records as ''Thompson Farm'' is most likely the Irving Thompson burial site, 11PK9. The AMNH acquired the remains and associated funerary object in 1940 from Frank G. Miller and accessioned them that same year.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of

several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary object described in this notice.

Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The one object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi (previously listed as Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Quapaw Nation; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shawnee Tribe; The Osage Nation; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11700 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7219; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042970; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Gilcrease Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 N. Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, email *laura-bryant@utulsa.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Gilcrease Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of six cultural items have been requested for repatriation.

The five sacred objects are a medicine bundle (catalog number 84.1755), a pipe bowl and stem (catalog number 84.61a-b), a pipe bowl (61.6754), a Ghost Dance gourd rattle (75.11), and a rattle (89.17). Gilcrease Museum acquired the medicine bundle from Brummett Echohawk in 1971. The other items were purchased in 1950 from Emil Lenders, an artist who traveled throughout the Plains region in the early 20th century. Potentially hazardous substances may have been used to treat some of these items.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one object of cultural patrimony is a War Dance bustle (catalog number 84.238a–d). Gilcrease Museum acquired these items in 1950 from Emil Lenders, an artist who traveled throughout the Plains region in the early 20th century. Potentially hazardous substances may have been used to treat some of these items.

Determinations

The Gilcrease Museum has determined that:

- The five sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.
- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

• There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Gilcrease Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Gilcrease Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11704 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7215; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042957; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, Detroit, MI, and Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, and Michigan State University have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Curtis Sedlacek, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, 477 Michigan Avenue, 7th Floor, Detroit, MI 48226, email *curtis.h.sedlacek@usace.army.mil* and Judith Stoddart, Michigan State University, 287 Delta Court, East Lansing, MI 48824, email *stoddart@msu.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, and Michigan State University and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified. The 392 associated funerary objects are three lots architectural debris, 16 lots beads, one lot bifaces, one lot bolts, one lot bone tools, four lots botanicals, one lot bottle caps, one lot brass objects, one lot brass tacks, 16 lots brick, one lot brooches, one lot buckles, one bullet, one lot burlap, 10 lots buttons, 14 lots ceramics, seven lots charcoal, five lots cloth, two lots coal, one comb, one lot copper awls, one lot copper ingots, one lot crockery, one lot decorative brass, one lot decorative metal, one lot door knobs, one lot door pulls, one drain tile, 33 lots faunal remains, two lots fire cracked rock, two lots flotation samples, 32 lots glass, one lot glass bottles, one lot grinding stones, six lot gun flints, one hairbrush, one harmonica, eight lots historic ceramics, one historic lightbulb, one lot historic refitted ceramics, two lots iron, one lot kettle fragments, one lot knife blades, two lots lead shot, one lot leather shoes, 26 lots lithics, two lots marbles, 38 lots metal, one metal can, one lot metal strapping, one lot mica, five lots miscellaneous historic material, six lots mortar, one musket ball, 50 lots nails, one lot peach pits, one pencil, two lots pendants, one lot personal objects, 15 lots pipe fragments, one lot plastic, one pocket watch, three lots porcelain, one lot rings, one lot safety pins, one lot samples, one scissors, three lots shell, one lot shingles, three lots slag, one lot slate panels, three lots soil samples, one spoon, one lot stoneware, one lot stone tools, one lot suspender fragments, one thimble, five lots tinklers, one toothbrush, one toy gun, one lot transferware, one lot waffle iron fragments, three lots wire, nine lots wood, one wood sample, one wooden sill with soil, and one wood with soil.

Collections from Fort Brady, and its predecessor, Fort Repentigny, are associated with site number 20CH51, from Chippewa County, Michigan, and are dated to excavation years from 1967, 1976–1977 and 1989–1990. Site 20CH51 has previously been returned to the Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; a Notice of Inventory Completion was published in the **Federal Register** by Michigan State University on September 11, 2020 (85 FR 56269). The collections are curated at Michigan State University and are not known to have been treated with any hazardous materials.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, and Michigan State University have determined that:

• The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.

• The 392 lots and objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

• There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization

not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, and Michigan State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, and Michigan State University are responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11719 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–CRPS–NPS0042390; OMB Control Number 1024–0271 PPWOCRADI0, PPMRSCR1Y.Y00000, P103601 (222)]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Gathering of Certain Plants or Plant Parts by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes for Traditional Purposes

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the National Park Service (NPS) are proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before August 10, 2026. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.1.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments on this information collection request (ICR) to Phadrea Ponds, Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 13461 Sunrise Valley Drive, (MS–263) Reston, VA 20191 (mail) or *phadrea_ponds@ios.doi.gov* (email). Please refer to OMB Control Number 1024–0271 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alisha Hall, Tribal Relations Specialist in the Washington Support Office, by email at *Alisha_Hall@nps.gov,* or by telephone at (202) 641–0748. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or Tele Braille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comments addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: Collecting plants in national parks is generally prohibited unless allowed by law, treaty rights, or exceptions under 36 CFR 2.1(c). Under 36 CFR part 2, members of federally recognized Tribes may gather plants for traditional, non-commercial purposes when their Tribe has an approved agreement with the National Park Service (NPS). These regulations support Tribal sovereignty and consistent NPS practices.

Under 36 CFR 2.6(f), the NPS and a Tribe may develop an agreement outlining how plant gathering will occur. A permit issued under 36 CFR 1.6 then authorizes specific activities. Only enrolled Tribal members with a long-standing historical connection to the park may gather plants, and the Tribe's connection must predate the park's establishment. Gathering must be sustainable and for traditional uses only.

This information collection includes:

- A Tribe's request to enter into a plant-gathering agreement.
- Information required to develop the agreement under 36 CFR 2.6(f).
- Documentation submitted if a Tribe appeals a denied request, such as evidence of historical connection, traditional practices, or potential resource impacts.

Title of Collection: Gathering of Certain Plants or Plant Parts by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes for Traditional Purposes.

OMB Control Number: 1024–0271.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Indian Tribes.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 30.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 4 to 80 hrs. (times vary depending upon the activity).

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 530 hrs.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Non hour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct, or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Phadrea Ponds,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–11734 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7220; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042971; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Indiana State University (ISU) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Karla Hansen-Speer, Indiana State University, Earth and Environmental Systems Department, 600 N. Chestnut Street, Terre Haute, IN 47809, email *karla.hansen-speer@indstate.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of Indiana State University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The seven associated funerary objects are one fragmented copper kettle, one lot of wood or bark slivers, one lot snail shells, one lot of ring fragments, two pendants, and one fine chain fragment. Two female individuals were removed from 12–T–1293 in Tippecanoe Co, IN. The burials were an accidental discovery and had eroded out of a riverbank. Staff at Indiana State University recovered the ancestors in 2012. Based on the funerary belongings including rings and a kettle, the time period is estimated to around 1790s. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances have been used to treat the human remains or funerary belongings.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

Indiana State Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The seven objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi (previously listed as Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; and the Shawnee Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 2, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Indiana State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. Indiana State University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11705 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7223; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042976; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, NJ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Montclair Art Museum intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to Laura Allen, Curator of Native American Art and Repatriation Coordinator, Montclair Art Museum, 3 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair NJ 07042, email *lallen@montclairartmuseum.org* or *repatriation@montclairartmuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the

National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Montclair Art Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one object of cultural patrimony is a basket. The basket's maker is identified as Julia Manuel, who was a grandchild of Santos Manuel, the progenitor and namesake of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. The basket was collected in Highland, California at an unknown date and donated to the Montclair Art Museum from the estate of Florence Osgood Rand Lang in 1943.

Determinations

The Montclair Art Museum has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (previously listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California).

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Montclair Art Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Montclair Art Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11707 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7218; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042967; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Milwaukee Public Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dawn Scher Thomae, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, email *thomae@mpm.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Milwaukee Public Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of three cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The three objects of cultural patrimony are arrows with obsidian projectile points. The arrows were purchased by the Milwaukee Public Museum from W.J. Clark of Santa Barbara, California in 1903. They were originally attributed to the ''Digger Indians'' and in 1995 were attributed by a previous museum curator as ''possibly Nisenan''. There was no other specific provenience originally noted other than ''California''. The Milwaukee Public Museum has no specific information about the above items being treated with pesticides or preservatives that may represent a potential hazard. However, we do know that other items in the collection, mainly clothing and textiles, were treated with chemicals by our museum in the first part of the 20th century.

Determinations

The Milwaukee Public Museum has determined that:

- The three objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California and the Wilton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Milwaukee Public Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Milwaukee Public Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in

this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11703 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7229; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042980; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky (WSWM) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dr. Celise Chilcote-Fricker, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1020 Export Street, Lexington, KY 40504, email *celise.fricker@uky.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the WSWM, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of eight cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The eight unassociated funerary objects are one double grooved axe, one bone handle, one lot botanics, two lots textiles, one bone drift, one net sinker and one bone awl. Site 15LE1, Red Eye Hollow in Lee County, Kentucky was excavated in 1929 by Webb and Funkhouser from the University of Kentucky. No known hazardous substances are present.

A total of three cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The three unassociated funerary objects are two shell spoons and one bone handle. Site 15LE2, Little Ash Cave in Lee County, Kentucky was excavated in 1929 by Webb and Funkhouser from the University of Kentucky. No known hazardous substances are present.

A total of 71 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 71 unassociated funerary objects are one lot bone awls, one lot faunal, one lot sherds, six bifaces, three drills, 34 projectile points, one lot lithic, 22 scrapers, one stone gorget fragment and one stone pipe bowl fragment. Site 15LE139, Ox Barn Hollow Rockshelter in Lee County, Kentucky was excavated in 1968 by a private collector who donated to the WSWM in 1991. No known hazardous substances are present.

A total of nine cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The nine unassociated funerary objects are one modified antler, one lot bone awls, one granite grooved axe, one limestone celt, one lot antler flakers, one lot hematite, one lot modified bone, one piece red ochre and one groundstone pipe bowl fragment. Site 15RO34, Deep Rockshelter in Rowan County, Kentucky was excavated in 1969 by the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology following a survey of vandalized rockshelters in Rowan County. No known hazardous substances are present.

Determinations

The WSWM has determined that:

- The 91 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the WSWM must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The WSWM is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11709 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7224; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042974; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa

Barbara Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Luke Swetland, President and CEO, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email *lswetland@sbnature2.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 10 trays of cultural items (approx. 588 objects) have been requested for repatriation. The 10 trays of unassociated funerary objects consist of stone artifacts (*e.g.,* scrapers, choppers, core, hammerstone, projectile points, donut stone, anvil), bone artifacts (*e.g.,* awl, wedge), shell (*e.g.,* beads, ornaments, spangles), charcoal, debitage, flakes, soil, pigment, etc. These items were excavated from cemetery sites on Santa Rosa Island at Tecolote Point (SRI–3A and SRI–3B) by Phil Orr over several seasons of archaeological fieldwork between 1949 and 1958. Seven additional objects were collected on the surface at unknown dates. These include a projectile point, shell fragments, hammerstone, charcoal, a box of soil, etc.

Determinations

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The 10 trays of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice were reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 13, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–11715 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–511 and 731–TA–1246–1247 (Second Review)]

Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From China and Taiwan; Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on crystalline silicon photovoltaic products from China and the antidumping duty orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic products from China and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on August 1, 2025 (90 FR 36184) and determined on December 22, 2025 that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 7302, February 17, 2026).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on June 8, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5748 (June 2026), entitled *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–511 and 731–TA–1246–1247 (Second Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 8, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–11685 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–755–756 and 731–TA–1734–1736 (Final)]

Chassis and Subassemblies From Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam; Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of chassis and subassemblies from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam, provided for in subheadings 8716.39.00 and 8716.90.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV''), and imports of the subject merchandise from Mexico and Thailand that have been found to be subsidized by the governments of Mexico and Thailand.[2] [3]

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective February 26, 2025, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the U.S. Chassis Manufacturers Coalition, whose members are Cheetah Chassis Corporation, Berwick, Pennsylvania and Stoughton Trailers, LLC, Stoughton, Wisconsin. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of chassis and subassemblies from Mexico and Thailand were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of chassis and subassemblies from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam were sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on December 15, 2025 (90 FR 58054). The Commission conducted its hearing on April 21, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 8, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5742 (June 2026), entitled *Chassis and Subassemblies from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–755–756 and 731–TA–1734–1736 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.
Issued: June 8, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–11656 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[2] 91 FR 22140, 91 FR 22130, 91 FR 22131, 91 FR 22136, and 91 FR 22123 (April 24, 2026).

[3] Commissioner David S. Johanson dissenting.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1441]

Certain Glass Substrate for Liquid Crystal Displays, Products Containing the Same, and Methods for Manufacturing II; Notice of a Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337; Request for Written Submissions on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (''Commission'') has determined to review in part a final initial determination (''FID'') of the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ''), finding a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The Commission requests written submissions from the parties, interested government agencies, and other interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding, under the schedule set forth below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: B. Rashmi Borah, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2518. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on March 7, 2025, based on a complaint filed by Corning Incorporated of Corning, New York (''Complainant''). 90 FR 11549–50 (Mar. 7, 2025). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (''section 337''), based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain glass substrates for liquid crystal displays, products containing the same, and methods for manufacturing the same by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,642,491 (''the '491 patent''), U.S. Patent No. 8,640,498 (''the '498 patent'') (together, ''the Asserted Patents''), and U.S. Patent No. 7,851,394 (''the '394 patent''). *Id.* at 11549. The complaint further alleges that a domestic industry (''DI'') exists. *Id.* The notice of investigation names nine respondents: (1) Caihong Display Devices Co., Ltd., d/b/a Irico Display Devices Co., Ltd. of Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province, China (''Caihong''); (2) Hisense USA Corporation of Suwanee, Georgia; (3) HKC Corporation Ltd. of Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China; (4) HKC Overseas Ltd. of Hong Kong; (5) LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; (6) TCL China Star Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China (''CSOT''); (7) TTE Technology, Inc., d/b/a TCL North America of Irvine, California (''TCL''); (8) VIZIO, Inc. of Irvine, California; and (9) Xianyang CaiHong Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. of Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province, China (''CHOT''). *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not named as a party to this investigation. *Id.*

The Commission previously terminated several respondents from the investigation based on settlement agreements. Order No. 24 (July 15, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Aug. 6, 2025) (HKC Corporation Ltd. and HKC Overseas Ltd.); Order No. 28 (Sept. 10, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Sept. 30, 2025) (VIZIO, Inc.); Order No. 29 (Sept. 30, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 8, 2025) (LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.); Order No. 57 (Mar. 24, 2026), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Apr. 20, 2026) (Hisense USA Corporation). Accordingly, four respondents remain in the investigation: Caihong, CSOT, CHOT, and TCL (collectively, ''Respondents'').

On December 22, 2025, the Commission terminated the investigation as to the '394 patent and claim 2 of the '491 patent. Order No. 35

(Dec. 2, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 22, 2025).

The ALJ held an evidentiary hearing from January 6 through January 8, 2026. As of the evidentiary hearing, claims 3, 6, 8, and 12 of the '491 patent and claims 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9 of the '498 patent were still at issue.

On April 7, 2026, the ALJ issued the FID, finding a violation of section 337 with respect to each of the remaining asserted claims of the Asserted Patents. Specifically, the FID finds that the ''615 Accused Products'' infringe all of the remaining asserted claims, but that the ''616 Accused Products'' do not infringe any of the remaining asserted claims. The FID further finds that the remaining asserted claims are not invalid for indefiniteness, lack of written description, or lack of enablement under 35 U.S.C. 112. The FID also finds that the remaining asserted claims are not invalid under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness. The FID further finds that the remaining asserted claims of the '498 patent are not invalid for obviousness-type double patenting. The FID also finds that the Asserted Patents are not unenforceable for inequitable conduct or patent misuse. Finally, the FID finds that Complainant has satisfied both the technical prong and the economic prong of the DI requirement under subsection 337(a)(3)(B).

The FID also includes the ALJ's Recommended Determination (''RD'') on remedy and bond, should the Commission find a violation of section 337. The RD recommends issuing a limited exclusion order barring entry of infringing products and also recommends including a standard certification provision. The RD also notes that Complainant requests a cease and desist order against TCL only, but recommends not issuing a cease and desist order against TCL or any other of Respondents. Finally, the RD recommends that the Commission set of a bond rate of zero percent (0%) of the value of infringing articles imported during the period of Presidential review.

On April 20, 2026, Respondents petitioned for review of certain of the FID's findings that the asserted claims of the Asserted Patents are not invalid for indefiniteness and or lack of written description, as well as the FID's finding that the '498 patent is not invalid for obviousness-type double patenting. On April 28, 2026, Complainant submitted a response to Respondents' petition.

On May 7, 2026, Complainant filed a public interest statement pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50(a)(4), 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4). On May 8, 2026, Respondents submitted their public interest statement pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50(a)(4), 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4). No submissions were filed in response to the post-RD **Federal Register** notice. *See* 91 Fed Reg 18478–79 (Apr. 10, 2026).

Having reviewed the record of the investigation, including the FID, the parties' submissions to the ALJ, and the petition for review and response thereto, the Commission has determined to review the FID in part. Specifically, the Commission has determined to review the FID's findings that: (1) the claim term ''mole percent on an oxide basis'' is not indefinite and (2) Complainant has satisfied the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement under section 337(a)(3)(B).

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia,* (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines,* Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm'n Op. at 7–10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission's determination. *See* Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: The parties to the investigation are requested to file written submissions on the issues identified in this notice. Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Such submissions should address the recommended determination by the ALJ on remedy and bonding.

In its initial submission, Complainant is also requested to identify the remedy sought and to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. Complainant is further requested to state the dates that the Asserted Patents expire, to provide the HTSUS subheadings under which the accused products are imported, and to supply the identification information for all known importers of the products at issue in this investigation. All initial written submissions, from the parties and/or third parties/interested government agencies, and proposed remedial orders from the parties must be filed no later than close of business on June 22, 2026. All reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on June 29, 2026. Opening submissions from the parties are limited to 25 pages. Reply submissions from the parties are limited to 10 pages. All submission from third parties and/or interested government agencies are limited to 10 pages. No further submissions on any of these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (Inv. No. 337–TA–1441) in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, *https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf).* Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary, (202) 205–2000.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential

treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed with the Commission and served on any parties to the investigation within two business days of any confidential filing. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on June 8, 2026.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 8, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–11686 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

United States, et al. v. Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, et al.; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Stipulation, and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *United States of America, et al.* v. *Taihieyo Cement Corporation, et al.,* Civil Action No. 1:26–cv–01783–CKK. On May 21, 2026, the United States filed a Complaint alleging that the proposed acquisition by Taiheiyo Cement Corporation and CalPortland Company of Vulcan Material Company's ready-mix concrete operations in California would violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18. The proposed Final Judgment, filed at the same time as the Complaint, requires Defendants to divest: (1) the real property and CalPortland's ready-mix concrete plant in Escondido, California; (2) CalPortland's ready-mix concrete plant in Oceanside, California; (3) a leasehold interest in Vulcan's ready-mix concrete plant in Lakeside, California; (4) leasehold interests in the real property on which the Oceanside Plant and Lakeside Plant are located; (5) fifteen CalPortland ready-mix concrete trucks servicing the Escondido Plant and the Oceanside Plant; and (6) certain licenses, permits, and records relating to the divested plants.

Copies of the Complaint, proposed Final Judgment, and Competitive Impact Statement are available for inspection on the Antitrust Division's website at *http://www.justice.gov/atr* and at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Copies of these materials may be obtained from the Antitrust Division upon request and payment of the copying fee set by Department of Justice regulations.

Public comment is invited within 60 days of the date of this notice. Such comments, including the name of the submitter, and responses thereto, will be posted on the Antitrust Division's website, filed with the Court, and, under certain circumstances, published in the **Federal Register**. Comments should be submitted in English and directed to Soyoung Choe, Acting Chief, Defense, Industrials, and Aerospace Section, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530 (email address: *ATR.Public-Comments-Tunney-Act-MB@usdoj.gov*).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

United States District Court for the District of Columbia

United States of America, U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530,and, State of California, California Department of Justice, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000, San Francisco, CA 94102, Plaintiffs, v. Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, Bunkyo Garden Gate Tower, 1–1–1, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Calportland Company, 10655 W Park Run Drive, Suite 275, Las Vegas, NV 89144, and, Vulcan Materials Company, 1200 Urban Center Drive, Birmingham, AL 35242, Defendants.
Civil Action No. 1:26–cv–01783
Hon. Colleen Kollar-Kotelly

Complaint

Taiheiyo Cement Corporation (''Taiheiyo''), through its subsidiary CalPortland Company (''CalPortland''), and Vulcan Materials Company (''Vulcan'') are two of the leading suppliers of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County, California. Taiheiyo's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete operations in California may substantially lessen competition in the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18. The proposed acquisition should therefore be enjoined.

I. Nature of the Action

1. Ready-mix concrete is a widely used building material that is essential to building infrastructure, such as bridges, tunnels, and highways; commercial buildings, such as offices, hotels, apartments, skyscrapers, warehouses, and parking structures; and residences, including single-family homes, duplexes, and townhouses. Ready-mix concrete is also used in housing foundations, driveways, patios, and swimming pools.

2. In San Diego County, California, CalPortland and Vulcan are two of the largest producers, distributors, and sellers of ready-mix concrete. Competition between them has ensured lower prices and better quality and service for customers. CalPortland now proposes to acquire Vulcan's competing ready-mix concrete assets in California, including in San Diego County, for approximately $712 million under the terms of an October 27, 2025 asset purchase agreement.

3. CalPortland's acquisition risks competitive harm by eliminating substantial head-to-head competition and by consolidating suppliers of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. As a result, the proposed acquisition may substantially lessen competition in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County, in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18, and should be enjoined.

II. Defendants and the Proposed Transaction

4. Defendant Taiheiyo is a Japanese corporation with headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. Taiheiyo produces and sells construction materials and mineral resources, such as cement, ready-mix concrete, and aggregates, in several countries, including the United States. Taiheiyo operates in the United States through its subsidiary CalPortland. Taiheiyo reported total revenues of more than $5.5 billion for fiscal year 2025.

5. Defendant CalPortland is a privately held, wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Taiheiyo. It is incorporated in California with headquarters in Las Vegas, Nevada. CalPortland is one of the largest suppliers of construction materials, including cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregate, asphalt, and construction materials, in the western United States and Canada. In the United States, CalPortland has operations in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and Alaska. In California, CalPortland owns cement, ready-mix concrete, asphalt, and aggregate operations.

6. Defendant Vulcan is incorporated in New Jersey with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama. Vulcan is one of the largest producers of construction materials in the United States, with operations in 22 states and the District of Columbia. Vulcan is also the largest producer of aggregate in the United States. Vulcan has ready-mix concrete operations in five states and the District of Columbia and asphalt operations in six states. In California, Vulcan owns aggregate, ready-mix concrete, and asphalt operations. In 2025, Vulcan reported total revenues of approximately $7.9 billion.

III. Background

7. Ready-mix concrete is a building material made up of a combination of cement, fine and coarse aggregate, small amounts of chemical additives, and water. The amount of cement added to a concrete mixture determines its strength, which is measured in pounds per square inch (''psi''). To ensure structural integrity, durability, and workability for each particular project, ready-mix concrete suppliers custom produce the concrete for each project according to the specifications supplied by the customer. Ready-mix concrete with higher psi ratings is typically used for large infrastructure projects, such as highways and bridges, and large buildings, while ready-mix concrete with lower psi ratings is often used for residential and curb-and-gutter construction projects.

8. Because customer needs can vary significantly from project to project, ready-mix concrete is typically sold pursuant to bids, for which customers provide extensive specifications regarding, among other things, the amount of concrete, the various strengths of concrete, and the size and timing of the concrete pours.

9. A supplier who wins a bid makes the ready-mix concrete at production facilities called batch plants and delivers the concrete to the customer. A batch plant measures the precise amount of dry input products needed to manufacture a given type of concrete. The mixture is then dumped into a rotating drum mounted on a heavy-duty truck. Immediately before the truck departs the plant, a measured amount of water is added. Once the water hits the dry mixture, an irreversible chemical reaction is triggered causing the product to begin to set into a rigid building substance. The concrete components are mixed by the rotating drum while the truck is being driven to the job site. At the job site, the concrete is poured directly from the truck onto the project. The rotating drums prevent the concrete from hardening during the travel from the plant to the project site.

10. Because concrete begins to set while being driven to the job site, it is highly perishable. Contractors and state departments of transportation typically limit the time concrete can spend in a truck to 90 minutes or less. This time may be even shorter depending on weather conditions. This time is measured from the moment the water hits the dry concrete inputs in the truck until the concrete is poured out of the truck. If the concrete is not poured within this 90-minute window, the wet mix hardens and is rendered unusable. Because of this 90-minute window, contractors and state departments of transportation typically allow only a portion—often only 30 minutes—to be consumed by driving time. If the concrete is driven for a longer period of time, there may be insufficient time for the concrete to be completely poured onto the project within the 90-minute window.

11. As ready-mix concrete is hauled greater distances, the increased transportation costs diminish the profitability of a load of concrete. For these reasons, ready-mix concrete suppliers attempt to stay close to their batch plants and ready-mix concrete customers require local suppliers.

12. Depending on the project, ready-mix concrete customers may have varying needs, including the mix and psi specifications, the volume needed, the delivery conditions, and the quality of the product and service. Not all suppliers of ready-mix concrete can satisfy customers' needs for every kind of project. For example, servicing certain types of large projects, such as bigger infrastructure projects and commercial buildings, requires ready-mix concrete suppliers to be able to provide: (a) a large number of cubic yards of concrete; (b) large daily pours of concrete, which require the concrete supplier to schedule trucks to arrive continuously at a project; (c) concrete having multiple psi specifications; (d) proven concrete mix designs; and (e) testing and quality control procedures to ensure the concrete meets project engineering specifications.

13. Contractors building large projects carefully select suppliers to minimize the chances of problems with concrete. If concrete is defective because it does not meet the project specifications or the concrete is not poured continuously, the customer may suffer substantial direct and consequential losses. Customers can also suffer substantial financial and reputational harm from delivery delays due to idle workers and equipment and project delays.

14. Purchasers of ready-mix concrete for large projects require that their suppliers have: (a) multiple ready-mix concrete plants in a geographic area; (b) the ability to produce large amounts of concrete with multiple specifications; (c) proven concrete mix designs; (d) a large number of concrete trucks; (e) a sizeable and well-trained workforce; (f) the demonstrated ability to service such a large project; and (g) considerable financial backing to remedy any problems relating to defective concrete.

15. Each large project is bid separately and ready-mix concrete suppliers can identify the specific market conditions that apply to each large project, including the number of competitors that potentially could service the project's requirements. Ready-mix concrete suppliers can and do charge different prices, net of costs, to customers based on the particular

project's requirements and the market conditions.

IV. Relevant Markets

A. Relevant Product Market

16. The production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is a relevant product market. Ready-mix concrete is unique because it is pliable when freshly mixed, can be molded into a variety of forms, and is strong and permanent when hardened. For many building applications, customers will not substitute other building materials, such as steel, wood, or asphalt, for ready-mix concrete. Steel is often not a substitute for ready-mix concrete because it cannot be poured and formed into smooth, regular planes. Wood is often not a substitute because it does not have the structural strength to support heavy loads. Asphalt is often not a substitute because it cannot be used for the structural portions of bridges, cannot be used for buildings, and, for certain applications, cannot be used for highways.

17. A small but significant and non-transitory increase in the price of ready-mix concrete would not cause customers to substitute another building material in sufficient quantities with sufficient frequency to make such a price increase unprofitable. Accordingly, the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is a line of commerce and a relevant product market within the meaning of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

B. Relevant Geographic Market

18. Ready-mix concrete is most often bid on a project-by-project basis. For these projects, ready-mix concrete suppliers can identify the specific market conditions that apply to each customer's project, including the number of competitors that potentially could service the location of the project. Ready-mix concrete suppliers can target specific customers for a price increase based on the particular location of a project and the number and capabilities of rivals that can service that customer.

19. The ready-mix concrete purchasers that are potentially affected by this acquisition are located in San Diego County. Due to the location and transportation constraints described above, these customers typically cannot turn to suppliers outside this area for their ready-mix concrete needs. The purchasers in San Diego County are similarly situated with respect to the competitive impact of this acquisition and can therefore be aggregated for analytical convenience.

20. Ready-mix concrete is perishable and the cost of transporting it is high compared to the value of the product. Thus, depending on the size of a metropolitan area and typical traffic conditions within that area, the distance concrete can reasonably be transported is generally limited to a metropolitan area or, in many cases, only a portion of that area. This is particularly true for large projects, such as highways, bridges, and high-rise buildings.

21. In San Diego County, the suppliers with the ability to bid on ready-mix concrete projects, and particularly ready-mix concrete for large projects, are most often those with plants located within 30 minutes, and to a lesser extent 60 minutes, of driving time to the project site. This timeframe accounts for unpredictable traffic and other unforeseen delays that may arise on a project site. Accordingly, the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to customers in San Diego County is therefore a relevant market within the meaning of Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The producers that participate in this market are those that are also located in San Diego County.

V. Anticompetitive Effects

22. The proposed acquisition is likely to substantially lessen head-to-head competition in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. In San Diego County, CalPortland and Vulcan are two of the largest suppliers of ready-mix concrete and two of only a small number of suppliers that can supply ready-mix concrete to customers with large projects.

23. Combined, CalPortland and Vulcan have a share of over 50 percent in the market for ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. The market for ready-mix concrete is already highly concentrated and, as evidenced by the parties' combined share, would be significantly more concentrated after the proposed acquisition.

24. CalPortland and Vulcan compete directly against one another in San Diego County to provide ready-mix concrete to customers. Price competition between CalPortland and Vulcan in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete has benefitted customers. CalPortland and Vulcan also vie to win customers' business by offering quality products, reliable delivery, and superior customer support.

25. CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete assets in San Diego County would eliminate the competition between them and its benefits to customers. The proposed acquisition would substantially increase the likelihood that CalPortland would unilaterally increase the price of ready-mix concrete to a significant number of customers. The acquisition would also substantially increase the likelihood that CalPortland would reduce the quality of its products or its service. The presence of other ready-mix concrete suppliers would not be sufficient to constrain a unilateral exercise of market power by CalPortland after the acquisition.

26. In addition, customers that require ready-mix concrete for use in large projects may be more severely affected by the acquisition. The number of competitors that could constrain CalPortland post-acquisition from raising prices for those customers is smaller than the total number of ready-mix concrete suppliers because it is limited to companies that meet the requirements imposed by customers for large ready-mix concrete projects.

27. Further, the elimination of CalPortland and Vulcan as independent competitors in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is likely to facilitate anticompetitive coordination among the remaining producers in bidding to customers in the relevant geographic market. Suppliers in this industry have access to information about competitors' output, capacity, and costs. Given these market conditions, eliminating an important ready-mix concrete supplier is likely to further increase the ability of the remaining competitors to successfully coordinate, reducing the benefits of competition to consumers.

28. In sum, after the proposed acquisition, CalPortland likely would have the incentive and ability to profitably raise prices and reduce the product and service quality of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. The proposed acquisition would likely also facilitate anticompetitive coordination among ready-mix concrete suppliers in San Diego County, which also likely would result in higher prices and other anticompetitive effects. The proposed acquisition, therefore, may substantially lessen competition in the markets for ready-mix concrete in San Diego County in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

VI. Absence of Countervailing Factors

29. Entry of new competitors into the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to customers in San Diego County will not be timely, likely, or sufficient to prevent the loss of competition that would result from CalPortland's acquisition of

Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations.

30. Opening a ready-mix concrete batch plant in a metropolitan area is difficult and time consuming due to the need to acquire the land on which to build a batch plant. The location of a batch plant is very important because of the perishability of the ready-mix concrete. Finding the appropriate site for such a plant close enough to projects is difficult, because in metropolitan areas such land is frequently already utilized or does not have the appropriate zoning. Further, obtaining the land-use permits or zoning variances and necessary environmental permits is difficult, costly, and time consuming. In addition to building the new batch plant, an entrant would also have to secure sources of cement and aggregate, which are inputs into ready-mix concrete.

31. Successful entry or expansion into the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete for customers with large projects is even more difficult, time-consuming, and costly. To be able to bid on large projects, it is not enough simply to be able to produce ready-mix concrete. To bid on these large projects, a new entrant or an existing producer must have multiple ready-mix concrete plants in a geographic area, the ability to produce large amounts of concrete with multiple specifications, backup plants, a large number of concrete trucks, proven mix designs, a sizeable and well-trained workforce, the demonstrated ability and reputation to be able to service such a large project, and considerable financial backing to remedy any problems relating to defective concrete.

32. As a result of these high barriers, entry into the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to purchasers in San Diego County would not be timely, likely, or sufficient to defeat the substantial lessening of competition that would likely result from CalPortland's acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete operations in California.

VII. Jurisdiction and Venue

33. The United States brings this action under Section 15 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 25, to prevent and restrain Defendants from violating Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18.

34. The State of California brings this action under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 26, as *parens patriae* on behalf of and to protect its general economy and the health and welfare of its residents and to prevent and restrain Defendants from violating Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18.

35. Defendants' activities in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete, aggregate, asphalt and other construction materials substantially affects interstate commerce. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 22, and 28 U.S.C. 1331, 1337(a), and 1345.

36. Defendants have consented to venue and personal jurisdiction in this judicial district. Venue is therefore proper in this district under Section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 22 and 28 U.S.C. 1391(c).

VIII. Violation Alleged

37. CalPortland's acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete operations in California may substantially lessen competition in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18.

38. Unless enjoined, the proposed acquisition would have the following anticompetitive effects, among others:

(a) elimination of actual and potential competition between CalPortland and Vulcan in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in the relevant geographic market;

(b) substantially lessened competition in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in the relevant geographic market; and

(c) higher prices and reduced quality and service for ready-mix concrete in the relevant geographic market.

IX. Request for Relief

39. Plaintiffs request that this Court:

(a) adjudge and decree CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations to be unlawful and violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18;

(b) preliminarily and permanently enjoin and restrain Defendants and all persons acting on their behalf from consummating the proposed acquisition of Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations, or from entering into or carrying out any other contract, agreement, plan, or understanding, the effect of which would be to combine CalPortland and Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations;

(c) award the United States and the State of California its costs for this action; and

(d) award the United States and the State of California such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 21, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

For Plaintiff United States of America:
OMEED A. ASSEFI (DC Bar #252705), *Acting Assistant Attorney General.*

G. CHARLES BELLER (DC Bar #1645076), *Deputy Assistant Attorney General.*

JARED T. BOND, *Acting Deputy Director of Civil Enforcement.*

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United States District Court For the District of Columbia

United States of America, and State of California, Plaintiffs, v. Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, Calportland Company, and Vulcan Materials Company, Defendants.

Civil Action No. 1:26–cv–01783
Hon. Colleen Kollar-Kotelly

Proposed Final Judgment

Whereas, Plaintiffs, United States of America and the State of California, filed their Complaint on May 21, 2026;

And Whereas, the United States, the State of California, and Defendants Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, CalPortland Company, and Vulcan Materials Company have consented to entry of this Final Judgment without the taking of testimony, without trial or adjudication of any issue of fact or law, and without this Final Judgment constituting any evidence against or admission by any party relating to any issue of fact or law;

And Whereas, Defendants agree to make a certain divestiture and to undertake certain actions to address claims that Defendants' merger would

allegedly violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18;

And Whereas, Defendants represent that the divestiture and other relief required by this Final Judgment can and will be made and that Defendants will not later raise a claim of hardship or difficulty as grounds for asking the Court to modify any provision of this Final Judgment;

Now therefore, it is *ordered*, *adjudged*, and *decreed:*

I. Jurisdiction

The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of and each of the parties to this action. The Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under Section 7 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18).

II. Definitions

As used in this Final Judgment:

A. ''CalPortland'' means Defendant CalPortland Company, a California corporation with its headquarters in Las Vegas, Nevada, its successors and assigns, and its subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships, and joint ventures, and their directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

B. ''Taiheiyo'' means Defendant Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, a Japanese corporation with its headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, its successors and assigns, and its subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships, and joint ventures, and their directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

C. ''Vulcan'' means Defendant Vulcan Materials Company, a New Jersey corporation with its headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, its successors and assigns, and its subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships, and joint ventures, and their directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

D. ''Holliday Rock'' means Holliday Rock Co., Inc., a California corporation with its headquarters in Upland, California, its successors and assigns, and its subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships, and joint ventures, and their directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

E. ''Acquirer'' means Holliday Rock or another entity approved by the United States in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, to which Defendants divest the Divestiture Assets.

F. ''Divestiture Assets'' means all of Defendants' rights, titles, and interests in and to the following property and assets used in connection with the design, production, development, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete by CalPortland associated with the Escondido Plant and the Oceanside Plant, and by Vulcan associated with the Lakeside Plant:

1. the real property and CalPortland's Ready-Mix Concrete plant located at 550 North Tulip Street, Escondido, California 92025 (the ''Escondido Plant''), as described in Exhibit 1 to this Final Judgment;

2. CalPortland's Ready-Mix Concrete plant located at 1050 West Airport Road, Oceanside, California 92054 (the ''Oceanside Plant''), as described in Exhibit 1 to this Final Judgment;

3. leasehold interests that will be in effect during the entire period of this Final Judgment in the Ready-Mix Concrete plant located at 12494 CA–67, Lakeside, California, 92040, assessor's parcel number 375–041–18 and licensed portions of 375–041–19 and 375–171–05 (the ''Lakeside Plant''), as described in Exhibit 1 to this Final Judgment;

4. leasehold interests in the real property on which the Oceanside Plant and Lakeside Plant are located that will be in effect during the entire period of this Final Judgment;

5. fifteen (15) CalPortland Ready-Mix Concrete trucks servicing the Escondido Plant and Oceanside Plant as of date of the entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order in this matter;

6. to the extent permissible by law, all licenses, permits, certifications, approvals, consents, registrations, waivers, and authorizations, including those issued or granted by any governmental organization, and all pending applications or renewals that are utilized by the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3);

7. the following records and data that are utilized by or related to the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3): (a) production, repair, maintenance, and performance records, and (b) manuals and technical information Defendants provide to their own employees, customers, suppliers, agents, or licensees;

8. If Holliday Rock is not the Acquirer, at Acquirer's option:

a. all other real property, including fee simple interests, real property leasehold interests and renewal rights thereto, improvements to real property, and options to purchase any adjoining or other property, together with all buildings, facilities, and other structures;

b. all tangible personal property located in or utilized by the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3), including fixed assets, machinery and manufacturing equipment, tools, inventory, materials, office equipment and furniture, computer hardware, and supplies;

c. all contracts, contractual rights, and customer relationships, and all other agreements, commitments, and understandings, including supply agreements, teaming agreements, and leases, and all outstanding offers or solicitations to enter into a similar arrangement that are utilized by or related to the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3);

d. the records and data that are utilized by or related to the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3), including (a) customer lists, accounts, sales, and credit records, (b) records and research data concerning historic and current research and development activities, including designs of experiments and the results of successful and unsuccessful designs and experiments, and (c) drawings, blueprints, and designs.

e. all intellectual property owned, licensed, or sublicensed, either as licensor or licensee that is utilized by or related to the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3), including (a) patents, patent applications, and inventions and discoveries that may be patentable, (b) registered and unregistered copyrights and copyright applications, (c) registered and unregistered trademarks, trade dress, service marks, trade names, and trademark applications, and (d) trade secrets; and

f. all other intangible property that is utilized by or related to the plants listed in Paragraphs II(F)(1)–(3), including (a) commercial names and d/b/a names, (b) technical information, (c) computer software and related documentation, know-how, trade secrets, design protocols, specifications for materials, specifications for parts, specifications for devices, safety procedures (*e.g.,* for the handling of materials and substances), quality assurance and control procedures, (d) design tools and simulation capabilities, and (e) rights in internet websites and internet domain names.

G. ''Divestiture Date'' means the date on which the Divestiture Assets are divested to Acquirer pursuant to this Final Judgment.

H. ''Including'' means including, but not limited to.

I. ''Person'' means any natural person, corporation, firm, company, sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, association, institute, or other legal entity.

J. ''Ready-Mix Concrete'' means a building material used in the construction of buildings, highways, bridges, tunnels, and other projects that is produced by mixing cementitious

material and aggregate with sufficient water to cause the cement to set and bind.

K. ''Relevant Area'' means the following counties in the State of California: Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Imperial, Marin, Napa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo.

L. ''Relevant Personnel'' means all full-time, part-time, or contract employees of CalPortland and Vulcan located at, or who work out of, the Escondido Plant, Oceanside Plant and/or Lakeside Plant, holding the titles identified in Exhibit 2 or whose job responsibilities primarily relate to the Divestiture Assets or the design, production, development, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete by CalPortland or Vulcan at the Escondido Plant, Oceanside Plant, or Lakeside Plant, at any time between October 27, 2025, and the Divestiture Date. The United States, in its sole discretion, will resolve any disagreement relating to which employees are Relevant Personnel. ''Primarily'' as used in this Paragraph II(L) means over 50 percent of the individual's time.

M. ''Transaction'' means CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's California Ready-Mix Concrete operations.

III. Applicability

A. This Final Judgment applies to Taiheiyo, CalPortland, and Vulcan, as defined above, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any Defendant who receive actual notice of this Final Judgment.

B. If, prior to complying with Section IV and Section V of this Final Judgment, Defendants sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets or of business units that include the Divestiture Assets, Defendants must require any purchaser to be bound by the provisions of this Final Judgment. Defendants need not obtain such an agreement from Acquirer.

IV. Divestitures

A. Defendants are ordered and directed, within 15 calendar days after the Court's entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order in this matter, to divest the Divestiture Assets in a manner consistent with this Final Judgment to Holliday Rock or another Acquirer acceptable to the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California. The United States, in its sole discretion, may agree to one or more extensions of this time period not to exceed 90 calendar days in total and will notify the Court of any extensions.

B. For all contracts, agreements, and customer relationships (or portions of such contracts, agreements, and customer relationships) included in the Divestiture Assets, Defendants must assign or otherwise transfer all contracts, agreements, and customer relationships to Acquirer within the deadlines set forth in Paragraph IV(A); *provided, however,* that for any contract or agreement that requires the consent of another party to assign or otherwise transfer, Defendants must use best efforts to accomplish the assignment or transfer. Defendants must not interfere with any negotiations between Acquirer and a contracting party.

C. Defendants must use best efforts to divest the Divestiture Assets as expeditiously as possible. Defendants must take no action that would jeopardize the completion of the divestiture ordered by the Court, including any action to impede the permitting, operation, or divestiture of the Divestiture Assets.

D. Unless the United States otherwise consents in writing, divestiture pursuant to this Final Judgment must include the entire Divestiture Assets and must be accomplished in such a way as to satisfy the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, that the Divestiture Assets can and will be used by Acquirer as part of a viable, ongoing business of the production, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete.

E. The divestiture must be made to an Acquirer that, in the United States' sole judgment, after consultation with the State of California, has the intent and capability, including the necessary managerial, operational, technical, and financial capability, to compete effectively in the production, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete.

F. The divestiture must be accomplished in a manner that satisfies the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, that none of the terms of any agreement between Acquirer and Defendants give Defendants the ability unreasonably to raise Acquirer's costs, to lower Acquirer's efficiency, or otherwise interfere in the ability of Acquirer to compete effectively in the production, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete.

G. In the event Defendants are attempting to divest the Divestiture Assets to an Acquirer other than Holliday Rock, Defendants promptly must make known, by usual and customary means, the availability of the Divestiture Assets. Defendants must inform any person making an inquiry relating to a possible purchase of the Divestiture Assets that the Divestiture Assets are being divested in accordance with this Final Judgment and must provide that person with a copy of this Final Judgment. Defendants must offer to furnish to all prospective Acquirers, subject to customary confidentiality assurances, all information and documents relating to the Divestiture Assets that are customarily provided in a due diligence process; *provided, however,* that Defendants need not provide information or documents subject to the attorney-client privilege or work-product doctrine. Defendants must make all information and documents available to the United States and the State of California at the same time that the information and documents are made available to any other person.

H. Defendants must provide prospective Acquirers with (1) access to make inspections of the Divestiture Assets; (2) access to all environmental, zoning, and other permitting documents and information relating to the Divestiture Assets; and (3) access to all financial, operational, or other documents and information relating to the Divestiture Assets that would customarily be provided as part of a due diligence process. Defendants also must disclose all encumbrances on any part of the Divestiture Assets, including on intangible property.

I. Defendants must cooperate with and assist Acquirer in identifying and, at the option of Acquirer, hiring all Relevant Personnel, including:

1. Within 10 business days following the entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order in this matter, Defendants must identify all Relevant Personnel to Acquirer, the United States, and the State of California including by providing organization charts covering all Relevant Personnel.

2. Within 10 business days following receipt of a request by Acquirer or the United States, Defendants must provide to Acquirer, the United States, and the State of California additional information relating to Relevant Personnel, including name, job title, reporting relationships, past experience, responsibilities, training and educational histories, relevant certifications, and job performance evaluations. Defendants must also provide to Acquirer, the United States, and the State of California information relating to current and accrued compensation and benefits of Relevant Personnel, including most recent bonuses paid, aggregate annual

compensation, current target or guaranteed bonus, if any, any retention agreement or incentives, and any other payments due, compensation or benefits accrued, or promises made to the Relevant Personnel. If Defendants are barred by any applicable law from providing any of this information, Defendants must provide, within 10 business days following receipt of the request, the requested information to the full extent permitted by law and also must provide a written explanation of Defendants' inability to provide the remaining information, including specifically identifying the provisions of the applicable laws.

3. At the request of Acquirer, Defendants must promptly make Relevant Personnel available for private interviews with Acquirer during normal business hours at a mutually agreeable location.

4. Defendants must not interfere with any effort by Acquirer to employ any Relevant Personnel. Interference includes offering to increase the compensation or improve the benefits of Relevant Personnel unless (a) the offer is part of a company-wide increase in compensation or improvement in benefits that was announced prior to October 27, 2025, or (b) the offer is approved by the United States in its sole discretion. Defendants' obligations under this Paragraph IV(I)(4) will expire 180 days after the Divestiture Date.

5. For Relevant Personnel who elect employment with Acquirer within 180 days of the Divestiture Date, Defendants must waive all non-compete and non-disclosure agreements; vest and pay to the Relevant Personnel (or to Acquirer for payment to the employee) on a prorated basis any bonuses, incentives, other salary, benefits, or other compensation fully or partially accrued at the time of the transfer of the employee to Acquirer; vest any unvested pension and other equity rights; and provide all other benefits that those Relevant Personnel otherwise would have been provided had the Relevant Personnel continued employment with Defendants, including any retention bonuses or payments. Defendants may maintain reasonable restrictions on disclosure by Relevant Personnel of Defendants' proprietary non-public information that is unrelated to the Divestiture Assets and not otherwise required to be disclosed by this Final Judgment.

6. For a period of 6 months from the Divestiture Date, Defendants may not solicit to re-hire Relevant Personnel who were hired by Acquirer within 3 months of the Divestiture Date unless (a) an individual is terminated or laid off by Acquirer or (b) Acquirer agrees in writing that Defendants may solicit to re-hire that individual. Nothing in this Paragraph IV(I)(6) prohibits Defendants from advertising employment openings using general solicitations or advertisements and re-hiring Relevant Personnel who apply for an employment opening through a general solicitation or advertisement.

J. Defendants will use their best efforts to assist Acquirer in interviewing and hiring at least one salesperson with existing responsibilities relating to the sale of Ready-Mix Concrete in San Diego County.

K. If the Acquirer is not Holliday Rock, Defendants must warrant to Acquirer that (1) the Divestiture Assets will be operational and without material defect on the date of their transfer to the Acquirer; (2) there are no material defects in the environmental, zoning, or other permits relating to the operation of the Divestiture Assets; and (3) Defendants have disclosed all encumbrances on any part of the Divestiture Assets, including on intangible property. Following the sale of the Divestiture Assets, Defendants must not undertake, directly or indirectly, challenges to the environmental, zoning, or other permits relating to the operation of the Divestiture Assets.

L. Defendants must use best efforts to assist Acquirer to obtain all necessary licenses, registrations, and permits necessary for or utilized in the production, distribution, and sale of Ready-Mix Concrete. Until Acquirer obtains the necessary licenses, registrations, and permits, Defendants must provide Acquirer with the benefit of Defendants' licenses, registrations, and permits to the full extent permissible by law.

M. At the option of Acquirer, and subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, on or before the Divestiture Date, Defendant Vulcan must enter into a supply contract or contracts for aggregate sufficient to meet Acquirer's needs, as determined by Acquirer, for a period of up to 12 months, on terms and conditions reasonably related to market conditions for the supply of aggregate. At the option of the Acquirer, subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, Defendant Vulcan must enter into one or more extensions of any such contracts for a total of up to an additional 180 calendar days, on terms and conditions reasonably related to market conditions for the supply of aggregate. Any amendment to or modification of any provision of any such supply contract or supply contract extension is subject to approval by the United States, in its sole discretion. If Acquirer seeks an extension of the term of any supply contract, Defendant Vulcan must notify the United States in writing at least 60 calendar days prior to the date the supply contract expires. Acquirer may terminate a supply contract (including an extension of a supply contract), or any portion of a supply contract (including a portion of an extension of a supply contract), without cost or penalty upon 30 calendar days' written notice to Defendant Vulcan.

N. If the Acquirer is not Holliday Rock, at the option of Acquirer, and subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, on or before the Divestiture Date, Defendants must enter into a contract to provide transition services for back office, human resources, accounting, employee health and safety, and information technology services and support for a period of up to six months on terms and conditions reasonably related to market conditions for the provision of the transition services. At the option of the Acquirer, subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, Defendants must enter into one or more extensions of any such contracts for a total of up to an additional 90 calendar days, on terms and conditions reasonably related to market conditions for the provision of the transition services. Any amendment to or modification of any transition services contract or extension to a transition services contract is subject to approval by the United States, in its sole discretion. If Acquirer seeks an extension of the term of any contract for transition services, Defendants must notify the United States in writing at least 30 calendar days prior to the date the contract expires. Acquirer may terminate a contract (including an extension) for transition services, or any portion of a contract (including an extension) for transition services, without cost or penalty at any time upon 30 calendar days' written notice to Defendants. The employees of Defendants tasked with providing transition services to Acquirer must not share any competitively sensitive information of Acquirer with any other employee of Defendants.

O. If any term of an agreement between Defendants and Acquirer, including an agreement to effectuate the divestiture required by this Final Judgment, varies from a term of this Final Judgment, to the extent that Defendants cannot fully comply with both, this Final Judgment determines Defendants' obligations.

V. Appointment of Divestiture Trustee

A. If all of the Divestiture Assets have not been divested within the period specified in Paragraph IV(A), Defendant CalPortland must immediately notify the United States and the State of California of that fact in writing. Upon application of the United States, which Defendants may not oppose, the Court will appoint a divestiture trustee selected by the United States and approved by the Court to effect the divestiture of the Divestiture Assets.

B. After the appointment of a divestiture trustee by the Court, only the divestiture trustee will have the right to sell those Divestiture Assets that the divestiture trustee has been appointed to sell. The divestiture trustee will have the power and authority to accomplish the divestiture to an Acquirer acceptable to the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, at a price and on terms obtainable through reasonable effort by the divestiture trustee, subject to the provisions of Sections IV, V, and VI of this Final Judgment, and will have other powers as the Court deems appropriate. The divestiture trustee must sell the Divestiture Assets as quickly as possible.

C. Defendants may not object to a sale by the divestiture trustee on any ground other than malfeasance by the divestiture trustee. Objections by Defendants must be conveyed in writing to the United States, the State of California, and the divestiture trustee within 10 calendar days after the divestiture trustee has provided the notice of proposed divestiture required by Section VI.

D. The divestiture trustee will serve at the cost and expense of Defendants Taiheiyo and CalPortland pursuant to a written agreement, on terms and conditions, including confidentiality requirements and conflict of interest certifications, approved by the United States in its sole discretion.

E. The divestiture trustee may hire at the cost and expense of Defendants Taiheiyo and CalPortland any agents or consultants, including investment bankers, attorneys, and accountants, that are reasonably necessary in the divestiture trustee's judgment to assist with the divestiture trustee's duties. These agents or consultants will be accountable solely to the divestiture trustee and will serve on terms and conditions, including confidentiality requirements and conflict-of-interest certifications, approved by the United States in its sole discretion.

F. The compensation of the divestiture trustee and agents or consultants hired by the divestiture trustee must be reasonable in light of the value of the Divestiture Assets and based on a fee arrangement that provides the divestiture trustee with incentives based on the price and terms of the divestiture and the speed with which it is accomplished. If the divestiture trustee and Defendants Taiheiyo and CalPortland are unable to reach agreement on the divestiture trustee's compensation or other terms and conditions of engagement within 14 calendar days of the appointment of the divestiture trustee by the Court, the United States, in its sole discretion, may take appropriate action, including by making a recommendation to the Court. Within three business days of hiring an agent or consultant, the divestiture trustee must provide written notice of the hiring and rate of compensation to Defendants Taiheiyo and CalPortland, the United States, and the State of California.

G. The divestiture trustee must account for all monies derived from the sale of the Divestiture Assets by the divestiture trustee and all costs and expenses incurred. Within 30 calendar days of the Divestiture Date, the divestiture trustee must submit that accounting to the Court for approval. After approval by the Court of the divestiture trustee's accounting, including fees for unpaid services and those of agents or consultants hired by the divestiture trustee, all remaining money must be paid to Defendants Taiheiyo and CalPortland, and the trust will then be terminated.

H. Defendants must use best efforts to assist the divestiture trustee to accomplish the required divestiture. Subject to reasonable protection for trade secrets, other confidential research, development, or commercial information, or any applicable privileges, Defendants must provide the divestiture trustee and agents or consultants retained by the divestiture trustee with full and complete access to all personnel, books, records, and facilities of the Divestiture Assets. Defendants also must provide or develop financial and other information relevant to the Divestiture Assets that the divestiture trustee may reasonably request. Defendants must not take any action to interfere with or to impede the divestiture trustee's accomplishment of the divestiture.

I. The divestiture trustee must maintain complete records of all efforts made to sell the Divestiture Assets, including by filing monthly reports with the United States and the State of California setting forth the divestiture trustee's efforts to accomplish the divestiture ordered by this Final Judgment. The reports must include the name, address, and telephone number of each person who, during the preceding month, made an offer to acquire, expressed an interest in acquiring, entered into negotiations to acquire, or was contacted or made an inquiry about acquiring any interest in the Divestiture Assets and must describe in detail each contact.

J. If the divestiture trustee has not accomplished the divestiture ordered by this Final Judgment within 180 calendar days of appointment, the divestiture trustee must promptly provide the United States and the State of California with a report setting forth: (1) the divestiture trustee's efforts to accomplish the required divestiture; (2) the reasons, in the divestiture trustee's judgment, why the required divestiture has not been accomplished; and (3) the divestiture trustee's recommendations for completing the divestiture. Following receipt of that report, the United States may make additional recommendations to the Court. The Court thereafter may enter such orders as it deems appropriate to carry out the purpose of this Final Judgment, which may include extending the trust and the term of the divestiture trustee's appointment by a period requested by the United States.

K. The divestiture trustee will serve until divestiture of all Divestiture Assets is completed or for a term otherwise ordered by the Court.

L. If the United States determines that the divestiture trustee is not acting diligently or in a reasonably cost-effective manner, the United States may recommend that the Court appoint a substitute divestiture trustee.

VI. Notice of Proposed Divestiture

A. Within two business days following execution of a definitive agreement with an Acquirer other than Holliday Rock to divest the Divestiture Assets, Defendants or the divestiture trustee, whichever is then responsible for effecting the divestiture, must notify the United States and the State of California of the proposed divestiture. If the divestiture trustee is responsible for completing the divestiture, the divestiture trustee also must notify Defendants. The notice must set forth the details of the proposed divestiture and list the name, address, and telephone number of each person not previously identified who offered or expressed an interest in or desire to acquire any ownership interest in the Divestiture Assets.

B. After receipt by the United States and the State of California of the notice

required by Paragraph VI(A), the United States may make one or more requests to Defendants or the divestiture trustee for additional information concerning the proposed divestiture, the proposed Acquirer, and other prospective Acquirers. Defendants and the divestiture trustee must furnish any additional information requested within 15 calendar days of the receipt of each request unless the United States provides written agreement to a different period.

C. Within 45 calendar days after receipt of the notice required by Paragraph VI(A) or within 20 calendar days after the United States and the State of California has been provided the additional information requested pursuant to Paragraph VI(B), whichever is later, the United States will provide written notice to Defendants and any divestiture trustee that states whether the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, objects to the proposed Acquirer or any other aspect of the proposed divestiture. Without written notice that the United States does not object, a divestiture may not be consummated. If the United States provides written notice that it does not object, the divestiture may be consummated, subject only to Defendants' limited right to object to the sale under Paragraph V(C) of this Final Judgment. Upon objection by Defendants pursuant to Paragraph V(C), a divestiture by the divestiture trustee may not be consummated unless approved by the Court.

VII. Financing

Defendants may not finance all or any part of Acquirer's purchase of all or part of the Divestiture Assets.

VIII. Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Obligations

Defendants must take all steps necessary to comply with the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order entered by the Court.

IX. Affidavits

A. Within 20 calendar days of entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order, and every 30 calendar days thereafter until the divestiture required by this Final Judgment has been completed, each Defendant must deliver to the United States and the State of California an affidavit, signed by each Defendant's Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel, describing in reasonable detail the fact and manner of that Defendant's compliance with this Final Judgment. The United States, in its sole discretion, may approve different signatories for the affidavits.

B. In the event Defendants are attempting to divest the Divestiture Assets to an Acquirer other than Holliday Rock, each affidavit required by Paragraph IX(A) must include: (1) the name, address, and telephone number of each person who, during the preceding 30 calendar days, made an offer to acquire, expressed an interest in acquiring, entered into negotiations to acquire, or was contacted or made an inquiry about acquiring, an interest in the Divestiture Assets and describe in detail each contact with such persons during that period; (2) a description of the efforts Defendants have taken to solicit buyers for and complete the sale of the Divestiture Assets and to provide required information to prospective Acquirers; and (3) a description of any limitations placed by Defendants on information provided to prospective Acquirers. Objection by the United States to information provided by Defendants to prospective Acquirers must be made within 14 calendar days of receipt of the affidavit, except that the United States may object at any time if the information set forth in the affidavit is not true or complete.

C. Defendants must keep all records of any efforts made to divest the Divestiture Assets until one year after the Divestiture Date.

D. Within 20 calendar days of entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order, each Defendant must deliver to the United States and the State of California an affidavit signed by each Defendant's Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel that describes in reasonable detail all actions that Defendant has taken and all steps that Defendant has implemented on an ongoing basis to comply with Section VIII of this Final Judgment. The United States, in its sole discretion, may approve different signatories for the affidavits.

E. If a Defendant makes any changes to actions and steps described in affidavits provided pursuant to Paragraph IX(D), the Defendant must, within 15 calendar days after any change is implemented, deliver to the United States and the State of California an affidavit describing those changes.

F. Defendants must keep all records of any efforts made to comply with Section VIII until one year after the Divestiture Date.

X. Compliance Inspection

A. For the purposes of determining or securing compliance with this Final Judgment or of related orders such as the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order or of determining whether this Final Judgment should be modified or vacated, upon the written request of an authorized representative of the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division and reasonable notice to Defendants, Defendants must permit, from time to time and subject to legally recognized privileges, authorized representatives, including agents retained by the United States:

1. to have access during Defendants' business hours to inspect and copy, or at the option of the United States, to require Defendants to provide electronic copies of all books, ledgers, accounts, records, data, and documents, wherever located, in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment; and

2. to interview, either informally or on the record, Defendants' officers, employees, or agents, wherever located, who may have their individual counsel present, relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment. The interviews must be subject to the reasonable convenience of the interviewee and without restraint or interference by Defendants.

B. Upon the written request of an authorized representative of the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division, Defendants must submit written reports or respond to written interrogatories, under oath if requested, relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment.

XI. Notification

A. Unless a transaction is otherwise subject to the reporting and waiting period requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18a (the ''HSR Act''), Defendants CalPortland and Taiheiyo may not, without first providing at least 30 calendar days advance notification to the United States and to the State of California, directly or indirectly acquire any financial or management interest in any plant or facility that produces Ready-Mix Concrete in the Relevant Area during the term of this Final Judgment.

B. Defendant CalPortland must provide the notification required by this Section XI in the same format as, and in accordance with the Federal Trade Commission's instructions relating to, the Notification and Report Form set forth in the Appendix to Part 803 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, except Defendant CalPortland will not be required to provide the information

requested in the Additional Information section.

C. Notification must include, beyond the information required by the instructions, the names of the principal representatives who negotiated the transaction on behalf of each party, and all CalPortland management or strategic plans discussing the proposed transaction. If, within the 30 calendar days following notification, representatives of the United States or the State of California make a written request for additional information, Defendants may not consummate the proposed transaction until 30 calendar days after submitting all requested information.

D. Early termination of the waiting periods set forth in this Section XI may be requested and, where appropriate, granted in the same manner as is applicable under the requirements and provisions of the HSR Act and rules promulgated thereunder. This Section XI must be broadly construed, and any ambiguity or uncertainty relating to whether to file a notice under this Section XI must be resolved in favor of filing notice.

XII. No Reacquisition

Defendants CalPortland and Taiheiyo may not reacquire any part of, any interest in, or any form of control over the Divestiture Assets during the term of this Final Judgment without prior written authorization of the United States.

XIII. Public Disclosure

A. No information or documents obtained pursuant to any provision in this Final Judgment may be divulged by the United States or the State of California to any person other than an authorized representative of the executive branch of the United States or an authorized representative of the State of California, except in the course of legal proceedings to which the United States or the State of California is a party, including grand-jury proceedings, for the purpose of evaluating a proposed Acquirer or securing compliance with this Final Judgment, or as otherwise required by law.

B. In the event of a request by a third party, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, for disclosure of information obtained pursuant to any provision of this Final Judgment, the United States will act in accordance with that statute and the Department of Justice regulations at 28 CFR part 16, including the provision on confidential commercial information at 28 CFR 16.7, and the State of California will act in accordance with its applicable disclosure laws. Defendants submitting information to the Antitrust Division should designate the confidential commercial information portions of all applicable documents and information under 28 CFR 16.7. Designations of confidentiality expire 10 years after submission, ''unless the submitter requests and provides justification for a longer designation period.'' *See* 28 CFR 16.7(b).

C. If at the time that Defendants furnish information or documents to the United States and the State of California pursuant to any provision of this Final Judgment, Defendants represent and identify in writing information or documents for which a claim of protection may be asserted under Rule 26(c)(1)(G) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and Defendants mark each pertinent page of such material, ''Subject to claim of protection under Rule 26(c)(1)(G) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,'' the United States and the State of California must give Defendants 10 calendar days' notice before divulging the material in any legal proceeding (other than a grand jury proceeding).

XIV. Retention of Jurisdiction

The Court retains jurisdiction to enable any party to this Final Judgment to apply to the Court at any time for further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out or construe this Final Judgment, to modify any of its provisions, to enforce compliance, and to punish violations of its provisions.

XV. Enforcement of Final Judgment

A. If at any time during the five-year period following entry of this Final Judgment, the United States determines in its sole discretion that the Final Judgment has failed to fully redress the violations alleged in the Complaint, then the United States may re-open this proceeding to seek additional relief, including divestiture of additional assets. Such additional relief may be ordered by this Court upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that there is a reasonable probability that the proposed Final Judgment did not fully redress the violations alleged in the Complaint.

B. The United States retains and reserves all rights to enforce the provisions of this Final Judgment, including the right to seek an order of contempt from the Court. In a civil contempt action, a motion to show cause, or a similar action brought by the United States relating to an alleged violation of this Final Judgment, the United States may establish a violation of this Final Judgment and the appropriateness of a remedy therefor by a preponderance of the evidence, and Defendants waive any argument that a different standard of proof should apply.

C. This Final Judgment should be interpreted to give full effect to the procompetitive purposes of the antitrust laws and to restore the competition the United States and the State of California allege was harmed by the challenged conduct. Defendants may be held in contempt of, and the Court may enforce, any provision of this Final Judgment that, as interpreted by the Court in light of these procompetitive principles and applying ordinary tools of interpretation, is stated specifically and in reasonable detail, whether or not it is clear and unambiguous on its face. In any such interpretation, the terms of this Final Judgment should not be construed against either party as the drafter.

D. In an enforcement proceeding in which the Court finds that Defendants have violated this Final Judgment, the United States may apply to the Court for an extension of this Final Judgment, together with other relief that may be appropriate. In connection with a successful effort by the United States to enforce this Final Judgment against a Defendant, whether litigated or resolved before litigation, that Defendant must reimburse the United States for the fees and expenses of its attorneys, as well as all other costs including experts' fees, incurred in connection with that effort to enforce this Final Judgment, including during the investigation of the potential violation.

E. For a period of four years following the expiration of this Final Judgment, if the United States has evidence that a Defendant violated this Final Judgment before it expired, the United States may file an action against that Defendant in this Court requesting that the Court order: (1) Defendant to comply with the terms of this Final Judgment for an additional term of at least four years following the filing of the enforcement action; (2) all appropriate contempt remedies; (3) additional relief needed to ensure the Defendant complies with the terms of this Final Judgment; and (4) fees or expenses as called for by this Section XIV.

XVI. Expiration of Final Judgment

Unless the Court grants an extension, this Final Judgment will expire 10 years from the date of its entry, except that after five years from the date of its entry, this Final Judgment may be terminated upon motion by the United States to the Court and notice by the United States to

Defendants and the State of California that the divestiture has been completed and continuation of this Final Judgment is no longer necessary or in the public interest.

XVII. Public Interest Determination

Entry of this Final Judgment is in the public interest. The parties have complied with the requirements of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16, including by making available to the public copies of this Final Judgment and the Competitive Impact Statement, public comments thereon, and any response to comments by the United States. Based upon the record before the Court, which includes the Competitive Impact Statement and, if applicable, any comments and response to comments filed with the Court, entry of this Final Judgment is in the public interest.

Date:

[Court approval subject to procedures of Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16]

United States District Judge

Exhibit 1

1. Escondido Plant:
   a. Escondido 4.27 Acres
   b. Escondido gate trench drains
   c. Silos and structure
   d. 314R air compressor & air dryer
   e. 314R air compressor & air dryer
   f. Dry batch plant
   g. 3 bay shop and office with 2 ton crane and all furnishings
   h. Batch office with computers, control systems, and furnishings
   i. Concrete reclaimer (non-op)
   j. 40 ft conex parts storage
   k. 2 water tanks
2. Oceanside Plant:
   a. Oceanside ready mix yard
   b. Oceanside non-operating
   c. Oceanside plant slump racks
   d. Agg silos and structure
   e. Air compressor & air dryer
   f. Wet batch plant
   g. 3 bay shop and office with 3 ton crane and all furnishings
   h. Batch office with computers, control systems, and furnishings
   i. Concrete reclaimer (non-op)
   j. 40 ft conex parts storage
   k. 2 water tanks
3. Lakeside Plant:
   a. Batch plant at TTT new portion
   b. Dispatch building
   c. Cement blower
   d. 10000 gal. fuel tank
   e. 40 ft. steel storage container
   f. 20 ft. steel storage container
   g. Washout pit TTT
   h. Fencing TTT
   i. 40 ft. aluminum cargo container
   j. Curtis Masterline air compressor 12E100009AP
   k. Gantry 6000lb crane S513093
   l. Ice machine at TTT shop
   m. Water and sewer for TTT plant
   n. Coneco Lo Pro 12 Batchplant C–8560
   o. 150 ton auxiliary silo
   p. 3 water tanks

Exhibit 2

Relevant Personnel Job Titles

Escondido and Oceanside Plants
1. Batch Plant Operator
2. Diesel Mechanic
3. Operator
4. Plant Repairperson
5. Ready Mix Driver
6. Ready Mix Plant Manager

Lakeside Plant
1. Diesel Specialist
2. Diesel Technician Senior
3. Driver—Mobile Lube Truck
4. Driver—Ready Mix Truck I
5. General Support I
6. Leadperson II
7. Operator—Equipment II
8. Supv—RM Plant III

United States District Court for the District of Columbia

United States of America, and *State of California*, Plaintiffs, v. *Taiheiyo Cement Corporation, Calportland Company,* and *Vulcan Materials Company,* Defendants.

Civil Action No. 1:26–cv–01783
Hon. Colleen Kollar-Kotelly

Competitive Impact Statement

In accordance with the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h) (the ''APPA'' or ''Tunney Act''), the United States of America files this Competitive Impact Statement related to the proposed Final Judgment filed in this civil antitrust proceeding.

I. Nature and Purpose of the Proceeding

On October 27, 2025, Taiheyo Cement Corporation (''Taiheyo'') and CalPortland Company (''CalPortland'') entered into a binding commitment to acquire the California ready-mix concrete assets of Vulcan Materials Company (''Vulcan'') for approximately $712 million. The United States and the State of California filed a civil antitrust Complaint on May 21, 2026, seeking to enjoin the proposed acquisition. The Complaint alleges that the likely effect of this acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego, County California in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18.

At the same time the Complaint was filed, the United States and the State of California filed a proposed Final Judgment and an Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order (''Stipulation and Order''), which are designed to address the loss of competition alleged in the Complaint.

Under the proposed Final Judgment, which is explained more fully below, Defendants are required to divest three ready-mix concrete production facilities in San Diego County to Holliday Rock Co., Inc. (''Holliday Rock''). The three production facilities are CalPortland's facilities in Escondido and Oceanside, California and Vulcan's facility in Lakeside, California. CalPortland will also sell fifteen ready-mix concrete trucks to Holliday Rock and other associated assets.

Under the terms of the Stipulation and Order, Defendants must take certain steps to operate, preserve, and maintain the full economic viability, marketability, and competitiveness of the assets that must be divested. In addition, management, sales, and operations of the assets that must be divested must be held entirely separate, distinct and apart from Defendants' other operations. The purpose of these terms in the Stipulation and Order is to ensure that competition is maintained during the pendency of the required divestiture. On May 27, 2026, the Court entered the Stipulation and Order.

The United States, the State of California, and Defendants have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered after compliance with the APPA. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will terminate this action, except that the Court will retain jurisdiction to construe, modify, or enforce the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment and to punish violations thereof.

II. Description of Events Giving Rise to the Alleged Violation

A. The Defendants and the Proposed Transaction

Defendant Taiheiyo is a Japanese corporation with headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. Taiheiyo produces and sells construction materials and mineral resources, such as cement, ready-mix concrete, and aggregates, in several countries, including the United States. Taiheiyo operates in the United States through its subsidiary CalPortland. Taiheiyo reported total revenues of more than $5.5 billion for fiscal year 2025.

Defendant CalPortland is a privately held, wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Taiheiyo. It is incorporated in California with headquarters in Las Vegas, Nevada. CalPortland is one of the

largest suppliers of construction materials, including cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregate, asphalt, and construction materials, in the western United States and Canada. In the United States, CalPortland has operations in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and Alaska. In California, CalPortland owns cement, ready-mix concrete, asphalt, and aggregate operations.

Defendant Vulcan is incorporated in New Jersey with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama. Vulcan is one of the largest producers of construction materials in the United States, with operations in 22 states and the District of Columbia. Vulcan is also the largest producer of aggregate in the United States. Vulcan has ready-mix concrete operations in five states and the District of Columbia and asphalt operations in six states. In California, Vulcan owns aggregate, ready-mix concrete, and asphalt operations. In 2025, Vulcan reported total revenues of approximately $7.9 billion.

On October 27, 2025, CalPortland agreed to acquire Vulcan's competing ready-mix concrete assets in California, including in San Diego County, for approximately $712 million under the terms of an asset purchase agreement.

B. The Competitive Effects of the Transaction

The Complaint alleges that the transaction would result in anticompetitive effects in the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County, California. Ready-mix concrete is a building material made up of a combination of cement, fine and coarse aggregate (*i.e.,* crushed stone, gravel, and sand), small amounts of chemical additives, and water. The amount of cement added to a concrete mixture determines its strength, which is measured in pounds per square inch (''psi''). To ensure structural integrity, durability, and workability for each particular project, ready-mix concrete suppliers custom produce the concrete for each project according to the specifications supplied by the customer. Ready-mix concrete with higher psi ratings is typically used for large infrastructure projects, such as highways and bridges, and large buildings, while ready-mix concrete with lower psi ratings is often used for residential and curb-and-gutter construction projects.

Because customer needs can vary significantly from project to project, ready-mix concrete is typically sold pursuant to bids, for which customers provide extensive specifications regarding, among other things, the amount of concrete, the various strengths of concrete, and the size and timing of the concrete pours.

A supplier who wins a bid makes the ready-mix concrete at production facilities called batch plants and delivers the concrete to the customer. A batch plant measures the precise amount of dry input products needed to manufacture a given type of concrete. The mixture is then dumped into a rotating drum mounted on a heavy-duty truck. Immediately before the truck departs the plant, a measured amount of water is added. Once the water hits the dry mixture, an irreversible chemical reaction is triggered causing the product to begin to set into a rigid building substance. The concrete components are mixed by the rotating drum while the truck is being driven to the job site. At the job site, the concrete is poured directly from the truck onto the project. The rotating drums prevent the concrete from hardening during the travel from the plant to the project site.

Because concrete begins to set while being driven to the job site, it is highly perishable. Contractors and state departments of transportation typically limit the time concrete can spend in a truck to 90 minutes or less. This time may be even shorter depending on weather conditions. This time is measured from the moment the water hits the dry concrete inputs in the truck until the concrete is poured out of the truck. If the concrete is not poured within this 90-minute window, the wet mix hardens and is rendered unusable. Because of this 90-minute window, contractors and state departments of transportation typically allow only a portion—often only 30 minutes—to be consumed by driving time. If the concrete is driven for a longer period of time, there may be insufficient time for the concrete to be completely poured onto the project within the 90-minute window.

As ready-mix concrete is hauled greater distances, the increased transportation costs diminish the profitability of a load of concrete. For these reasons, ready-mix concrete suppliers attempt to stay close to their batch plants and ready-mix concrete customers require local suppliers.

Depending on the project, ready-mix concrete customers may have varying needs, including the mix and psi specifications, the volume needed, the delivery conditions, and the quality of the product and service. Not all suppliers of ready-mix concrete can satisfy customers' needs for every kind of project. For example, servicing certain types of large projects, such as bigger infrastructure projects and commercial buildings, requires ready-mix concrete suppliers to be able to provide: (a) a large number of cubic yards of concrete; (b) large daily pours of concrete, which require the concrete supplier to schedule trucks to arrive continuously at a project; (c) concrete having multiple psi specifications; (d) proven concrete mix designs; and (e) testing and quality control procedures to ensure the concrete meets project engineering specifications.

Contractors building large projects carefully select suppliers to minimize the chances of problems with concrete. If concrete is defective because it does not meet the project specifications or the concrete is not poured continuously, the customer may suffer substantial direct and consequential losses. Customers can also suffer substantial financial and reputational harm from delivery delays due to worker downtime and equipment and project delays.

Purchasers of ready-mix concrete for large projects require that their suppliers have: (a) multiple ready-mix concrete plants in a geographic area; (b) the ability to produce large amounts of concrete with multiple specifications; (c) proven concrete mix designs; (d) a large number of concrete trucks; (e) a sizeable and well-trained workforce; (f) the demonstrated ability to service such a large project; and (g) considerable financial backing to remedy any problems relating to defective concrete.

Each large project is bid separately and ready-mix concrete suppliers can identify the specific market conditions that apply to each large project, including the number of competitors that potentially could service the project's requirements. Ready-mix concrete suppliers can and do charge different prices, net of costs, to customers based on the particular project's requirements and the market conditions.

1. Relevant Markets

a. Relevant Product Market

As alleged in the Complaint, the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is a relevant product market. Ready-mix concrete is unique because it is pliable when freshly mixed, can be molded into a variety of forms, and is strong and permanent when hardened. For many building applications, customers will not substitute other building materials, such as steel, wood, or asphalt, for ready-mix concrete. Steel is often not a substitute for ready-mix concrete because it cannot be poured and formed into smooth, regular planes. Wood is often not a

substitute because it does not have the structural strength to support heavy loads. Asphalt is often not a substitute because it cannot be used for the structural portions of bridges, cannot be used for buildings, and, for certain applications, cannot be used for highways.

A small but significant and non-transitory increase in the price of ready-mix concrete would not cause customers to substitute another building material in sufficient quantities with sufficient frequency to make such a price increase unprofitable. Accordingly, the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is a line of commerce and a relevant product market within the meaning of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

b. Relevant Geographic Market

As alleged in the Complaint, ready-mix concrete is most often bid on a project-by-project basis. For these projects, ready-mix concrete suppliers can identify the specific market conditions that apply to each customer's project, including the number of competitors that potentially could service the location of the project. Ready-mix concrete suppliers can target specific customers for a price increase based on the particular location of a project and the number and capabilities of rivals that can service that customer.

The ready-mix concrete purchasers that are potentially affected by this acquisition are located in San Diego County. Due to the location and transportation constraints described above, these customers typically cannot turn to suppliers outside this area for their ready-mix concrete needs. The purchasers in San Diego County are similarly situated with respect to the competitive impact of this acquisition and can therefore be aggregated for analytical convenience.

Ready-mix concrete is perishable and the cost of transporting it is high compared to the value of the product. Thus, depending on the size of a metropolitan area and typical traffic conditions within that area, the distance concrete can reasonably be transported is generally limited to a metropolitan area or, in many cases, only a portion of that area. This is particularly true for large projects, such as highways, bridges, and high-rise buildings.

As the Complaint alleges, in San Diego County, the suppliers with the ability to bid on ready-mix concrete projects, and particularly ready-mix concrete for large projects, are most often those with plants located within 30 minutes, and to a lesser extent 60 minutes, of driving time to the project site. This timeframe accounts for unpredictable traffic and other unforeseen delays that may arise on a project site. Accordingly, the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to customers in San Diego County is a relevant market within the meaning of Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The producers that participate in this market are those that are also located in San Diego County.

2. Anticompetitive Effects

As alleged in the Complaint, the proposed acquisition is likely to substantially lessen head-to-head competition in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. In San Diego County, CalPortland and Vulcan are two of the largest suppliers of ready-mix concrete and two of only a small number of suppliers that can supply ready-mix concrete to customers with large projects.

Combined, Cal Portland and Vulcan have a share of over 50 percent in the market for ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. The market for ready-mix concrete is already highly concentrated and, as evidenced by the parties' combined share, would be significantly more concentrated after the proposed acquisition.

CalPortland and Vulcan compete directly against one another in San Diego County to provide ready-mix concrete to customers. Price competition between CalPortland and Vulcan in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete has benefitted customers. CalPortland and Vulcan also vie to win customers' business by offering quality products, reliable delivery, and superior customer support.

As alleged in the Complaint, CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete assets in San Diego County would eliminate the competition between them and its benefits to customers. The proposed acquisition would substantially increase the likelihood that CalPortland would unilaterally increase the price of ready-mix concrete to a significant number of customers. The proposed acquisition would also substantially increase the likelihood that CalPortland would reduce the quality of its products or its service. The presence of other ready-mix concrete suppliers would not be sufficient to constrain a unilateral exercise of market power by CalPortland after the proposed acquisition.

In addition, as the Complaint alleges, customers that require ready-mix concrete for use in large projects may be more severely affected by the proposed acquisition. The number of competitors that could constrain CalPortland post-acquisition from raising prices for those customers is smaller than the total number of ready-mix concrete suppliers because it is limited to companies that meet the requirements imposed by customers for large ready-mix concrete projects.

Further, as alleged in the Complaint, the elimination of CalPortland and Vulcan as independent competitors in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete is likely to facilitate anticompetitive coordination among the remaining producers in bidding to customers in the relevant geographic market. Suppliers in this industry have access to information about competitors' output, capacity, and costs. Given these market conditions, eliminating an important ready-mix concrete supplier is likely to further increase the ability of the remaining competitors to successfully coordinate, reducing the benefits of competition to consumers.

In sum, as alleged in the Complaint, after the proposed acquisition, CalPortland would likely have the incentive and ability to profitably raise prices and reduce the product and service quality of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County. The proposed acquisition would likely also facilitate anticompetitive coordination among ready-mix concrete suppliers in San Diego County, which also likely would result in higher prices and other anticompetitive effects. The proposed acquisition, therefore, may substantially lessen competition in the markets for ready-mix concrete in San Diego County in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

3. Absence of Countervailing Factors

As alleged in the Complaint, entry of new competitors into the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to customers in San Diego County will not be timely, likely, or sufficient to prevent the loss of competition that would result from CalPortland's acquisition of Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations.

Opening a ready-mix concrete batch plant in a metropolitan area is difficult and time-consuming due to the need to acquire the land on which to build a batch plant. The location of a batch plant is very important because of the perishability of the ready-mix concrete. Finding the appropriate site for such a plant close enough to projects is difficult, because in metropolitan areas such land is frequently already utilized or does not have the appropriate zoning. Further, obtaining the land-use permits

or zoning variances and necessary environmental permits is difficult, costly, and time consuming. In addition to building the new batch plant, an entrant would also have to secure sources of cement and aggregate, which are inputs into ready-mix concrete.

Successful entry or expansion into the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete for customers with large projects is even more difficult, time-consuming, and costly. To be able to bid on large projects, it is not enough simply to be able to produce ready-mix concrete. To bid on these large projects, a new entrant or an existing producer must have multiple ready-mix concrete plants in a geographic area, the ability to produce large amounts of concrete with multiple specifications, backup plants, a large number of concrete trucks, proven mix designs, a sizeable and well-trained workforce, the demonstrated ability and reputation to be able to service such a large project, and considerable financial backing to remedy any problems relating to defective concrete.

As alleged in the Complaint, as a result of these high barriers, entry into the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete to purchasers in San Diego County would not be timely, likely, or sufficient to defeat the substantial lessening of competition that would likely result from CalPortland's acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete operations in California.

III. Explanation of the Proposed Final Judgment

The relief required by the proposed Final Judgment will remedy a substantial portion of the competition that would be lost as a result of CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's California ready-mix concrete operations. The relief required will establish an independent and economically viable competitor in the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County, California. Section IV of the proposed Final Judgment requires Defendants, within 15 calendar days after the entry of the Stipulation and Order by the Court, to divest the divestiture assets described below to Holliday Rock or an alternative acquirer acceptable to the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California. The assets must be divested in such a way as to satisfy the United States, in its sole discretion, after consultation with the State of California, that the assets can and will be operated by the acquirer as a viable, ongoing business that can compete effectively in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete. Defendants must take all reasonable steps necessary to accomplish the divestiture quickly and must cooperate with the acquirer.

A. Divestiture Assets

The assets Defendants are required to divest to Holliday Rock pursuant to the proposed Final Judgement are: (1) the real property and CalPortland's ready-mix concrete plant in Escondido, California; (2) CalPortland's ready-mix concrete plant in Oceanside, California; (3) a leasehold interest, that will be in effect during the entire period of the Final Judgment, in Vulcan's ready-mix concrete plant in Lakeside, California; (4) leasehold interests, that will be in effect during the entire period of the Final Judgment, in the real property on which the Oceanside Plant and Lakeside Plant are located; (5) fifteen CalPortland ready-mix concrete trucks servicing the Escondido Plant and the Oceanside Plant as of date of the entry of the Asset Preservation and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order in this matter; and (6) certain licenses, permits, and records relating to the divested plants. If the acquirer of the divestiture assets is not Holliday Rock, then additional assets are required to be divested at the acquirer's option. Those additional assets include additional real property and leasehold interests relating to the divested plants and tangible personal property, contracts, customer relationships, records, intellectual property, and other intangible property that is utilized by or related to the divested ready-mix concrete plants. The definition of the divestiture assets was structured in this way to ensure that any acquirer of the divestiture assets would have all it needs to be a strong competitor in the market for the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete. Holliday Rock already has some of the necessary assets and expertise in the production, distribution, and sale of ready-mix concrete in California and therefore does not need any assets beyond those enumerated in (1) through (6) above.

B. Supply and Transition Services Agreements

Paragraph IV(M) of the proposed Final Judgment requires Vulcan, at the acquirer's option, and subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, to enter into a supply contract or contracts for aggregate sufficient to meet the acquirer's needs for a period of up to 12 months. The acquirer may terminate the supply contract, or any portion of it, without cost or penalty at any time upon 30 calendar days' written notice to Vulcan. At the option of the acquirer, subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, Vulcan must enter into one or more extensions of any such contracts for a total of up to an additional 180 calendar days. Any amendments to or modifications of any provisions of a supply contract are subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion. This provision will help to ensure that the acquirer will not face disruption to its supply of aggregate during an important transitional period.

The proposed Final Judgment requires Defendants to provide certain transition services to maintain the viability and competitiveness of the divestiture assets during the transition to the acquirer if the divestiture is made to an acquirer other than Holliday Rock. Paragraph IV(N) of the proposed Final Judgment requires Defendants, at the acquirer's option, to enter into a transition services agreement for back office, human resources, accounting, employee health and safety, and information technology services and support for a period of up to six months. The acquirer may terminate the transition services agreement, or any portion of it, without cost or penalty at any time upon commercially reasonable notice. This paragraph further provides that at the option of the acquirer, subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion, Defendants must enter into one or more extensions of any such contracts for a total of up to an additional 90 calendar days. Any amendments to or modifications of any provisions of a transition services agreement are subject to approval by the United States in its sole discretion. Paragraph IV(N) also provides that employees of Defendants tasked with supporting this agreement must not share any competitively sensitive information of the acquirer with any other employee of Defendants, unless such sharing is for the sole purpose of providing transition services to the acquirer.

C. Other Provisions

Paragraph IV(B) of the proposed Final Judgment will facilitate the transfer to the acquirer of those customers and other contractual relationships that are included within the divestiture assets. For those contracts and customers divested, Defendants must transfer all contracts, agreements, and relationships to the acquirer and must make best efforts to assign, subcontract, or otherwise transfer contracts or agreements that require the consent of

another party before assignment, subcontracting, or other transfer.

The proposed Final Judgment contains provisions intended to facilitate the acquirer's efforts to hire certain employees. Specifically, Paragraph IV(I) of the proposed Final Judgment requires Defendants to provide the acquirer and the United States and the State of California with organization charts and information relating to these employees and to make them available for interviews. It also provides that Defendants must not interfere with any negotiations by the acquirer to hire these employees. In addition, for employees who elect employment with the acquirer, Defendants must waive all non-compete and non-disclosure agreements, vest all unvested pension and other equity rights, provide any pay pro rata, provide all compensation and benefits that those employees have fully or partially accrued, and provide all other benefits that the employees would generally be provided had those employees continued employment with Defendants, including but not limited to any retention bonuses or payments. This provision further provides that for a period of six months from the date of the divestiture, Defendants may not solicit to re-hire any of those employees who were hired by the acquirer within three months of the date of the divestiture unless an employee is terminated or laid off by the acquirer or the acquirer agrees in writing that Defendants may solicit to hire that individual. In addition, Paragraph IV(J) requires Defendants to use their best efforts to assist the acquirer in interviewing and hiring at least one salesperson with existing responsibility relating to the sale of ready-mix concrete in San Diego County.

Section XI of the proposed Final Judgment requires CalPortland and Taiheiyo to notify the United States and the State of California in advance of acquiring, directly or indirectly, in a transaction that would not otherwise be reportable under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18a (the ''HSR Act''), any financial or management interest in any plant or facility that produces ready-mix concrete during the term of this Final Judgment in the following California counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Imperial, Marin, Napa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo. Pursuant to the proposed Final Judgment, CalPortland and Taiheiyo must notify the United States and the State of California of such acquisitions as it would for a required HSR Act filing, as specified in the Appendix to Part 803 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The proposed Final Judgment further provides for waiting periods and opportunities for the United States and the State of California to obtain additional information analogous to the provisions of the HSR Act before such acquisitions can be consummated.

If Defendants do not accomplish the divestiture within the period prescribed in Paragraph IV(A) of the proposed Final Judgment, Section V of the proposed Final Judgment provides that the Court will appoint a divestiture trustee selected by the United States to effect the divestiture. If a divestiture trustee is appointed, the proposed Final Judgment provides that Defendants must pay all costs and expenses of the trustee. The divestiture trustee's commission must be structured so as to provide an incentive for the trustee based on the price obtained and the speed with which the divestiture is accomplished. After the divestiture trustee's appointment becomes effective, the trustee must provide monthly reports to the United States and the State of California setting forth his or her efforts to accomplish the divestiture. If the divestiture has not been accomplished within 180 calendar days of the divestiture trustee's appointment, the United States may make recommendations to the Court, which may enter such orders as appropriate, in order to carry out the purpose of the Final Judgment, including by extending the trust or the term of the divestiture trustee's appointment.

The proposed Final Judgment also contains provisions designed to promote compliance with and make enforcement of the Final Judgment as effective as possible. Section XII prohibits Taiheiyo and CalPortland, during the term of the Final Judgment, from reacquiring any part of, any interest in, or any form of control over the divestiture assets.

Paragraph XV(A) provides that if, at any time during the five-year period following entry of the Final Judgment, the United States determines in its sole discretion that the Final Judgment has failed to fully redress the violations alleged in the Complaint, then the United States may re-open this proceeding to seek additional relief, including the divestiture of additional assets. The Court may order such additional relief if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there is a reasonable probability that the proposed Final Judgment did not fully redress the violations alleged in the Complaint.

Paragraph XV(B) provides that the United States retains and reserves all rights to enforce the Final Judgment, including the right to seek an order of contempt from the Court. Under the terms of this paragraph, Defendants have agreed that in any civil contempt action, any motion to show cause, or any similar action brought by the United States regarding an alleged violation of the Final Judgment, the United States may establish the violation and the appropriateness of any remedy by a preponderance of the evidence and that Defendants have waived any argument that a different standard of proof should apply. This provision aligns the standard for compliance with the Final Judgment with the standard of proof that applies to the underlying offense that the Final Judgment addresses.

Paragraph XV(C) provides additional clarification regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment. The proposed Final Judgment is intended to address much of the competition that the United States and the State of California allege would be lost as a result of the transaction. Defendants agree that they will abide by the proposed Final Judgment and that they may be held in contempt of Court for failing to comply with any provision of the proposed Final Judgment that is stated specifically and in reasonable detail, as interpreted in light of this procompetitive purpose.

Paragraph XV(D) provides that if the Court finds in an enforcement proceeding that a Defendant has violated the Final Judgment, the United States may apply to the Court for an extension of the Final Judgment, together with such other relief as may be appropriate. In addition, to compensate American taxpayers for any costs associated with investigating and enforcing violations of the Final Judgment, Paragraph XV(D) provides that, in any successful effort by the United States to enforce the Final Judgment against a Defendant, whether litigated or resolved before litigation, the Defendant must reimburse the United States for attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and other costs incurred in connection with that effort to enforce the Final Judgment, including the investigation of the potential violation.

Paragraph XV(E) states that the United States may file an action against a Defendant for violating the Final Judgment for up to four years after the Final Judgment has expired or been terminated. This provision is meant to address circumstances such as when evidence that a violation of the Final Judgment occurred during the term of the Final Judgment is not discovered

until after the Final Judgment has expired or been terminated or when there is not sufficient time for the United States to complete an investigation of an alleged violation until after the Final Judgment has expired or been terminated. This provision, therefore, makes clear that, for four years after the Final Judgment has expired or been terminated, the United States may still challenge a violation that occurred during the term of the Final Judgment.

Finally, Section XVI of the proposed Final Judgment provides that the Final Judgment will expire ten years from the date of its entry, except that after five years from the date of its entry, the Final Judgment may be terminated upon motion by the United States to the Court and notice by the United States to Defendants and the State of California that the divestiture has been completed and continuation of the Final Judgment is no longer necessary or in the public interest.

IV. Remedies Available to Potential Private Plaintiffs

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 15, provides that any person who has been injured as a result of conduct prohibited by the antitrust laws may bring suit in federal court to recover three times the damages the person has suffered, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment neither impairs nor assists the bringing of any private antitrust damage action. Under the provisions of Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(a), the proposed Final Judgment has no prima facie effect in any subsequent private lawsuit that may be brought against Defendants.

V. Procedures Available for Modification of the Proposed Final Judgment

The United States, the State of California, and Defendants have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered by the Court after compliance with the provisions of the APPA, provided that the United States has not withdrawn its consent. The APPA conditions entry upon the Court's determination that the proposed Final Judgment is in the public interest.

The APPA provides a period of at least 60 days preceding the effective date of the proposed Final Judgment within which any person may submit to the United States written comments regarding the proposed Final Judgment. Any person who wishes to comment should do so within 60 days of the date of publication of this Competitive Impact Statement in the **Federal Register**, or within 60 days of the first date of publication in a newspaper of the summary of this Competitive Impact Statement, whichever is later. All comments received during this period will be considered by the U.S. Department of Justice, which remains free to withdraw its consent to the proposed Final Judgment at any time before the Court's entry of the Final Judgment. The comments and the response of the United States will be filed with the Court. In addition, the comments and the United States' responses will be published in the **Federal Register** unless the Court agrees that the United States instead may publish them on the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division's internet website.

Written comments should be submitted in English to: Soyoung Choe, Acting Chief, Defense Industrials, and Aerospace Section, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice, 450 Fifth St. NW, Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530, *ATR.Public-Comments-Tunney-Act-MB@usdoj.gov.*

The proposed Final Judgment provides that the Court retains jurisdiction over this action, and the parties may apply to the Court for any order necessary or appropriate for the modification, interpretation, or enforcement of the Final Judgment.

VI. Alternatives to the Proposed Final Judgment

As an alternative to the proposed Final Judgment, the United States considered a full trial on the merits against Defendants. The United States could have continued the litigation and sought preliminary and permanent injunctions against CalPortland's proposed acquisition of Vulcan's ready-mix concrete assets in California. The United States is satisfied, however, that the relief required by the proposed Final Judgment will substantially address the anticompetitive effects alleged in the Complaint, preserving competition for San Diego County. Thus, the proposed Final Judgment achieves substantially all of the relief the United States would have obtained through litigation but avoids the time, expense, and uncertainty of a full trial on the merits.

VII. Standard of Review Under the APPA for the Proposed Final Judgment

Under the Clayton Act and APPA, proposed Final Judgments, or ''consent decrees,'' in antitrust cases brought by the United States are subject to a 60-day comment period, after which the Court shall determine whether entry of the proposed Final Judgment ''is in the public interest.'' 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1). In making that determination, the Court, in accordance with the statute as amended in 2004, is required to consider:

(A) the competitive impact of such judgment, including termination of alleged violations, provisions for enforcement and modification, duration of relief sought, anticipated effects of alternative remedies actually considered, whether its terms are ambiguous, and any other competitive considerations bearing upon the adequacy of such judgment that the court deems necessary to a determination of whether the consent judgment is in the public interest; and

(B) the impact of entry of such judgment upon competition in the relevant market or markets, upon the public generally and individuals alleging specific injury from the violations set forth in the complaint including consideration of the public benefit, if any, to be derived from a determination of the issues at trial.

15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1)(A) & (B). In considering these statutory factors, the Court's inquiry is necessarily a limited one as the government is entitled to ''broad discretion to settle with the defendant within the reaches of the public interest.'' *United States* v. *Microsoft Corp.,* 56 F.3d 1448, 1461 (D.C. Cir. 1995); *United States* v. *U.S. Airways Grp., Inc.,* 38 F. Supp. 3d 69, 75 (D.D.C. 2014) (explaining that the ''court's inquiry is limited'' in Tunney Act settlements); *United States* v. *InBev N.V./S.A.,* No. 08–1965 (JR), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3 (D.D.C. Aug. 11, 2009) (noting that a court's review of a proposed Final Judgment is limited and only inquires ''into whether the government's determination that the proposed remedies will cure the antitrust violations alleged in the complaint was reasonable, and whether the mechanisms to enforce the final judgment are clear and manageable'').

As the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has held, under the APPA a court considers, among other things, the relationship between the remedy secured and the specific allegations in the government's Complaint, whether the proposed Final Judgment is sufficiently clear, whether its enforcement mechanisms are sufficient, and whether it may positively harm third parties. *See Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1458–62. With respect to the adequacy of the relief secured by the proposed Final Judgment, a court may not ''make de novo determination of facts and issues.'' *United States* v. *W. Elec. Co.,* 993 F.2d 1572, 1577 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (quotation marks omitted); *see also Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1460–62; *United States* v. *Alcoa, Inc.,* 152 F.

Supp. 2d 37, 40 (D.D.C. 2001); *United States* v. *Enova Corp.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d 10, 16 (D.D.C. 2000); *InBev,* 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3. Instead, ''[t]he balancing of competing social and political interests affected by a proposed antitrust decree must be left, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Attorney General.'' *W. Elec. Co.,* 993 F.2d at 1577 (quotation marks omitted). ''The court should also bear in mind the *flexibility* of the public interest inquiry: the court's function is not to determine whether the resulting array of rights and liabilities is the one that will *best* serve society, but only to confirm that the resulting settlement is within the *reaches* of the public interest.'' *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1460 (quotation marks omitted); *see also United States* v. *Deutsche Telekom AG,* No. 19–2232 (TJK), 2020 WL 1873555, at *7 (D.D.C. Apr. 14, 2020). More demanding requirements would ''have enormous practical consequences for the government's ability to negotiate future settlements,'' contrary to congressional intent. *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1456. ''The Tunney Act was not intended to create a disincentive to the use of the consent decree.'' *Id.*

The United States' predictions about the efficacy of the remedy are to be afforded deference by the Court. *See, e.g., id.* at 1461 (recognizing courts should give ''due respect to the Justice Department's . . . view of the nature of its case''); *United States* v. *Iron Mountain, Inc.,* 217 F. Supp. 3d 146, 152–53 (D.D.C. 2016) (''In evaluating objections to settlement agreements under the Tunney Act, a court must be mindful that [t]he government need not prove that the settlements will perfectly remedy the alleged antitrust harms[;] it need only provide a factual basis for concluding that the settlements are reasonably adequate remedies for the alleged harms.'' (internal citations omitted)); *United States* v. *Republic Servs., Inc.,* 723 F. Supp. 2d 157, 160 (D.D.C. 2010) (noting ''the deferential review to which the government's proposed remedy is accorded''); *United States* v. *Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.,* 272 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2003) (''A district court must accord due respect to the government's prediction as to the effect of proposed remedies, its perception of the market structure, and its view of the nature of the case.''). The ultimate question is whether ''the remedies [obtained by the Final Judgment are] so inconsonant with the allegations charged as to fall outside of the 'reaches of the public interest.''' *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1461 (*quoting W. Elec. Co.,* 900 F.2d at 309).

Moreover, the Court's role under the APPA is limited to reviewing the remedy in relationship to the violations that the United States has alleged in its Complaint, and does not authorize the Court to ''construct [its] own hypothetical case and then evaluate the decree against that case.'' *Id.* at 1459; *see also U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 75 (noting that the court must simply determine whether there is a factual foundation for the government's decisions such that its conclusions regarding the proposed settlements are reasonable); *InBev,* 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *20 (''[T]he 'public interest' is not to be measured by comparing the violations alleged in the complaint against those the court believes could have, or even should have, been alleged''). Because the ''court's authority to review the decree depends entirely on the government's exercising its prosecutorial discretion by bringing a case in the first place,'' it follows that ''the court is only authorized to review the decree itself,'' and not to ''effectively redraft the complaint'' to inquire into other matters that the United States did not pursue. *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1459–60.

In its 2004 amendments to the APPA, Congress made clear its intent to preserve the practical benefits of using judgments proposed by the United States in antitrust enforcement, Public Law 108–237 § 221, and added the unambiguous instruction that ''[n]othing in this section shall be construed to require the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing or to require the court to permit anyone to intervene.'' 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(2); *see also U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (indicating that a court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing or to permit intervenors as part of its review under the Tunney Act). This language explicitly wrote into the statute what Congress intended when it first enacted the Tunney Act in 1974. As Senator Tunney explained: ''[t]he court is nowhere compelled to go to trial or to engage in extended proceedings which might have the effect of vitiating the benefits of prompt and less costly settlement through the consent decree process.'' 119 Cong. Rec. 24,598 (1973) (statement of Sen. Tunney). ''A court can make its public interest determination based on the competitive impact statement and response to public comments alone.'' *U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (citing *Enova Corp.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d at 17).

VIII. Determinative Documents

There are no determinative materials or documents within the meaning of the APPA that were considered by the United States in formulating the proposed Final Judgment.

Dated: June 5, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTINE A. HILL (DC Bar #461048), MIRANDA ISAACS (DC Bar #1780815), *U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, Defense, Industrials, and Aerospace Section, 450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530, (202) 386–1744,christine.hill@usdoj.gov.*

[FR Doc. 2026–11658 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0005]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Short Form to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–6)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Short Form to Registration Statement, Form NSD–6. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–6. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit,

Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18485–18486, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/*PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0005. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Short Form to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–6).

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1124–0005. The form number is NSD–6. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 1,066 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–6.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample user testing, each respondent will take .23 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the data necessary to complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Variable. Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 1,066 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–6. Total Estimated Annual Time Burden—1,066 × .23 = 245.18 hours.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:*—$0.00. No registrant (or person filing on behalf of a registrant) must pay a fee when filing this form. [This is captured in #7 of the 60-day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11751 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

On June 5, 2026, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed consent decree with the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri in the lawsuit entitled *United States and the State of Missouri* v. *U.S. Borax, Inc.,* Civil Action No. 4:26–cv–00482–FJG.

The complaint asserts claims under section 107(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9607(a), and Missouri state laws, against U.S. Borax, Inc. for payment of response costs incurred by the United States and the State to address releases of hazardous substances at the Armour Road Superfund Site in North Kansas City, Missouri. The proposed consent decree requires U.S. Borax, Inc. to implement an interim remedy selected by EPA to address arsenic-contaminated groundwater at the Site and to reimburse response costs incurred by the United States and the State. In return, U.S. Borax, Inc. will receive a covenant not to sue under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA and sections 260.510 and 260.530 of the Missouri Revised Statutes.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural

Resources Division, and should refer to *United States and the State of Missouri* v. *U.S. Borax, Inc.,* D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–3–08035/4. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	*Send them to:*
By email	*pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.*
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Any comments submitted in writing may be filed by the United States in whole or in part on the public court docket without notice to the commenter.

During the public comment period, the consent decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: *https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees.* If you require assistance accessing the consent decree, you may request assistance by email or by mail to the addresses provided above for submitting comments.

Eric D. Albert,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2026–11650 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Amendment to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–5)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Amendment to Registration Statement, Form NSD–5. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–5. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18486, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0003. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Amendment to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–5).

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1124–0003. The form number is NSD–5. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement

provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 700 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–5.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample user testing, each respondent will take .75 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the data necessary to complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Variable. Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 700 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–5.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:* 700 × .75 = 525 hours.

10. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:*—$0.00. No registrant (or person filing on behalf of a registrant) must pay a fee when filing this form. [This is captured in #7 of the 60-day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11744 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0006]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Exhibit A to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–3)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Exhibit A to Registration Statement, Form NSD–3. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–3. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18481, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0006. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov*. Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Exhibit A to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–3)

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1124–0006. The form number is NSD–3. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 113 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–3.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample user testing, each respondent will take .22 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the data necessary to complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Variable. Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 113 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–3. Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:—113 × .22 = 24.86 hours.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:*—Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden—$305.00 per new Foreign Principal. See 28 CFR 5.5 (setting filing fees). Every registrant (or person filing on behalf of a registrant) is required to pay a filing fee of $305.00 per new foreign principal. [This is captured in #7 of the 60-day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

10. *If additional information is required, contact:* Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11742 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0001]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–1)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Registration Statement, Form NSD–1. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–1. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18482–18483, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0001. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov*. Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Registration Statement (Foreign Agents).

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the*

Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: OMB #1124–0001. The form number is NSD–1. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 113 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–1.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample user testing, each respondent will take .75 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the data necessary to complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Once, for the duration of the specifically assigned registration number's active status.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:* 113 × .75 = 84.75 hours.

10. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:* $0.00. No registrant (or person filing on behalf of a registrant) must pay a fee when filing this form. [This is captured in #7 of the 60 day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11745 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0004]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Exhibit B to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–4)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Exhibit B to Registration Statement, Form NSD–4. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–4. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18482, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0004. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Exhibit B to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–4).

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1124–0004. The form number is NSD–4. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 320 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–4.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample user testing, each respondent will take .32 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the data necessary to complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Variable. Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 320 respondents annually will complete Form NSD–4. Total Estimated Annual Time Burden—320 × .32 = 102.40 hours.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:*—$0.00. No registrant (or person filing on behalf of a registrant) must pay a fee when filing this form. [This is captured in #7 of the 60-day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11749 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1124–0002]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection; Supplemental Statement to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–2)

AGENCY: Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES), National Security Division (NSD), U.S. Department of Justice, is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The Department of Justice encourages public comment and will accept input until July 13, 2026 on this request for a 30-day Notice for OMB three-year re-approval of the Supplemental Statement to Registration Statement, Form NSD–2. This is a request for a revision with changes of a previously approved information collection for Form NSD–2. Please note that this notice does not concern the previously published notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') related to regulations under FARA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments including on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Evan Turgeon, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit, Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division, 175 N Street NE, Constitution Square Building Three, Suite 1.100, Washington, DC 20002, email: *fara.public@usdoj.gov,* telephone: (202) 233–0776.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2026, 91 FR 18483–18484, allowing a 60-day comment period. No public comments were received. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 additional days for public comment. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1124–0002. This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov*. Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years

without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. Abstract: Information collection webform for entities and individuals registering pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Supplemental Statement to Registration Statement of Foreign Agents (Form NSD–2).

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* OMB #1124–0002. The form number is NSD–2. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Foreign Agents Registration Act Unit (FARA Unit), Counterintelligence and Export Control Section, National Security Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Private sector entities, including businesses, other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and individuals required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.* (FARA).

5. *Obligation to Respond:* The filing of this completed webform is required pursuant to FARA for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Registrants are required by statute and regulation to provide the information requested on this form, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of FARA.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* Based on the projected number of registrations from 2026 to 2029, an estimated 366.5 registrants will each complete Form NSD–2 (OMB Control No. 1124–0002) twice annually, for a total of 733 submissions.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* Based on sample testing, each respondent will need 1.17 hours to complete the form, which takes into consideration the improved e-File webform features. The following factors were considered when creating the burden estimate: the estimated total number of respondents, the intuitive online FARA e-File registration process, and the prior collection of the necessary data to accurately complete the filing.

8. *Frequency:* Twice annually, for as long as the registration is in active status.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:* The estimated public burden associated with this collection is 857.61 annual burden hours. It is estimated that respondents will take 1.17 hours to complete the form. 366.50 respondents (2 responses annually) or 733 × 1.17 hours = 857.61 burden hours. Depending on specific activities by each registrant (respondent), the time to complete this information collection request will vary due to activities required to be disclosed.

10. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:* $305.00 per Foreign Principal as required. See CFR–2016-title 28-vol.1-part5.pdf—§ 5.5 Registration fees. *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2016-title28-vol1/pdf/CFR-2016-title28-vol1-part5.pdf*. Accordingly, every Respondent-Registrant, legal counsel for registrant, or otherwise FARA eFile user filing on behalf of respondents, understands how there are mandatory filing fees corresponding to this information collection request (''ICR'' or ''IC'') of $305.00 per active foreign principal for the assigned corresponding six-month Supplemental Statement reporting period. [This is captured in #7 of the 60 day notice as well as item 13 of the Supporting Statement A].

11. *If additional information is required, contact*: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W–218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2026–11746 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–PF–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (BJA) Docket No. 1838]

Meeting of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This is an announcement of a meeting (via conference call-in) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor (MOV) Review Board to consider the pending 2024–2025 MOV nomination submissions and to establish a recommendation list for awards. The meeting date and time is listed below.

DATES: June 30, 2026, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will take place via conference call-in.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David P. Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, 999 N Capital Street NE, Washington, DC 20531, by telephone at (202) 616–7829, toll free (866) 859–2687, or by email at *david.p.lewis@usdoj.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board carries out those advisory functions specified in 42 U.S.C. 15202. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15201, the President of the United States is authorized to award the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer.

This meeting/conference call is closed to the public since it is a review of MOV nomination submissions.

David P. Lewis,

Senior Policy Advisor/Designated Federal Officer, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2026–11768 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2007–0043]

TÜV SÜD America, Inc.: Grant of Expansion of Recognition

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this notice, OSHA announces the final decision to expand the scope of recognition for TÜV SÜD America, Inc. (TUVAM) as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).

DATES: The expansion of the scope of recognition becomes effective on June 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information regarding this notice is available from the following sources:

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

General and technical information: Contact Mr. Kevin Robinson, Director,

Office of Technical Programs and Coordination Activities, Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, phone: (202) 693–1911 or email: *robinson.kevin@dol.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Notice of Final Decision

OSHA hereby gives notice of the expansion of the scope of recognition of TUV SUD America Inc. (TUVAM), as a NRTL. TUVAM's expansion covers the addition of one test site to the NRTL scope of recognition.

OSHA recognition of a NRTL signifies that the organization meets the requirements specified in 29 CFR 1910.7. Recognition is an acknowledgment that the organization can perform independent safety testing and certification of the specific products covered within the scope of recognition. Each NRTL's scope of recognition includes (1) the type of products the NRTL may test, with each type specified by the applicable test standard and (2) the recognized site(s) that has/have the technical capability to perform the product-testing and product-certification activities for test standards within the NRTL's scope. Recognition is not a delegation or grant of government authority; however, recognition enables employers to use products approved by the NRTL to meet OSHA standards that require product testing and certification.

The agency processes applications by a NRTL for initial recognition, as well as for an expansion or renewal of recognition, following requirements in Appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.7. This appendix requires that the agency publish two notices in the **Federal Register** in processing an application. In the first notice, OSHA announces the application and provides the preliminary finding. In the second notice, the agency provides the final decision on the application. These notices set forth the NRTL's scope of recognition or modifications of that scope. OSHA maintains an informational web page for each NRTL, including TUVAM, which details that NRTL's scope of recognition. These pages are available from the OSHA website at *http://www.osha.gov/dts/otpca/nrtl/index.html*.

TUVAM submitted an application, dated October 25, 2024 (OSHA–2007–0043–0069), to expand recognition as a NRTL to include one additional test site located at: TÜV SÜD Japan Ltd, 4149–7, 5-Chome, Hachimanpara, Yonezawa, 992–1128 Yamagata, Japan. OSHA staff performed an on-site review of TUVAM's testing facility at TUVAM Yonezawa on April 10—11, 2025, in which assessors found some nonconformances with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7. TUVAM has addressed these issues sufficiently, and OSHA staff preliminarily determined that OSHA should grant the application.

OSHA published the preliminary notice announcing TUVAM's expansion application in the **Federal Register** on April 14, 2026 (91 FR 19204). The agency requested comments by April 29, 2026, but it received no comments in response to this notice. OSHA is now proceeding with this notice to grant expansion to TUVAM's scope of recognition.

To obtain or review copies of all public documents pertaining to the TUVAM expansion application, go to *www.regulations.gov* or contact the Docket Office (202) 693–2350 (TTY (877) 889–5627. Docket No. OSHA–2007–0043 contains all materials in the record containing TUVAM's recognition.

II. Final Decision and Order

OSHA staff examined TUVAM's expansion application, conducted a detailed on-site assessment, and examined other pertinent information. Based on review of this evidence, OSHA finds that TUVAM meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7 for expansion of recognition, subject to the specified limitations and conditions. OSHA, therefore, is proceeding with this final notice to grant TUVAM's scope of recognition. OSHA limits the expansion of TUVAM's recognition to include the site at Yonezawa, Japan as listed above. OSHA's recognition of the site limits TUVAM to performing product testing and certifications only to the test standards for which the site has the proper capability and programs, and for test standards in TUVAM's scope of recognition. This limitation is consistent with the recognition that OSHA grants to other NRTLs that operate multiple sites.

A. Conditions

In addition to those conditions already required by 29 CFR 1910.7, TUVAM also must abide by the following conditions of the recognition:

1. TUVAM must inform OSHA as soon as possible, in writing, of any change of ownership, facilities, or key personnel, and of any major change in its operations as a NRTL, and provide details of the change(s);

2. TUVAM must meet all the terms of its recognition and comply with all OSHA policies pertaining to this recognition; and

3. TUVAM must continue to meet the requirements for recognition, including all previously published conditions on TUVAM's scope of recognition, in all areas for which it has recognition.

OSHA hereby expands the NRTL scope of recognition for TUVAM to include one additional test site in Yonezawa, Japan.

III. Authority and Signature

Amanda Laihow, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this notice. Accordingly, the agency is issuing this notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 657(g)(2), Secretary of Labor's Order No. 7–2025 (90 FR 27878; June 30, 2025), and 29 CFR 1910.7.

Signed at Washington, DC, on May 27, 2026.

Amanda Laihow,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–11801 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request; Grantee Reporting Requirements for the Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation Program

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Submission for OMB review; comment request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following request for revision of the approved collection of research and development data in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This is the second notice for public comment; the first was published in the **Federal Register** and no comments were received. NSF is forwarding the proposed renewal submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this second notice.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314; 703–292–7556; or send email to *splimpto@nsf.gov.* Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays).

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

Title of Collection: Grantee Reporting Requirements for the Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation Program.

OMB Number: 3145–0233.

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

Proposed Project: The Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation (EFRI) program recommends, prioritizes, and funds interdisciplinary initiatives at the emerging frontier of engineering research and education. These investments represent transformative opportunities, potentially leading to: new research areas for NSF, ENG, and other agencies; new industries or capabilities that result in a leadership position for the country; and/or significant progress on a recognized national need or grand challenge.

Established in 2007, EFRI supports cutting-edge research that is difficult to fund through other NSF programs, such as single-investigator grants or large research centers. EFRI seeks high-risk opportunities with the potential for a large payoff where researchers are encouraged to stretch beyond their ongoing activities. Based on input from workshops, advisory committees, technical meetings, professional societies, research proposals, and suggestions from the research community, the EFRI program identifies those emerging opportunities and manages a formal process for funding their research. The emerging ideas tackled by EFRI are ''frontier'' because they not only push the understood limits of engineering but actually overlap multiple fields. The EFRI funding process inspires investigators with different expertise to work together on one emerging concept.

EFRI awards require multi-disciplinary teams of at least one Principal Investigator and two Co-Principal Investigators. The anticipated duration of all awards is 4-years. With respect to the anticipated funding level, each project team may receive support of up to a total of $2,000,000 spread over four years, pending the availability of funds. In this respect, EFRI awards are above the average single-investigator award amounts.

EFRI-funded projects could include research opportunities and mentoring for educators, scholars, and university students, as well as outreach programs that help stir the imagination of K–12 students.

We are seeking to collect additional information from the grantees about the outcomes of their research that goes above and beyond the standard reporting requirements used by the NSF and spans over a period of 5 years after the award. This data collection effort will enable program officers to longitudinally monitor outputs and outcomes given the unique goals and purpose of the program. This is very important to enable appropriate and accurate evidence-based management of the program and to determine whether or not the specific goals of the program are being met.

Grantees will be requested to submit this information on an annual basis to support performance review and the management of EFRI grants by EFRI officers. EFRI grantees will be requested to submit these indicators to NSF via a data collection website that will be embedded in NSF's IT infrastructure. These indicators are both quantitative and descriptive and may include, for example, the characteristics of project personnel and students; sources of complementary funding and in-kind support to the EFRI project; characteristics of industrial and/or other sector participation; research activities; education activities; knowledge transfer activities; patents, licenses; publications; descriptions of significant advances and other outcomes of the EFRI effort.

Each submission will address the following major categories of activities: (1) knowledge transfer across disciplines, (2) innovation of ideas in areas of great opportunity, (3) potential for translational research, (4) project results that advance the frontier/creation of new fields of study, (5) introduction to the classroom of innovative research methods or discoveries, (6) fostering participation and retention of individuals across the nation in science, and (7) impacting student career trajectory. For each of the categories, the report will enumerate specific outputs and outcomes.

Use of the Information: The data collected will be used for NSF internal reports, historical data, and performance review by peer site visit teams, program level studies and evaluations, and for securing future funding for continued EFRI program maintenance and growth.

Estimate of Burden: Approximately 7 hours per report for approximately 100 reports per year for a total of 700 hours per year.

Respondents: Principal Investigators who lead the EFRI grants, and co-Principal Investigators and trainees involved in EFRI-funded research.

Estimated Number of Responses per Report: PIs are responsible for preparing and submitting reports for each covered grant. Co-PI and trainee researcher contributions to reporting requirements are included in the annual burden estimate of 700 hours.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer,National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2026–11764 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0148]

Regulatory Guide: Guidance for Technology-Inclusive Risk-Informed Change Evaluation

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final guide; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing new Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.261, ''Guidance for Technology-Inclusive Risk-Informed Change Evaluation.'' This RG describes an approach that the NRC staff finds acceptable for using a technology-inclusive risk-informed change evaluation process for changes to a facility described in final safety analysis reports (as updated). Subject to the clarifications in Section C of the RG, this RG endorses the methodology described in Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 22–05, Revision 0, ''Technology Inclusive Risk Informed Change Evaluation (TIRICE), Guidance for the Evaluation of Changes to Facilities Utilizing NEI 18–04 and NEI 21–07,'' issued January 2024.

DATES: RG 1.261 is available on June 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0148 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0148. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

RG 1.261 may be found in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26051A063.

RGs are not copyrighted, and NRC approval is not required to reproduce them.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hannah McLatchie, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, telephone: 301–415–8507; email: *Hannah.McLatchie@nrc.gov* and Vance Petrella, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, telephone: 301–415–1048; email: *Vance.Petrella@nrc.gov.* Both are staff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

The NRC is issuing a new guide in the NRC's ''Regulatory Guide'' series. This series was developed to describe methods that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing specific parts of the agency's regulations, to explain techniques that the staff uses in evaluating specific issues or postulated events, and to describe information that the staff needs in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

The proposed RG 1.261 was issued with a temporary identification of Draft Regulatory Guide (DG)–1439 (ADAMS Accession No. ML24295A187). The NRC is issuing RG 1.261 to describe an approach that the NRC staff finds acceptable for using a technology-inclusive risk-informed change evaluation process for changes to a facility described in final safety analysis reports (as updated). Subject to the clarifications in Section C of the RG, this RG endorses the methodology described in NEI 22–05, Revision 0 (ADAMS Accession No. ML24032A237) as an acceptable alternative to using the criteria in section 50.59 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Changes, tests, and experiments.'' Plants licensed using the methodology in NEI 18–04, Revision 1, ''Risk-Informed Performance-Based Technology Inclusive Guidance for Non-Light Water Reactor Licensing Basis Development'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML19241A472), and NEI 21–07, Revision 1, ''Technology Inclusive Guidance for Non-Light Water Reactors, Safety Analysis Report Content for Applicants Using the NEI 18–04 Methodology'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML22060A190), will have a licensing basis that is derived from a probabilistic risk assessment to a greater extent than if those plants were licensed under the existing regulatory frameworks in 10 CFR part 50, ''Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities,'' and 10 CFR part 52, ''Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants.'' Therefore, the criteria in 10 CFR 50.59, which were developed to reflect a licensing basis developed under the 10 CFR parts 50 and 52 frameworks, may not readily apply to those plants. Consequently, RG 1.261 addresses an area of regulation where special circumstances may warrant departure from some, or parts of some, regulations, such as 10 CFR 50.59. Ultimately, the licensee is responsible for preparing requests for such exemptions and related proposed license conditions to support this alternative.

II. Additional Information

The NRC published a notice of the availability of DG–1439 in the **Federal Register** on August 8, 2025 (90 FR 38516) for a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period closed on September 8, 2025. Public comments on DG–1439 and the NRC staff responses to the public comments are available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26051A105.

III. Congressional Review Act

This RG is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, the Office of Management and Budget has not found it to be a major rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act.

IV. Backfitting, Forward Fitting, and Issue Finality

Licensees generally are not required to comply with the guidance in RG 1.261. If the NRC proposes to use this RG in an action that would constitute backfitting, as that term is defined in 10 CFR 50.109, ''Backfitting,'' and as described in NRC Management Directive 8.4, ''Management of Backfitting, Forward Fitting, Issue Finality, and Information Requests''; affect the issue finality of an approval issued under 10 CFR part 52; or constitute forward fitting, as that term is defined in Management Directive (MD) 8.4, then the NRC staff will apply the applicable policy in MD 8.4 to justify the action. If a licensee believes that the NRC is using this RG in a manner inconsistent with the discussion in its Implementation section, then the licensee may inform the NRC staff in accordance with MD 8.4.

V. Submitting Suggestions for Improvement of Regulatory Guides

A member of the public may, at any time, submit suggestions to the NRC for improvement of existing RGs or for the development of new RGs. Suggestions can be submitted on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/reg-guides/contactus.html.* Suggestions will be considered in future updates and enhancements to the ''Regulatory Guide'' series.

VI. Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs determined that RG 1.261 is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: June 8, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

James Steckel,

Acting Chief, Regulatory Guide and Programs Management Branch, Division of Engineering, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

[FR Doc. 2026–11694 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 70–7038; EISX–429–00–000–1770360643; NRC–2026–2906]

Orano Enrichment USA LLC; Uranium Enrichment Facility; Notice of Intent To Conduct Scoping Process and Prepare Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will conduct a scoping process to gather information necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to evaluate the environmental impacts of issuing a license to Orano Enrichment USA, LLC (Orano) to construct and operate a gaseous centrifuge uranium enrichment facility in Roane County, Tennessee. As part of the EIS development process, the NRC is seeking comments on the scope of the EIS. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management will be a cooperating agency in the preparation of the EIS.

DATES: Submit comments on the scope of the EIS by July 13, 2026. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods; however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website.

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–2906. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *Mail comments to:* Office of Administration, Mail Stop: TWFN–5–A85, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Program Management, Announcements and Editing Staff.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see ''Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stacey Imboden, telephone: 301–415–2462; email: *Stacey.Imboden@nrc.gov,* or Patrick Donohue, telephone: 301–415–5237; email: *Patrick.Donohue@nrc.gov.* Both are staff of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2026–2906 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–2906.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Public Library:* A copy of the environmental report for the Orano license application is available for review at the Oak Ridge Public Library, 1401 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (*https://www.regulations.gov*). Please include Docket ID NRC–2026–2906 in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at *https://www.regulations.gov* as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Discussion

By letters dated January 30, 2026 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML26030A236) and March 27, 2026 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML26086A377), Orano submitted to the NRC an application for a license to construct and operate a gas centrifuge uranium enrichment facility in Roane County, Tennessee, to be known as Project IKE. The requested license would authorize Orano to receive title to, own, acquire, receive, possess, use, and transfer source material, special nuclear material, and byproduct material as specified in the license for the purposes of constructing, and then operating for up to 40 years, a facility that uses gas centrifuge enrichment technology to enrich uranium. The requested license would authorize Orano to enrich uranium hexafluoride up to and including a maximum of 10 weight percent uranium-235 for use in nuclear fuel applications.

The Orano Project IKE enrichment facility would be located on approximately 600 acres of undeveloped land located within the city limits of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The site was acquired from the DOE through the Oak Ridge Industrial Development Board. DOE will act as a cooperating agency in developing the EIS with the NRC. The responsibilities of each cooperating agency have been established in a Memorandum of Understanding, dated April 23, 2026, which can be found in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26099A038.

The NRC staff completed an acceptance review of Orano's license application and determined it contains sufficient information for the NRC to conduct a detailed technical review. An acceptance letter was issued to Orano on May 21, 2026 (ADAMS Accession No. ML26134A324).

III. Request for Comment

This notice informs the public of the NRC's intention to conduct environmental scoping and prepare an EIS regarding the license application for the Orano Project IKE enrichment facility in accordance with part 51 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Environmental Protection Regulations for Domestic Licensing and Related Regulatory Functions.'' This notice also provides the public an opportunity to participate in the environmental scoping process, as defined in 10 CFR 51.29, ''Scoping-environmental impact statement and supplement to environmental impact statement.''

The EIS will address the potential impacts from the proposed action and its alternatives. As part of its environmental review, the NRC will first conduct a scoping process and, as soon as practicable thereafter, will prepare a draft EIS for public comment. Participation in this scoping process by members of the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal government agencies is encouraged. While the NRC will not hold a public scoping meeting, persons may participate in the scoping process by submitting written comments, as explained in this notice, regarding the appropriate scope of the EIS, including significant environmental issues to be analyzed in depth, as well as those that should be eliminated from detailed study because they are peripheral or are not significant. In accordance with 10 CFR 51.29, the scoping process for the draft EIS will be used to accomplish the following:

a. Define the proposed action that is to be the subject of the EIS;

b. Determine the scope of the EIS and identify the significant issues to be analyzed in depth;

c. Identify and eliminate from the detailed study those issues that are peripheral or are not significant or that have been covered by prior environmental review;

d. Identify any environmental assessments and other ElSs that are being or will be prepared that are related to, but are not part of, the scope of the EIS under consideration;

e. Identify other environmental review and consultation requirements related to the proposed action;

f. Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of the environmental analyses and the NRC's tentative planning and decision-making schedule;

g. Identify any cooperating agencies and, as appropriate, allocate assignments for preparation and schedules for completing the EIS to the NRC and any cooperating agencies; and

h. Describe how the EIS will be prepared, including any contractor assistance to be used.

In accordance with 10 CFR 51.28, ''Scoping—participants,'' the NRC invites the following persons to participate in the scoping process:

a. The applicant, Orano;

b. Any Federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved or that is authorized to develop and enforce relevant environmental standards;

c. Affected State and local government agencies, including those authorized to develop and enforce relevant environmental standards;

d. Any affected Indian Tribe;

e. Any person who requests or has requested an opportunity to participate in the scoping process; and

f. Any person who has petitioned or intends to petition for leave to intervene under 10 CFR 2.309.

Participation in the scoping process for Orano's Project IKE enrichment facility EIS does not entitle participants to become parties to the proceeding to which the EIS relates.

After the close of the scoping period, the NRC staff will prepare a concise summary of its scoping process, the comments received, and the NRC's responses to substantive comments. The summary will be made available to the public as an appendix to the draft EIS and will be sent to each participant in the scoping process for whom the NRC staff has an email or mailing address.

The NRC will also provide a public comment period for the draft EIS. Availability of the draft EIS and the dates of the public comment period will be announced in a future **Federal Register** notice. The final EIS will include the NRC's responses to public comments received on the draft EIS.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: June 9, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Robert Sun,

Chief, Environmental Project Management, Branch 2, Division of Rulemaking, Environmental, and Financial Support, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2026–11785 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2026–267 and K2026–265; MC2026–268 and K2026–266; MC2026–269 and K2026–267]

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:* June 16, 2026.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

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

I. Introduction

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

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's

[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).

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.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–269 and K2026–267; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 956 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 8, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* June 16, 2026.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–267 and K2026–265; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add New Mid-Market Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1009, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 8, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–268 and K2026–266; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add New Mid-Market Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1010, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 8, 2026; *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**.

Danielle LeFlore,

Legal Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2026–11757 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105625; File No. SR–Phlx–2026–37]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq Phlx, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Permit Non-Conforming Ratios

June 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on June 3, 2026, Nasdaq ISE, LLC (''ISE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to permit Complex Orders to trade in non-conforming and conforming ratios both on the Complex Order Book and in various auctions.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rulefilings,* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to permit Complex Orders to trade in non-conforming and conforming ratios [3] both on the Complex Order Book and in various auctions. This proposed rule change is substantially similar to SR–MIAX–2023–01.[4]

Background

The Exchange currently permits only a Complex Options Strategy where the ratio between the sizes of the options components of a Complex Order is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00).[5] Additionally, today, the Exchange permits only a Stock-Option Strategy and Stock-Complex Strategy with a ratio no greater than eight-to-one (8.00) where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying

[3] The term ''conforming ratio'' is where the ratio between the sizes of the options components of a Complex Order is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00). For example, a one-to-two (.5) ratio, a two-to-three (.667) ratio, or a two-to-one (2.00) ratio is a conforming ratio, whereas a one-to-four (.25) ratio or a four-to-one (4.0) ratio is not; where one component of the Complex Order is the underlying security, the ratio between any options component and the underlying security component must be less than or equal to eight contracts to 100 shares of the underlying security. *See* Options 1, Section 1(b)(13).

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 96752 (January 26, 2023), 88 FR 6795 (January 26, 2023) (SR–MIAX–2023–01) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 518, Complex Orders).

[5] *See* Options 3, Section 14(a)(1). A Complex Options Strategy is the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, for the same account, in a ratio that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00) and for the purpose of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those Complex Options Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

stock or convertible security in the option leg(s) to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg.[6]

Proposal

At this time, the Exchange proposes to adopt a definition for ''non-conforming ratio'' in Options 1, Section 1, Definitions, that is identical to MIAX Rule 518(a)(16).[7] Today, the Exchange defines ''conforming ratio'' at Options 1, Section 1(b)(13). Specifically, the Exchange proposes to state at Options 1, Section 1(b)(31),

The term ''non-conforming ratio'' is where the ratio between the sizes of the components of a complex order comprised solely of options is greater than three-to-one (3.00) or less than one-to-three (.333); where one component of the complex order is the underlying security (stock or ETF) or security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security''), the ratio between the option component(s) and the underlying security (stock or ETF) or convertible security is greater than eight-to-one (8.00).

The Exchange proposes to amend various rules to update cross-references that were amended with the addition of the definition of non-conforming ratio at Options 1, Section 1(b)(31). Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Options 2, Section 1(a); Options 2, Section 11(f); Options 3, Section 20(a)(3); Options 4C, Section 2(b)(4); Options 7, Section 1(c); Options 8, Section 11(a)(1); and Options 8, Section 25(a)(1)(B).

With this proposal, the minimum increments for Complex Options Strategies, Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies with non-conforming ratios will be identical to the minimum increments for Complex Options Strategies, Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies with conforming ratios. Under the proposal, bids and offers for Complex Options Strategies in non-conforming ratios may be expressed in one cent ($0.01) increments, and the options leg of Complex Options Strategies may be executed in one cent ($0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order. Further, under the proposal, bids and offers for Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies with non-conforming ratios may be expressed in any decimal price determined by the Exchange, and the stock leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy may be executed in any decimal price permitted in the equity market. Finally, the options leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy with a non-conforming ratio may be executed in one cent ($0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order.

The Exchange understands that there may be some concerns that if the ratios of Complex Orders, where each component leg is allowed to trade in one cent increments, are too greatly expanded, market participants will, for example, enter Complex Orders with non-conforming ratios designed primarily to trade orders in a class in pennies that cannot otherwise execute as single-leg orders in that class in pennies. The Exchange believes it is highly unlikely that market participants will submit non-bona-fide trading strategies with larger ratios just to trade in penny increments. Adding a single leg to a larger order just to obtain penny pricing may further reduce execution opportunities for such an order because it may be less likely that sufficient contracts in the appropriate ratio would be available and because it is unlikely that other market participants would be willing to execute against an order that is not a bona-fide trading strategy. Further, pursuant to General 9, Section 1(c), no member or member organization shall engage in acts or practices inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade, and entering orders for non-bona-fide trading strategies may constitute acts or practices inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade.

The Complex Order priority rules will continue to protect Public Customer interest on the single-leg order book. Pursuant to Options 3, Section 14(c)(2), Complex strategies will continue to not execute at prices inferior to the best net price achievable from the best Exchange bids and offers for the individual legs. At this time, the Exchange proposes to amend Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) which currently states,

Complex Options Strategies may be executed at a total credit or debit price with one other member organization without giving priority to bids or offers established on the Exchange that are no better than the bids or offers in the individual options series comprising such total credit or debit; provided, however, that if any of the bids or offers established on the Exchange consist of a Public Customer Order, the price of at least one leg of the complex strategy must trade at a price that is better than the corresponding bid or offer on the Exchange by at least one minimum trading increment for the series as defined in Options 3, Section 3.

The proposed amendment revises Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) to indicate that complex strategies may be executed at a total credit or debit price with one other member organization without giving priority to bids or offers established on the Exchange that are no better than the bids or offers in the individual options series comprising such total credit or debit; provided, however, that for a Complex Order with a conforming ratio, if any of the bids or offers established on the Exchange consist of a Public Customer Order, the price of at least one leg of the complex strategy must trade at a price that is better than the corresponding bid or offer on the Exchange by at least one minimum trading increment for the series as defined in Options 3, Section 3. The Exchange notes that a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio would be executed in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(d)(4) as proposed herein. As discussed above, the Complex Order priority rules will continue to protect Public Customer interest on the single-leg order book.

The Exchange proposes to add ''with conforming ratios'' to Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) to make clear that the Complex Order priority provisions in

[6] *See* Options 3, Section 14(a)(2) and (3). A Stock-Option Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of options contract(s) on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. A Stock-Complex Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of a Complex Options Strategy on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option legs to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. Only those Stock-Complex Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

[7] MIAX Rule 518(a)(16) state that a ''non-conforming ratio'' is where the ratio between the sizes of the components of a complex order comprised solely of options is greater than three-to-one (3.00) or less than one-to-three (.333); where one component of the complex order is the underlying security (stock or ETF) or security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security''), the ratio between the option component(s) and the underlying security (stock or ETF) or convertible security is greater than eight-to-one (8.00). The Exchange further defines specific types of Complex Strategies in Options 3, Section 14(a).

that rule will continue to apply only to Complex Orders with conforming ratios. In addition, the Exchange proposes to amend Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) to state that a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio will be executed in accordance with proposed Options 3, Section 14(d)(4). Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) as amended will state,

Complex Options Strategies may be executed at a total credit or debit price with one other member organization without giving priority to bids or offers established on the Exchange that are no better than the bids or offers in the individual options series comprising such total credit or debit; provided, however, that for a Complex Order with a conforming ratio, if any of the bids or offers established on the Exchange consist of a Public Customer Order, the price of at least one leg of the complex strategy must trade at a price that is better than the corresponding bid or offer on the Exchange by at least one minimum trading increment for the series as defined in Options 3, Section 3. A Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio will be executed in accordance with (d)(4) below.

The Exchange's proposal does not extend the Complex Order priority in Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) afforded to Complex Orders with ratios equal to or greater than one-to-three and less than or equal to three-to-one to these larger-ratio Complex Orders. Rather, the Exchange proposes to adopt new Options 3, Section 14(d)(4) which will state that Complex Orders with a non-conforming ratio will not be executed at a net price that would cause any option component of the complex strategy to be executed: (A) ahead of a Public Customer order at the BBO on the single-leg order book; or (B) at a price that is through the NBBO.[8] Therefore, a Complex Order with any ratio less than one-to-three or greater than three-to-one may be executed at a net price only if each leg of the Complex Order betters the corresponding bid (offer) of a Public Customer Order(s) on the single-leg order book, and is not at a price that is through the NBBO. These requirements are consistent with the rules of other option exchanges that process Complex Orders in the same ratios.[9]

Further, the Exchange proposes to not permit the option leg or stock leg of a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio to trade outside of the NBBO. The Exchange proposes to state at the end of Options 3, Section 14(d)(4), ''The stock leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or a Stock-Complex Strategy with a non-conforming ratio may not trade through the NBBO.'' The Exchange would continue to permit a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio to trade provided the options legs (and stock legs) are at or within the NBBO. This proposal does not prevent Complex Orders with a conforming ratio from trading outside the NBBO provided the trade complies with Exchange rules and, where applicable, the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption from Rule 611 of Regulation NMS.[10]

The Exchange also proposes to amend its Complex Price Improvement XL (''PIXL'') mechanism to adopt rule text that describes new scenarios that arise as a result of the Exchange processing Complex Orders with non-conforming ratios, which would cause a PIXL Auction to early terminate prior to the end of the time period designated by the Exchange pursuant to Options 3, Section 13(b)(2). Currently, pursuant to Options 3, Section 13(b)(2),

(2) Conclusion of Auction. The PIXL Auction shall conclude at the earlier to occur of (A) through (F) below, with the PIXL Order executing pursuant to paragraph (2)(A) through (D) below.

(A) The end of the Auction period;

(B) For a PIXL Auction (except if it is a Complex Order), any time the internal PBBO crosses the PIXL Order stop price on the same side of the market as the PIXL Order;

(C) For a Complex Order PIXL Auction, upon the receipt of a Complex Order in the same complex strategy on either side of the market that is marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs;

(i) When a marketable Complex Order on the opposite side of the Complex PIXL Order ends the exposure period, it will participate in the execution of the Complex PIXL Order at the price that is mid-way between the best counter-side interest and the same side best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book or net price from Exchange's best bid or offer on the individual legs, whichever is better, so that both the marketable Complex Order and the Complex PIXL Order receive price improvement. Transactions will be rounded, when necessary, to the $0.01 increment that favors the Complex PIXL Order.

(ii) When a marketable Complex Order on the same side of the PIXL Complex Order ends the exposure period, the Complex PIXL Order will trade pursuant to Options 3, Section 13(b)(8).

(D) For a Complex Order PIXL Auction, upon the receipt of a non-marketable Complex Order in the same complex strategy on the same side of the market as the PIXL Complex Order that would cause the execution of the Complex PIXL Order to be at or outside of the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book;

(E) For a Complex Order PIXL Auction, when a resting Complex Order in the same complex strategy on either side of the market becomes marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs; or

(F) Any time there is a trading halt on the Exchange in the affected series.

The Exchange proposes to provide additional language in light of the addition of non-conforming ratios to note that the exposure period will automatically terminate if upon receipt of a Public Customer Order, eligible to rest on the single-leg order book, that would lock or cross any component of a non-conforming ratio Complex PIXL Order. Further, the exposure period will automatically terminate if the NBBO for any option component of a non-conforming ratio Complex PIXL Order updates to a price that would cause that component of the Complex PIXL Order to be executed at a price that is through the NBBO for that series. These provisions ensure that a Complex PIXL Order will always receive the best price on the Exchange while simultaneously preserving the integrity of the single-leg market by preventing a component of an

[8] MIAX 518(c)(1)(iv) notes that a complex order will not be executed at a net price that would cause any option component of the complex strategy to be executed at a price of zero. Cboe 5.33(f)(2)(A)(i) states that the system does not execute a complex order at a net price that would cause any component of the complex strategy to be executed at a price of zero. The Exchange notes that no Simple Order or Complex Order, with a conforming ratio or a non-conforming ratio, may execute at a price of zero, therefore, the Exchange is not adopting this portion of the rule similar to MIAX and Cboe since this limitation applies throughout all of the exchange's rules.

[9] *See* MIAX Rule 518(c)(1)(vi), Cboe Exchange Rule 5.33(f)(2)(A)(iv)(b), and BOX Exchange LLC (''BOX'') Rule 7240(b)(2)(iii).

[10] *See* ISE Supplementary Material .07 to Options 3, Section 14. A Qualified Contingent Trade is a transaction consisting of two or more component orders, executed as agent or principal, that satisfy the six elements in the Commission's order exempting Qualified Contingent Trades (''QCTs'') from the requirements of Rule 611(a). *See* 17 CFR 242.611(a). Trading centers must establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to prevent trade-throughs. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 57620 (April 4, 2008), 73 FR 19271 (April 9, 2008) (''QCT Exemptive Order''). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 54389 (August 31, 2006), 71 FR 52829 (September 7, 2006). The QCT Exemption applies to trade-throughs caused by the execution of an order involving one or more NMS stocks that are components of a ''qualified contingent trade.'' As described more fully in the QCT Exemptive Order, a qualified contingent trade is a transaction consisting of two or more component orders, executed as principal or agent, where: (1) At least one component order is an NMS stock; (2) all components are effected with a product or price contingency that either has been agreed to by the respective counterparties or arranged for by a broker-dealer as principal or agent; (3) the execution of one component is contingent upon the execution of all other components at or near the same time; (4) the specific relationship between the component orders (*e.g.,* the spread between the prices of the component orders) is determined at the time the contingent order is placed; (5) the component orders bear a derivative relationship to one another, represent different classes of shares of the same issuer, or involve the securities of participants in mergers or with intentions to merge that have been announced or since cancelled; and (6) the Exempted NMS Stock Transaction is fully hedged (without regard to any prior existing position) as a result of the other components of the contingent trade.

order with a non-conforming ratio from trading ahead of Public Customer interest or trading through the NBBO.

The Exchange proposes to add rule text to Supplementary Material .11 to Options 3, Section 11 to make clear that a Complex Strategy entered into a Complex PIXL may be in a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(13) or a non-conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(31) [11] The Exchange also proposes to add rule text to Options 3, Section 12(b) and (d) to make clear that a Complex Customer Cross Order and a Complex Qualified Contingent Cross may be entered into the System in a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(13) or a non-conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(31).[12]

In contrast, a Complex Strategy entered into a Complex Facilitation Mechanism or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism must be in a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(13). The Exchange proposes rule text at Supplementary Material .02 to Options 3, Section 11 to make this restriction for these Complex Order auctions clear to member organizations. At this time, the Exchange is not permitting non-conforming ratios in every auction. The Exchange is offering non-conforming ratios in the limited auctions noted above. The Exchange notes that it will evaluate the market demand from member organizations with respect to non-conforming ratios and determine at a later date whether to permit non-conforming ratios in additional auctions.

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 3, Section 16(b) to provide that the Strategy Protections in Options 3, Section 16(b) [13] would not apply to a complex strategy with a non-conforming ratio. Options 3, Section 16(b) includes a Vertical Spread Protection, a Calendar Spread Protection, a Butterfly Spread Protection and a Box Spread Protection. These strategies require a member organization to execute these strategies in certain ratios that would not be achieved with non-conforming ratios.[14] Other risk protections remain available for complex strategies with non-conforming ratios.

The proposal will provide an additional venue for executing non-conforming Complex Orders electronically. The Exchange believes this increased efficiency would increase execution opportunities for Complex Orders with investment strategies that do not fit within the three-to-one ratio requirement.

Floor Rules

The Exchange proposes to add rule text to make clear a Floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Order and a Floor Complex Customer Cross Order [15] may be entered into the System in a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(13) or a non-conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(31).[16] Today, a Floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Order and a Floor Complex Customer Cross Order entered as a Remote FBMS Transaction [17] may only be entered in conforming ratios. Floor Brokers have an option to utilize the Options Floor Based Management System (''FBMS''),[18] remotely,[19] to enter certain orders [20] that do not require exposure in open outcry. Allowing a Floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Order and a Floor Complex Customer Cross Order to be entered in conforming and non-conforming ratios similar to the way that Phlx members and member organizations enter such orders electronically is consistent with the Act and removes impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

Implementation

The Exchange proposes to implement the amendments to the Options 8 Rules on the 30th day after the date of filing or earlier, if the waiver of the operative delay is granted.

The remainder of the amendments would be implemented on or before December 20, 2027. The Exchange will issue an Options Trader Alert to all members and member organizations with the exact date of implementation.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[21] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[22] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes the proposed changes will increase opportunities for execution of non-conforming ratio Complex Orders by providing another exchange to trade non-conforming Complex Orders electronically, which will benefit all investors. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change is designed to not permit unfair discrimination among market participants, as all market participants will be able to trade non-conforming ratio Complex Orders, and the priority rules will apply to non-conforming ratio Complex Orders of all market participants.

The Exchange currently permits only a Complex Options Strategy where the ratio between the sizes of the options

[11] *See* proposed Supplementary Material .02 to Options 3, Section 11 and proposed Supplementary Material .11 to Options 3, Section 13.

[12] *See* proposed Options 3, Section 12(b) and (d).

[13] Options 3, Section 16(b) includes a Vertical Spread Protection, a Calendar Spread Protection, a Butterfly Spread Protection and a Box Spread Protection.

[14] A Vertical Spread and Calendar Spread Protection both require a contract ratio with one long option and one short option (1:1). A Butterfly Spread Protection requires one long option, two short options and one long option (1:2:1). Finally, a Box Spread Protection requires one long option: one short option: one long option: one short option (1:1:1:1).

[15] The Exchange proposes to add the word ''Floor'' before Customer Cross Order and Complex Customer Cross Order in Options 8, Section 2(a)(10), Section 30(f) and (g) and Section 32 (f) and (g). The Exchange also proposes to remove the sentence that states, only Complex Customer Cross Orders with a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(b)(13) will be accepted in Options 8, Section 30(g).

[16] *See* proposed Options 8, Section 30(e) and (f).

[17] The term ''Remote FBMS Transaction'' is a transaction effected by a Floor Broker, while not physically present on the Trading Floor, by submitting limit, market or stop orders pursuant to Options 8, Section 28(g), Customer Cross Orders pursuant to Options 8, Section 30(f), Complex Customer Cross Orders pursuant to Options 8, Section 30(g), and Floor Qualified Contingent Cross Orders pursuant to Options 8, Section 30(e) to the electronic order book, through FBMS. In order to conduct Remote FBMS Transactions, unless exempt from such requirements in accordance with Supplementary Material .01 to Options 10, Section 5 or Phlx General 4, Rule 1230, Floor Brokers are subject to the following regulatory requirements: (1) compliance with branch office requirements as described in Supplementary Material .01 to Options 10, Section 5, as well as supervision of such branch office as described in Phlx General 9, Section 20; and (2) compliance with applicable registration requirements described in Phlx General 4. All uses of FBMS involving open outcry must be conducted while physically present on the Trading Floor. *See* Options 8, Section 2(a)(10).

[18] FBMS, an order management system, is the gateway for the electronic execution of equity, equity index and U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency option orders represented by Floor Brokers on the Exchange's Options Floor. Floor Brokers contemporaneously upon receipt of an order and prior to the representation of such an order in the trading crowd, record all options orders represented by such Floor Broker to FBMS, which creates an electronic audit trail. The execution of orders to Phlx's electronic trading system also occurs via FBMS. The FBMS application is available on hand-held tablets and stationary desktops.

[19] Utilizing FBMS while not physically present on the Trading Floor would be considered remote access.

[20] Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Customer Cross Orders and Complex Customer Cross Orders are paired orders that do not require exposure in open outcry and are considered Remote FBMS Transactions pursuant to Options 8, Section 2(a)(10).

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[22] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

components of a Complex Order is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00).[23] Additionally, today, the Exchange permits only a Stock-Option Strategy and Stock-Complex Strategy with a ratio no greater than eight-to-one (8.00) where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg.[24]

In particular, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and benefit investors, because it will allow market participants to execute Complex Strategies with option components in ratios greater than three-to-one or less than one-to-three (''non-conforming ratios'' as proposed herein) on the Exchange. In addition, as proposed, Stock-Option Orders with non-conforming ratios will also be permitted. The proposed rule change will further remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, as other options exchanges permit the trading of Complex Orders, including Stock-Options Orders, with any ratio.[25]

The proposed rule change will continue to protect Public Customer Order interest on the single-leg order book in the same manner as it does today, as all Complex Orders with a conforming ratio will continue to be executed on the Exchange without change. The proposed rule change has no impact on the priority of Complex Orders with a conforming ratio, as Complex Orders with a conforming ratio will continue to be required to improve the price of a leg of the Complex Order for which a Public Customer Order is resting at the BBO in the single-leg order book,[26] and thus will continue to protect Public Customer Orders in the single-leg order book. Additionally, the Exchange will not allow any component of a Complex Order with a non-conforming strategy to execute ahead of a Public Customer resting at the BBO in the single-leg order book.[27]

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed amendment to Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) indicating that Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) applies solely to conforming ratio complex strategies, will make clear that this provision does not apply to non-conforming ratio Complex Orders. Further, a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio would be executed in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(d)(4), as proposed herein. The requirements in proposed Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) and Options 3, Section 14(d)(4) are consistent with the Complex Order priority rules of another options exchange.[28]

The Exchange's proposal to not permit the option leg or stock leg of a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio to trade outside of the NBBO is consistent with the Act because the Exchange would continue to permit a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio to trade provided the options legs (and stock legs) are at or within the NBBO. This proposal does not prevent Complex Orders with a conforming ratio from trading outside the NBBO provided the trade complies with Exchange rules and, where applicable, the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption from Rule 611 of Regulation NMS.[29]

Additionally, the Exchange believes that including additional scenarios that will early terminate a Complex PIXL Auction promotes just and equitable principles of trade and removes impediments to a free and open market by providing greater transparency concerning the operation of Exchange functionality. These provisions ensure that a non-conforming ratio Complex PIXL Order will always receive the best price on the Exchange while simultaneously preserving the integrity of the single-leg market and preventing any component leg of a non-conforming ratio Complex Order from trading ahead of a Public Customer Order or through the NBBO.[30]

The Exchange's proposal to amend Options 3, Section 16(b) to state that the Strategy Protections in Options 3, Section 16(b) will not apply to complex strategies with non-conforming ratios is consistent with the Act because the Vertical Spread Protection, Calendar Spread Protection, Butterfly Spread Protection, and Box Spread Protection each apply to strategies that have ratios less than three-to-one (*i.e.,* they are strategies with a conforming ratio).[31] Accordingly, the proposed change to Options 3, Section 16(b) will provide clarity to the Exchange's rules. Other risk protections remain available for complex strategies with non-conforming ratios.

The Exchange believes that its proposal is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest, by enhancing its System and providing investors with an additional venue to trade non-conforming ratio Complex Orders electronically. The Exchange's proposal should provide market participants with trading opportunities more closely aligned with their investment or risk management strategies.

Further, amending Options 8, Section 30(e) and (g) to permit Floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders and Floor Complex Customer Cross Orders (as proposed to be renamed) to be

[23] *See* Options 3, Section 14(a)(1). A Complex Options Strategy is the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, for the same account, in a ratio that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00) and for the purpose of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those Complex Options Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

[24] *See* Options 3, Section 14(a)(2) and (3). A Stock-Option Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of options contract(s) on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. A Stock-Complex Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of a Complex Options Strategy on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option legs to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. Only those Stock-Complex Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

[25] *See supra* note 9.

[26] *See* Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i). The Exchange is amending Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) to indicate that Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) applies only to conforming ratio Complex Orders.

[27] *See* Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i). *See* proposed Options 3, Section 14(d)(4)(B). In addition, proposed Options 3, Section 14(d)(4) provides that no component of a non-conforming ratio Complex Order will be executed at a price that is through the NBBO.

[28] *See* Cboe Rule 5.33(f)(2)(A)(iv).

[29] *See supra* note 10.

[30] *See* Options 3, Section 13(e)(4)(iv)(E) and (F).

[31] A Vertical Spread and Calendar Spread Protection both require a contract ratio with one long option and one short option (1:1). A Butterfly Spread Protection requires one long option, two short options and one long option (1:2:1). Finally, a Box Spread Protection requires one long option: one short option: one long option: one short option (1:1:1:1).

entered in a conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(13) or a non-conforming ratio as defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(31) similar to these same orders that are entered electronically is consistent with the Act. Permitting both members and member organizations to enter electronic and floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders and Complex Customer Cross Orders in either a conforming or non-conforming ratio promotes just and equitable principles of trade and removes impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by offering members and member organizations various means to execute their orders on Phlx.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange does not believe that its proposed rule change will impose any burden on intra-market competition as the proposed amendments would apply equally to all member organizations of the Exchange. Further, any member organization of the Exchange may submit a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio.

The Exchange does not believe that its proposed rule change will impose any burden on inter-market competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, rather the Exchange believes that its proposal will promote inter-market competition. Other options exchanges provide for the electronic trading of Complex Orders comprised solely of option components with ratios that are less than one-to-three or greater than three-to-one, and allow these orders to be priced and executed in one cent increments.[32] In addition, other options exchanges permit the trading of Stock-Option Orders with non-conforming ratios.[33] As such, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed amendment to indicate that the priority provision to Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i) applies solely to conforming ratios to Complex Orders imposes any burden on intra-market competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because Complex Orders for all member organizations will be treated in the same manner. The Exchange will not allow any component of a Complex Order with a non-conforming ratio to execute ahead of a Public Customer resting at the BBO in the single-leg order book.[34] Further, no Member would be able to utilize the QCT Exemption for a Stock-Options Order or a Stock-Complex Strategy that has a non-conforming ratio.

Complex Orders submitted by member organizations with conforming ratios will continue to be handled by the System without change. The non-conforming ratio Complex Orders of all member organizations will be handled uniformly by the System as described in this proposal. The Exchange does not believe that this proposed change imposes any burden on inter-market competition because other options exchange currently trade non-conforming ratio Complex Orders including Stock-Option Orders with non-conforming ratios.[35]

Additionally, the Exchange does not believe that its new proposed scenarios to terminate a Complex PIXL Auction imposes any burden on intra-market competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as the proposed changes are designed to add additional detail to the rules to further clarify the operation of Exchange functionality and to minimize the potential for confusion. These provisions will apply to the Complex Orders of all member organizations. The Exchange does not believe that this proposed change imposes any burden on inter-market competition because other options exchanges would be free to adopt similar rules for early terminating their auctions.

The Exchange's proposal to not offer the Strategy Protections in Options 3, Section 16(b) to a complex strategy with a non-conforming ratio does not impose an undue burden on intra-market competition because these risk protections will not be available for any member or member organization.

The Exchange's proposal to not offer the Strategy Protections in Options 3, Section 16(b) to a complex strategy with a non-conforming ratio does not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because other options markets may similarly elect to offer or not offer certain risk protections to certain types of options orders.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[36] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[37]

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[38] normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii),[39] the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay with respect to the proposed changes to Options 8 that would allow members to enter non-conforming ratio Floor Complex Qualified Contingent Cross (''QCC'') Orders and Floor Complex Customer Cross Orders. The Exchange states that waiver of the operative delay with respect to these orders would provide members with various means for executing non-conforming ratio Floor Complex QCC Orders and Floor Complex Customer Cross Orders on the Exchange. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Waiver of the operative delay would allow the Exchange to immediately permit members to execute non-conforming ratio Complex QCC Orders and Complex Customer Cross Orders on the floor as well as electronically, thereby providing members with additional flexibility in

[32] *See supra* note 7.

[33] *See supra* note 9.

[34] *See* Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i). *See* proposed Options 3, Section 14(d)(4)(B). In addition, proposed Options 3, Section 14(d)(4) provides that no component of a non-conforming ratio Complex Order will be executed at a price that is through the NBBO.

[35] *See supra* note 9.

[36] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[37] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[38] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[39] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

handling these orders. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the operative delay and designates the proposed rule changes to allow non-conforming ratio Floor Complex QCC Orders and Floor Complex Customer Cross Orders operative upon filing.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–Phlx–2026–37 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–Phlx–2026–37. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–Phlx–2026–37 and should be submitted on or July 2, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[40]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11683 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 36208; File No. 813–00425]

Franklin Resources, Inc.

June 8, 2026.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order (''Order'') under sections 6(b) and 6(e) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') granting an exemption from all provisions of the Act, except sections 9, 17, 30, and 36 through 53, and the rules and regulations under the Act (the ''Rules and Regulations''). With respect to sections 17(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (j) of the Act, sections 30(a), (b), (e), and (h) of the Act and the Rules and Regulations and rule 38a–1 under the Act, Applicant requests a limited exemption as set forth in the application.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicant requests an order to exempt certain limited partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations, business or statutory trusts or other entities (''Partnerships'') formed for the benefit of eligible employees of Franklin Resources, Inc. and its affiliates from certain provisions of the Act. Each Partnership, and each series thereof (to the extent such series is an issuer for purposes of the Act), will be an ''employees' securities company'' within the meaning of section 2(a)(13) of the Act.

APPLICANT: Franklin Resources, Inc.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on August 11, 2025, and amended on January 7, 2026, March 23, 2026, and June 3, 2026.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving Applicant with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for Applicant below. The email should include the file number referenced above. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m., Eastern time, on July 6, 2026, and should be accompanied by proof of service on Applicant, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicant: Lindsey H. Oshita, Franklin Resources, Inc., *lindsey.oshita@franklintempleton.com;* Ryan P. Brizek, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, *ryan.brizek@stblaw.com* and Debra E.W. Sutter, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, *debra.sutter@stblaw.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Loomis Moore, Senior Counsel, or Matthew Cook, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicant's representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicant's third amended application, dated June 3, 2026, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at *https://www.sec.gov/search-filings.* You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Assistance at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11657 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[40] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105623; File No. SR–TXSE–2026–008]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Texas Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 13.003 Related to Proxy Voting

June 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 28, 2026, Texas Stock Exchange LLC (the ''Exchange'' or ''TXSE'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange filed a proposal to amend Rule 13.003 related to proxy voting, as further described below.

The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Commission's website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*) at the Exchange's website (*https://txse.com/rule-filings*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 13.003 to establish a mandatory process for the proportional allocation and voting of uninstructed shares held by Members of the Exchange on behalf of beneficial owners of TXSE-listed equity securities.[3] Specifically, the proposed rule would require a Member to vote uninstructed shares at shareholder meetings and to allocate votes on each proposal in proportion to voting instructions received from beneficial owners for whom such Member holds shares in the applicable TXSE-listed security, subject to the exclusions and methodology set forth in the proposed rule.

The proposed rule reflects the principle that voting outcomes on matters up for a vote at TXSE-listed companies should be determined by the voting instructions of participating beneficial owners, with such instructions applied uniformly to the voting of uninstructed shares for every matter submitted to a shareholder vote. By replacing broker discretionary voting with a formula-driven allocation tied to instructions actually submitted, the proposed rule eliminates the exercise of broker discretion over shares in which the broker has no economic interest and also eliminates the inconsistent and proposal-dependent treatment of uninstructed shares produced by the framework currently in place in the market, while preserving all existing shareholder voting rights.

Overview

Existing TXSE Rule 13.003(b) established the baseline rule that a Member may not give a proxy to vote stock registered in its name unless the Member is the (i) beneficial owner of such stock; (ii) such proxy is given pursuant to the written instructions of the beneficial owner; or (iii) such proxy is given pursuant to the rules of any national securities exchange or association of which it is a member provided that the records of the Member clearly indicate the procedure it is follow. Existing TXSE Rule 13.003(c) separately prohibits discretionary voting on director elections (except for uncontested director elections of any investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940), executive compensation, and other significant matters. Accordingly, for matters outside the prohibition of 13.003(c), the treatment of uninstructed shares under existing TXSE rules is generally informed by the rules of other national securities exchanges or associations the Member is permitted to follow, including NYSE Rule 452.

NYSE Rule 452 enumerates specific instances in which a NYSE member organization may not vote without customer instructions and lays out factors for determining whether a matter is one in which a NYSE member organization may vote without customer instructions. For matters not specifically enumerated, NYSE Regulation determines whether broker discretionary voting is permitted on a case-by-case basis. In practice, these categories are generally referred to as ''routine'' (where the member organization may vote without customer instructions) and ''non-routine'' (where the member organization may not vote without customer instructions).

The Commission has previously determined that voting outcomes should be determined by parties with an economic interest in the issuer and approved limits on broker discretionary voting. In 2009, the Commission approved amendments to NYSE Rule 452 that eliminated broker discretionary voting in the election of directors, whether contested or uncontested.[4] The Commission reasoned that the election of directors is ''not a 'routine' issue for either the corporation or the shareholders'' but rather ''a key event in the operation and direction of the corporation and the shareholders' exercise of their rights and interests as the owners of the corporation,'' and that voting on matters as critical as the election of directors should be ''determined by those with an economic interest in the company . . . rather than the broker who has no such economic interest.''[5] The 2009 amendments were further extended in 2010, when the NYSE codified the prohibition on broker discretionary voting for matters relating to executive compensation in order to implement Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.[6]

Notwithstanding these reforms, NYSE Rule 452's underlying routine/non-routine framework remains in place for matters outside the scope of the 2009 and 2010 amendments. Uninstructed shares, which commonly include a significant retail component, can be voted at the discretion of brokers on routine matters, treated as broker non-votes on non-routine matters, or not represented at the meeting at all in certain circumstances.[7] The treatment of a given uninstructed share depends on which matters happen to appear on the ballot and how each is classified. This structure can affect quorum determinations, the ability to achieve approval thresholds, and a lower relative influence of beneficial owners who hold shares in a manner that are subject to NYSE Rule 452.

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[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] As provided in proposed Rule 13.003(c), any reference to securities or companies listed on TXSE in this proposal is referring to securities or companies with their primary listing on TXSE and is not referring to a dually-listed security with its primary listing on another national securities exchange.

[4] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 60215 (July 1, 2009), 74 FR 33293 (July 10, 2009) (SR–NYSE–2006–92). (''2009 NYSE Approval Order'').

[5] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33300.

[6] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 62874 (Sept. 9, 2010), 75 FR 56152 (Sept. 15, 2010) (SR–NYSE–2010–59).

[7] For example, where a broker submits a proxy for a routine matter but lacks authority to vote uninstructed shares on a non-routine matter at the same meeting, those uninstructed shares may be counted for quorum but not voted on the non-routine matter. Where no routine matter is presented, uninstructed shares may not be represented at the meeting, creating uncertainty as to whether an issuer will attain a quorum.

The Exchange proposes to replace this framework for TXSE-listed securities with a uniform process for the proportional allocation of uninstructed shares. Under the proposed rule, a Member would submit uninstructed shares and allocate votes on each proposal in proportion to the voting instructions received from beneficial owners for whom the Member holds shares in the applicable TXSE-listed security. The allocation operates the same way for every matter submitted to a vote, regardless of who proposes the matter.

This approach has two structural consequences that distinguish it from the existing framework. First, the proposed rule eliminates broker discretionary voting entirely. The Member does not vote uninstructed shares according to its own judgment, the recommendations of management, or any other external input (other than how participating beneficial owners have instructed the Covered Member); the Covered Member applies a prescribed formula based exclusively on instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. In 2009, the Commission expressed its view that voting outcomes should be determined by parties with an economic interest in the issuer, not by brokers who have no such interest. The proposed rule applies that principle to every matter submitted to a shareholder vote at TXSE-listed companies. Second, the proposed rule eliminates the inconsistent and proposal-dependent treatment of uninstructed shares produced by NYSE Rule 452's routine/non-routine framework. Every matter on every ballot is treated the same way, ensuring that the treatment of uninstructed shares depends on the preferences of participating beneficial owners rather than the incidental composition of the meeting agenda.

As further described below, the proposed rule would not alter any beneficial owner's right to vote, abstain, withhold where applicable, or otherwise provide voting instructions. It is neutral as to voting choice: it does not favor management, opposition, or any shareholder proponent; it applies the same formula based solely on the voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners.

Existing TXSE Rule 13.003

TXSE Rule 13.003(b) currently prohibits a Member from giving a proxy to vote stock registered in its name, unless: (i) the Member is the beneficial owner of such stock; (ii) the proxy is given pursuant to the written instructions of the beneficial owner; or (iii) the proxy is given pursuant to the rules of any national securities exchange or association of which it is a member provided that the records of the Member clearly indicate the procedure it is following. As such, the treatment of uninstructed shares under the current framework generally turns on the discretionary voting rules applicable to the Member, including NYSE Rule 452.[8]

Existing Rule 13.003(c) separately prohibits a Member that is not the beneficial owner of a security from granting a proxy to vote the security in connection with a shareholder vote on the election of a member of the board of directors (other than for a vote with respect to uncontested election of a member of the board of directors of any investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940), executive compensation, or any other significant matter unless the beneficial owner of the security has instructed the Member to vote the proxy in accordance with the voting instructions of the beneficial owner. The proposed rule retains the restriction on discretionary voting in existing Rule 13.003(c), while requiring the ministerial proportional allocation outlined in the proposed rule.

Description of the Proposed Rule

Proposed Rule 13.003(c) would apply to a Member that holds shares of an equity security, with a primary listing on the Exchange, on behalf of a beneficial owner and has not received voting instructions from that beneficial owner as of the applicable instruction cutoff, referred to in the proposed rule as the ''Calculation Date,'' subject to the exclusions set forth in the proposed rule. A Member subject to proposed Rule 13.003(c) is referred to in the proposed rule as a ''Covered Member.'' The proposed rule would require the Covered Member to vote uninstructed shares at the shareholder meeting and to allocate votes on each proposal in the same proportion as the instructions received from participating beneficial owners for whom the Member holds shares in the applicable security.

Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(1) provides that the Covered Member shall submit a proxy designating the Uninstructed Shares as present at such meeting, regardless of whether any matter on the ballot for such meeting would otherwise qualify as a routine matter permitting discretionary voting under the rules of any other national securities exchange or association of which such Covered Member is a member. Submission of a proxy for purposes of representation at the meeting shall not be deemed the exercise of discretionary voting authority.

Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(2) provides that a Covered Member shall vote uninstructed shares on each proposal by casting votes FOR, AGAINST, and ABSTAINING, or such other voting categories as are available for the applicable proposal, in the same proportion as the aggregate voting instructions received by the Covered Member from beneficial owners of shares of such issuer held by the Covered Member who have submitted voting instructions with respect to such proposal. Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(2)(A) provides that if the Covered Member has received no voting instructions from any beneficial owner with respect to a particular proposal, the Covered Member shall vote all Uninstructed Shares as ABSTAINING, or in the applicable non-directional category available for such proposal, such as WITHHOLD.

Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(2)(B) provides that the proposed proportional allocation requirement would not apply to shares held or voted by a Covered Member in any capacity described in Rule 13.003(e), including shares voted by a Covered Member acting as an executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or in a similar fiduciary capacity. The proposed requirement also would not apply to shares voted by a named ERISA Plan investment manager or by a designated investment adviser pursuant to Rule 13.003(e). Such shares also would be excluded from the calculation of the instructed vote distribution.

Existing Rule 13.003(c) would be re-lettered as Rule 13.003(d). The Exchange proposes to retain the existing prohibition on a Member that is not the beneficial owner of a Section 12 security granting a proxy to vote the security in connection with director elections, executive compensation, or any other significant matter determined by the Commission unless the beneficial owner has instructed the Member to vote the proxy in accordance with the beneficial owner's instructions. This prohibition would continue to apply to securities and accounts outside the scope of proposed Rule 13.003(c), including securities not listed on the Exchange and shares otherwise excluded from the proposed proportional allocation requirement. Proposed Rule 13.003(d)

[8] FINRA Rule 2251 similarly limits the circumstances under which FINRA members may vote proxies without instructions from beneficial owners and permits a member to give a proxy pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange of which it is a member. Nasdaq General 9, Section 6 provides that Nasdaq members shall comply with FINRA Rule 2251 as if it were part of Nasdaq's rules. *See* FINRA Rule 2251(b)(3); Nasdaq General 9, Section 6(a).

would also clarify that the mandatory proportional allocation required under proposed Rule 13.003(c) does not constitute the giving of a proxy to vote at the Member's discretion in violation of paragraphs (b) or (d) of this TXSE Rule or Exchange Act Section 6(b)(10) because the Covered Member exercises no judgment, preference, or discretion in determining the votes cast for the Uninstructed Shares.

Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(3) provides that the proportional allocation required under paragraph (c)(2) of this TXSE Rule constitutes a mandatory ministerial obligation of the Covered Member. In executing such allocation, the Covered Member exercises no judgment, preference, or discretion as to how Uninstructed Shares are voted; the allocation is determined solely by application of the formula prescribed by such paragraph (c)(2) and Interpretation and Policy .02 to this TXSE Rule without modification or substitution by the Covered Member. The proportional allocation obligation under this paragraph (c) does not constitute the giving of a proxy to vote at the Member's discretion in violation of paragraphs (b) or (d) of this TXSE Rule or Exchange Act Section 6(b)(10).

Proposed Rule 13.003(c)(4) would require a Covered Member to maintain records of the proportional allocation methodology applied pursuant to proposed Rule 13.003(c)(2) in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 17a–4.

Proposed Interpretation and Policy .02 (a) would add the following definitions: (1) ''Calculation Date'' means the date and time by which the Covered Member customarily closes receipt of voting instructions from beneficial owners in connection with a shareholder meeting of the applicable issuer, in accordance with the Covered Member's standard proxy processing practices as applied to meetings of other issuers whose securities the Covered Member holds in the same capacity. The Calculation Date shall be no later than the date the Covered Member submits its final vote tally to the meeting tabulator. If a shareholder meeting is adjourned and reconvened, a new Calculation Date shall apply based on the reconvened meeting date in accordance with the same standard practices; (2) ''Category Percentage'' means, for each available voting category on a proposal, the quotient obtained by dividing the number of Total Instructed Shares allocated to such category by the Total Instructed Shares; (3) ''Covered Member'' has the meaning set forth in Rule 13.003(c) of this TXSE Rule; (4) ''Instructed Vote Distribution'' has the meaning set forth in Rule 13.003(c)(2) of this TXSE Rule; (5) ''Total Instructed Shares'' means, for a given proposal, the aggregate number of shares of the applicable issuer held in the Covered Member's custody for which voting instructions have been received and allocated to a voting category as of the Calculation Date, excluding shares described in Rule 13.003(c)(2)(B); and (6) ''Uninstructed Shares'' has the meaning set forth in Rule 13.003(c) of this TXSE Rule.

Proposed Interpretation and Policy .02 (b) would establish the methodology for calculating the proportional allocation of uninstructed shares. The calculation would be performed separately for each proposal on the ballot. A beneficial owner that provides voting instructions on one proposal but not another would be included in the instructed vote distribution only for the proposal on which instructions were received, and the shares would be treated as Uninstructed Shares for each proposal where voting instructions were not submitted. Any fractional allocation resulting from the allocation formula would be rounded down to the nearest whole share, and any remainder shares would be allocated to ABSTAINING.

Proposed Interpretation and Policy .02 (c) provides that the Instructed Vote Distribution and Total Instructed Shares shall be calculated separately for each proposal on the ballot. A beneficial owner who has submitted voting instructions with respect to one or more proposals but not all proposals shall be included in the Total Instructed Shares for each proposal on which instructions were received, and the shares held for such beneficial owner shall be treated as Uninstructed Shares for each proposal on which no instructions were received.

Proposed Interpretation and Policy .02 (d) provides that Where the voting options for a proposal include WITHHOLD AUTHORITY in lieu of, or in addition to, AGAINST, including in connection with director elections conducted under a plurality voting standard, the proportional allocation described in paragraph (b) of this Interpretation and Policy shall be applied to each available voting category in the same manner, substituting WITHHOLD AUTHORITY for AGAINST, where applicable. Any remainder shares shall be allocated to ABSTAINING, or to WITHHOLD AUTHORITY if ABSTAINING is not an available voting category for such proposal.

The Exchange is also proposing to make certain corresponding numbering changes to Rule 13.003 in order to accommodate the proposed changes.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the operation of proposed Rule 13.003(c) and proposed Interpretation and Policy .02.

Example 1: A Covered Member holds 100 shares of an Exchange-listed security on behalf of beneficial owners. As of the Calculation Date, the Covered Member has received voting instructions for 60 shares and has received no voting instructions for the remaining 40 shares. The allocation would be calculated as follows:

Voting category	Instructed shares	Instructed vote distribution (%)	Allocated uninstructed shares
FOR	36	60	24
AGAINST	18	30	12
ABSTAINING	6	10	4
Total	60	100	40

Example 2: A Covered Member holds 100 shares of an Exchange-listed security on behalf of beneficial owners. As of the Calculation Date, the Covered Member has received voting instructions for 3 shares and has received no voting instructions for the remaining 97 shares. The allocation would be calculated as follows:

Voting category	Instructed shares	Instructed vote distribution (%)	Initial allocation of uninstructed shares	Rounded allocation
FOR	1	33.33	32.33	32
AGAINST	1	33.33	32.33	32
ABSTAINING	1	33.33	32.33	33
Total	3	100	97	97

Background and History of Broker Discretionary Voting

The proposed rule should be understood against the historical development of broker discretionary voting and the modern street-name holding system. The Commission has described NYSE's broker-discretionary voting rule as dating back to 1937, reflecting a long-standing accommodation to the intermediated ownership structure. In the street-name holding system, the broker, bank, or nominee generally appears as the shareholder of record, while the underlying investor with economic ownership is the beneficial owner.[9]

Broker discretionary voting predates the modern street-name ownership system, but its practical significance increased as share ownership became increasingly intermediated. In the 2009 NYSE Approval Order, the Commission cited data indicating that in 1976, approximately 71 percent of securities were held directly by record holders and approximately 29 percent through securities intermediaries. By contrast, the Commission cited data showing that, by the end of 2002, DTC had on deposit approximately 84 percent of shares issued by domestic NYSE-listed companies and approximately 88 percent of shares issued by domestic Nasdaq-listed companies.[10] As the proportion of street-name holdings increased, the treatment of uninstructed shares by intermediaries became more significant to shareholder meeting mechanics. At the same time, the scope of matters treated as eligible for broker discretionary voting continued to narrow.

The modern narrowing of broker discretionary voting began when NYSE established its Proxy Working Group in 2005 to review the NYSE rules regulating the proxy voting process, with a focus on NYSE Rule 452. The Proxy Working Group recommended that director elections should no longer be treated as routine and that brokers should no longer be permitted to vote shares for beneficial owners who did not provide specific voting instructions. In making that recommendation, the Proxy Working Group also recognized that the proposed change could significantly affect the director election process, including by increasing the costs of uncontested elections and potentially increasing the influence of proxy advisory firms, special-interest groups or others with a particular agenda to challenge an incumbent board at the expense of smaller shareholders.[11]

NYSE filed SR–NYSE–2006–92 in October 2006. After several amendments, the Commission approved the proposed rule change in the 2009 NYSE Approval Order, eliminating broker discretionary voting for director elections at shareholder meetings held on or after January 1, 2010, subject to the investment company exception. The Commission received 153 comment letters from 137 commenters on the proposal.[12]

The Commission's approval order emphasized the importance of shareholder enfranchisement and the relationship between voting authority and economic interest. In approving the NYSE proposal, the Commission stated that having shareholders with an economic interest in the company vote the shares furthers the goal of enfranchising shareholders as opposed to brokers without such economic interest.[13] At the same time, the comment record reflected concerns regarding quorum, solicitation costs, retail participation, proxy-advisor influence, and related aspects of the broader proxy voting process.[14] Two Commissioners dissented, based in part on their concerns that eliminating broker discretionary voting could affect retail shareholder participation, quorum, solicitation costs, and the relative influence of third parties.[15]

2009 NYSE Rule 452 Comment Record on Proportional Voting

The comment file for the 2009 NYSE Rule 452 amendments also demonstrates that proportional voting was a known and seriously discussed alternative to both broker discretionary voting and the complete exclusion of uninstructed shares. For example, the NYSE Proxy Working Group stated in its 2009 comment letter that it had discussed and considered proportional voting and that, following publication of its 2006 report, the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (''SIFMA'') issued a best-practices memo suggesting uninstructed retail shares be voted in proportion to shares voted by other retail shareholders rather than at the broker's discretion.[16] The PWG Comment Letter further acknowledged that Broadridge data suggested proportional voting had a significant impact on companies' ability to attain a quorum, even if it had a limited impact on the outcome of director elections.

Other commenters also addressed proportional voting, with several commenters supporting proportional voting as an alternative to the NYSE proposal, arguing that it could better

[9] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33293–33294.

[10] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33294 n.11 (citing Securities Exchange Act Release No. 50758 (November 30, 2004), 69 FR 70852 (December 7, 2004)) (noting that at the end of 2002, DTC had on deposit approximately 84% of shares issued by domestic NYSE-listed companies and approximately 88% of shares issued by domestic Nasdaq-listed companies).

[11] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59464 (February 26, 2009), 74 FR 9864 (March 6, 2009) (SR–NYSE–2006–92) (summarizing the Proxy Working Group report).

[12] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33293 (noting the Commission received 153 comment letters from 137 commenters).

[13] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33296 (noting that voting should be connected to those with economic interest).

[14] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33296–33298 (summarizing comment record concerns regarding quorum, solicitation costs, retail participation, and the influence of third parties).

[15] *See* Statement of Commissioner Troy A. Paredes at Open Meeting, Statement at SEC Open Meeting (July 1, 2009) (''Paredes Statement''), available at *https://www.sec.gov/news/speech/2009/spch070109tap.htm;* Statement of Commissioner Kathleen L. Casey at Open Meeting, Statement at SEC Open Meeting (July 1, 2009) (''Casey Statement''), available at *https://www.sec.gov/news/speech/2009/spch070109klc.htm.*

[16] Letter from Larry W. Sonsini, Chairman, Proxy Working Group of the New York Stock Exchange, to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, dated March 25, 2009, SR–NYSE–2006–92 (''PWG Comment Letter''), available at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nyse-2006-92/nyse200692-66.pdf.*

reflect retail shareholder sentiment and reduce concerns about quorum and solicitation.[17] Other commenters opposed proportional voting, raising concerns about vote integrity, disproportionate influence, and inconsistency with the principle commonly described as ''one share, one vote.'' [18]

In its approval of the 2009 NYSE Approval Order, the Commission also acknowledged concerns that proportional voting could have a distortive impact depending on how it was implemented, including whether the calculation reflected retail-only votes or a broader pool of account holders. At the same time, the Commission did not conclude that proportional voting was categorically inconsistent with the Act. Rather, the Commission stated that the existence of other reasonable alternatives did not render the NYSE proposal inconsistent with Section 6(b)(5).[19]

The Exchange's proposal to amend Rule 13.003 addresses the implementation concerns reflected in the 2009 NYSE Approval Order. Unlike voluntary or broker-specific proportional voting practices discussed in 2009, proposed Rule 13.003(c) would prescribe a uniform methodology, apply on a proposal-by-proposal basis, exclude shares held or voted pursuant to fiduciary, advisory, ERISA, or other discretionary authority, and require records of the proportional allocation methodology.

Dodd-Frank Section 957 and Exchange Act Section 6(b)(10)

Following the 2009 amendments, the scope of broker discretionary voting continued to narrow. Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act directed national securities exchanges to adopt rules prohibiting members from voting uninstructed shares in connection with director elections, executive compensation, and other significant matters as determined by the Commission.[20] Existing Rule 13.003(c) of the Exchange's rules reflects this prohibition and is retained in the proposed rule change, re-lettered as Rule 13.003(d).

The Senate Report accompanying Section 957 framed the relevant policy as preventing broker preferences from affecting the outcome of votes. The report states that final vote tallies should reflect the wishes of the beneficial owners of the stock, not those of the broker holding the shares.[21]

The Commission repeated that principle in approving the rule changes that NYSE and Nasdaq proposed to address Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Act. In those orders, the Commission quoted the Senate Report and concluded that NYSE's and Nasdaq's proposals furthered investor protection and the public interest by assuring that votes on matters covered by Section 6(b)(10) are made by those with an economic interest in the company, rather than by a broker without such economic interest.[22]

The Exchange recognizes that Section 6(b)(10) of the Exchange Act requires the rules of a national securities exchange to prohibit any member that is not the beneficial owner of a security registered under Section 12 from granting a proxy to vote the security in connection with a shareholder vote on specified matters, unless the beneficial owner of the security has instructed the member to vote the proxy in accordance with the voting instructions of the beneficial owner. The proposed rule is designed to address that statutory concern by eliminating Member discretion. A Covered Member would not select a voting outcome, apply a house voting policy, follow management, or follow a third-party recommendation. Instead, the Covered Member would be required to apply a mandatory formula derived solely from voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners.

Existing Rule 13.003(b)(iii) permits a Member to give a proxy pursuant to the rules of another national securities exchange or association of which the Member is a member. Proposed Rule 13.003(c) would create a TXSE-specific requirement for covered Exchange-listed securities and therefore applies notwithstanding Rule 13.003(b)(iii). The Exchange is not proposing to eliminate Rule 13.003(b)(iii), as that provision would continue to apply outside the scope of proposed Rule 13.003(c). Existing Rule 13.003(c), re-lettered as Rule 13.003(d), would retain the Exchange's prohibition on discretionary voting for matters covered by Exchange Act Section 6(b)(10). The proposed amendment to re-lettered Rule 13.003(d) clarifies that the mandatory proportional allocation required by proposed Rule 13.003(c) is not an exercise of Member discretion.

This history informs the proposed rule. The proposed rule would replace Member discretion with a mandatory, formula-driven allocation based on voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. In doing so, the proposed rule is designed to reaffirm the policy that vote treatment should be derived from beneficial-owner preferences and not from Member judgment or preference.

Policy Considerations

The Exchange believes the proposed rule advances the policy objectives underlying the Act and is consistent with both the principles articulated by the Commission in the 2009 NYSE Approval Order and by Congress in Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Act. Depending on the proposals on the ballot and their classification under NYSE Rule 452, the absence of voting instructions from a beneficial owner may affect the determination of a quorum, increase the effective approval threshold for a proposal, reduce the relative influence of beneficial owners who submit voting instructions, or result in shares not being represented at the meeting at all. The treatment of an

[17] *See, e.g.,* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33305 nn.115–116 (noting commenters that endorsed proportional voting in general or supported it as an alternative to the NYSE proposal, including the comment letter from R. Scott McMillen of the Charels Schwab Corporation (the ''Schwab Letter'') available: *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nyse-2006-92/nyse200692-120.pdf* (stating proportional voting is ''a better first step'' than eliminating discretionary broker voting), the PWG Comment Letter (expressing no objection to SIFMA members implementing proportional voting), and the Broadridge Letter); see also id. at 33305 n.119 (noting commenters that stated proportional voting could provide a more accurate reflection of retail shareholder sentiment than eliminating broker discretionary voting).

[18] *See, e.g.,* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33305–33306 nn.123–127 (noting commenters opposing proportional voting on grounds including vote integrity, disproportionate influence, and inconsistency with the principle commonly described as ''one share, one vote'').

[19] *See* 2009 NYSE Approval Order, 74 FR at 33302 (stating that ''proportional voting could have a distortive impact, depending on how it is implemented'' and that ''the fact that there may be other reasonable alternatives does not mean that the rule change proposed by the NYSE is inconsistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act''); see also id. at 33302 n.129 (noting the Commission's specific implementation concern that proportional voting calculations varied depending on whether they reflected retail-only votes or a broader pool of account holders).

[20] *See* Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203, 957, 124 Stat. 1376, 1906 (2010), codified at Exchange Act Section 6(b)(10), 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(10).

[21] S. Rep. No. 111–176, at 136 (2010) (''Senate Report'').

[22] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 62874 (September 9, 2010), 75 FR 56154–57 (SR–NYSE–2010–59) (''NYSE Dodd-Frank Order'') (approving NYSE's conforming amendment to Rule 452 to implement Section 6(b)(10)); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 62992 (September 24, 2010), 75 FR 60844–46 (October 1, 2010) (SR-Nasdaq-2010–114) (''Nasdaq Dodd-Frank Order'') (approving Nasdaq Rule 2251 conforming amendment, stating that ''the proposal will further investor protection and the public interest by assuring that shareholder votes on the election of the board of directors of an issuer . . . and on executive compensation matters are made by those with an economic interest in the company, rather than by a broker that has no such economic interest, which should enhance corporate governance and accountability to shareholders'').

uninstructed share is therefore not neutral, it is determined by the incidental composition of the meeting agenda and by classification decisions made by another self-regulatory organization on a case-by-case basis. Compounding this concern, the routine/non-routine classification does not consistently track the practical or economic significance of the proposal to beneficial owners and matters with meaningful economic consequences, including reverse stock splits and increases in authorized common stock for general corporate purposes, some of which may be treated as routine and therefore subject to broker discretionary voting.

The proposed rule addresses these concerns by replacing proposal-dependent treatment with a uniform methodology that applies the same formula to every matter submitted to a shareholder vote and that is derived solely from the voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. In doing so, the proposed rule eliminates Member discretion in the voting of uninstructed shares. Rather than voting in accordance with its own judgment, the recommendations of the issuer's management, the recommendations of any third party, or any house voting policy, a Covered Member would apply a prescribed formula derived solely from voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. In this respect, the proposed rule advances the principle that the outcome of shareholder votes should be determined by the beneficial owners rather than by intermediaries. The proposed rule applies that principle uniformly to every matter submitted to a shareholder vote on TXSE-listed securities, including matters that remain eligible for broker discretionary voting under the current framework, and reflects an approach that is not novel: proportional voting was identified as a known alternative in the 2009 NYSE Rule 452 comment record, and certain broker-dealers have voluntarily applied proportional methodologies when exercising discretionary authority on routine matters.[23]

The proposed rule is neutral as to voting choice. It does not favor management, opposition, or any shareholder proponent, and does not guarantee support for, or opposition to, any board recommendation. The Exchange acknowledges that the proposed rule will have some effect on voting outcomes, as any rule governing the treatment of uninstructed shares necessarily does. The proposed rule is, however, structurally neutral as among the parties seeking to influence those outcomes. Nor does the proposed rule impair the rights of any shareholder or shareholder proponent: it does not limit the ability of any shareholder to vote, abstain, withhold, or otherwise provide voting instructions, and it does not eliminate or restrict shareholder proposals or the rights of any party to present matters to a vote. The proposed rule preserves the distinction between affirmative silence (an instruction to abstain or, in the case of director elections, to withhold) and non-response, treating the former as an instruction reflected in the allocation calculation in the same manner as a vote FOR or AGAINST, and thereby prevents the dilution of the influence of beneficial owners who have engaged with the proxy materials.

The proposed rule is also consistent with the policy reflected in Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which directed national securities exchanges to adopt rules prohibiting members from voting uninstructed shares in connection with director elections, executive compensation, and other significant matters as determined by the Commission. The Senate Report accompanying Section 957 framed the relevant policy as ensuring that final vote tallies reflect the wishes of the beneficial owners of the stock rather than those of the broker holding the shares. The proposed rule reaffirms that policy and extends its underlying principle to the matters that remain eligible for broker discretionary voting under the current framework, including ratification of auditors, certain stock splits and reverse stock splits, increases in authorized common stock, adjournments, and a limited number of other matters. The Exchange notes that Section 957 does not prescribe how uninstructed shares should or should not be treated outside those covered matters, and notwithstanding the scope of its specific prohibitions, the proposed rule operates within the latitude left by the statute. By eliminating the variation in voluntary proportional voting practices that has developed under the current framework and reducing reliance on proposal-by-proposal classification determinations by another self-regulatory organization, the proposed rule provides a uniform, transparent, and consistently applied approach to the treatment of uninstructed shares in TXSE-listed securities.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[24] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[25] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(10) of the Act,[26] which addresses the voting of proxies on behalf of beneficial owners by members of national securities exchanges.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) because it replaces a proposal-dependent framework for the treatment of uninstructed shares with a uniform methodology that applies the same formula to every matter submitted to a shareholder vote. Under the current framework, the absence of voting instructions from a beneficial owner may, depending on the proposals on the ballot and their classification under NYSE Rule 452, affect the determination of a quorum, increase the effective approval threshold for a proposal, reduce the relative influence of beneficial owners who submit voting instructions, or result in shares not being represented at the meeting at all. The proposed rule removes these proposal-dependent effects by prescribing a single methodology that applies to every matter submitted to a vote and that is derived solely from the voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. The Exchange believes that this uniform treatment promotes just and equitable principles of trade and removes impediments to a free and open market by ensuring that the treatment of uninstructed shares is determined by a transparent and consistently applied formula rather than by the composition of the meeting agenda and the classification decisions of another self-regulatory organization.

The Exchange further believes the proposed rule is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) because it protects investors and the public interest by eliminating a Covered Member discretion in the voting of uninstructed shares and by

[23] *See* Schwab Letter.

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(10).

ensuring that the voting instructions of participating beneficial owners are the only inputs to the allocation of a Covered Member. A Covered Member would not vote in accordance with its own judgment, the recommendations of the issuer's management, the recommendations of any third party, or any house voting policy. The Covered Member would apply a prescribed formula derived solely from voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. In this respect, the proposed rule advances the principle, articulated by the Commission in the 2009 NYSE Approval Order, that the outcome of shareholder votes should be determined by those with an economic interest in the issuer rather than by intermediaries without such an interest, and applies that principle uniformly to every matter submitted to a vote, including matters that remain eligible for broker discretionary voting under the current framework. The proposed rule is also neutral as to voting direction. It does not favor management, opposition, or any shareholder proponent, and does not guarantee support for, or opposition to, any board recommendation, rather, the allocation moves in the direction of the instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners. The proposed rule does not impair the rights of any shareholder or shareholder proponent, as it does not limit the ability of any shareholder to vote, abstain, withhold, or otherwise provide voting instructions, nor does it eliminate or restrict shareholder proposals or the rights of any party to present matters to a vote. The proposed rule preserves the distinction between affirmative silence (an instruction to abstain or, in the case of director elections, to withhold) and non-response, treating the former as an instruction reflected in the allocation calculation in the same manner as a vote FOR or AGAINST, and thereby prevents the dilution of the influence of beneficial owners who have engaged with the proxy materials.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule is consistent with Section 6(b)(10) because it does not authorize Members that are not beneficial owners to exercise discretionary voting authority on the matters covered by that provision in the absence of beneficial-owner instructions. The Exchange is retaining the existing prohibition required by Section 6(b)(10) in re-lettered Rule 13.003(d), which carries forward the substance of existing Rule 13.003(c) without modification of its scope. The mandatory proportional allocation required by proposed Rule 13.003(c) is consistent with Section 6(b)(10) because it does not involve the exercise of Member discretion. A Covered Member would not select a voting outcome, apply a house voting policy, follow management, or follow a third-party recommendation, but would instead apply a mandatory formula derived exclusively from voting instructions submitted by participating beneficial owners.[27] The proposed rule expressly clarifies in re-lettered Rule 13.003(d) that the mandatory proportional allocation required under proposed Rule 13.003(c) does not constitute the granting of a proxy to vote at the Member's discretion because the Covered Member exercises no judgment, preference, or discretion in determining the votes cast for the uninstructed shares.

The Exchange further believes the proposed rule is consistent with the policy reflected in Section 957 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which directed national securities exchanges to adopt rules prohibiting members from voting uninstructed shares in connection with director elections, executive compensation, and other significant matters as determined by the Commission. The Senate Report accompanying Section 957 framed the relevant policy as ensuring that final vote tallies reflect the wishes of the beneficial owners of the stock rather than those of the broker holding the shares, and the Commission reiterated this principle in approving the NYSE and Nasdaq conforming rule amendments. The proposed rule reaffirms that policy and extends its underlying principle to the matters that remain eligible for broker discretionary voting under the current framework, including ratification of auditors, certain stock splits and reverse stock splits, increases in authorized common stock, adjournments, and a limited number of other matters. The Exchange notes that Section 957 does not prescribe how uninstructed shares should or should not be treated outside the scope of its specific prohibitions, and the proposed rule operates within the latitude left by the statute.

The Exchange acknowledges that the Commission considered proportional voting in the 2009 NYSE Rule 452 proceeding and did not adopt it at that time. The Commission did not, however, conclude that proportional voting was categorically inconsistent with the Act; rather, the Commission stated that the existence of other reasonable alternatives did not render the NYSE proposal inconsistent with Section 6(b)(5). The Exchange believes the proposed rule addresses the implementation concerns reflected in the comment record of that proceeding. Unlike the voluntary or broker-specific proportional voting practices discussed in 2009, proposed Rule 13.003(c) prescribes a uniform methodology, applies on a proposal-by-proposal basis, excludes shares held or voted pursuant to fiduciary, advisory, ERISA, or other discretionary authority, requires Covered Members to maintain records of the proportional allocation methodology applied, and operates within the prohibitions of Section 6(b)(10) by eliminating Member discretion entirely.

Finally, the Exchange believes that the proposed corresponding numbering changes are consistent with the Act because they make the Exchange's Rules more clear and understandable.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposed changes are consistent with the Act.

(B) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The proposed rule applies uniformly to all Members that hold shares of TXSE-listed equity securities on behalf of beneficial owners. All Covered Members are subject to the same proportional allocation methodology and the same recordkeeping requirements. The proposed rule does not advantage any Member or class of Members relative to any other, and it does not impose differential obligations based on Member size, business model, or customer composition. Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe the proposed rule imposes any burden on intramarket competition.

The proposed rule also does not impose any burden on intermarket competition. The proposed rule governs the conduct of TXSE Members in connection with the voting of uninstructed shares of TXSE-listed equity securities. Other exchanges may at any time choose to adopt this proposal, retain existing rules, or otherwise modify its own rules in this area. To the extent the proposed rule reflects a different approach to the treatment of uninstructed shares than the approach adopted by other national securities exchanges, the Exchange believes that such differentiation is consistent with the purposes of the Act

[27] The Exchange notes that the Commission has previously approved proportional voting for auction rate preferred securities. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 37015 (March 22, 1996), 61 FR 14183 (March 29, 1996) (SR–NYSE–96–02).

and reflects appropriate competition among self-regulatory organizations in establishing the rules applicable to securities listed on their respective markets.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule imposes any burden on competition among issuers. The proposed rule applies uniformly to all TXSE-listed equity securities subject to its scope and does not distinguish among issuers based on size, industry, capital structure, or any other characteristic. The proposed rule does not alter the substantive rights of issuers, shareholders, or shareholder proponents, and does not affect the ability of any issuer to submit any matter to a shareholder vote or the ability of any shareholder to vote, abstain, withhold, or otherwise provide voting instructions on any such matter.

For the foregoing reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

(C) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission will:

A. By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change; or

B. Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–TXSE–2026–008 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–TXSE–2026–008. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–TXSE–2026–008 and should be submitted on or before July 2, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[28]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–11682 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[28] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21638 and #21639; IDAHO Disaster Number ID–20030]

Administrative Disaster Declaration of a Rural Area for the State of Idaho

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative disaster declaration of a rural area for the state of Idaho dated June 8, 2026.

Incident: Straight-line Winds.

DATES: Issued on June 8, 2026.

Incident Period: December 16, 2025 through December 18, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: August 7, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: March 8, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the SBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Talarico, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration of a rural area applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the SBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or in person at locally announced locations. For further assistance please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Idaho, Shoshone.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.750
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.875
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21638B and for economic injury is 216390.

The state which received an SBA Administrative rural declaration is Idaho.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority:13 CFR 123.(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–11779 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21629 and #21630; OREGON Disaster Number OR–20023]

Administrative Disaster Declaration of a Rural Area for the State of Oregon

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative disaster declaration of a rural area for the state of Oregon dated June 4, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on June 4, 2026.

Incident Period: December 15, 2025 through December 21, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: August 3, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: March 4, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the SBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration of a rural area applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the SBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or in person at locally announced locations. For further assistance please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Clackamas, Lane, Lincoln.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.750
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.875
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21629B and for economic injury is 216300.

The state which received an SBA Administrative rural declaration is Oregon.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority:13 CFR 123.(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–11649 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 32643 (Sub-No. 1)]

R.J. Corman Railroad Company/ Cleveland Line—Lease and Operation Exemption With Interchange Commitment—CSX Transportation, Inc.

R.J. Corman Railroad Company/ Cleveland Line (RJCL), a Class III rail carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption pursuant to 49 CFR 1150.41 to continue to lease from CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT), and operate approximately 15.1 miles of rail line extending from milepost 59.5 (Valuation Station 3100+95), at Uhrichsville, Ohio, to milepost 74.6 (Valuation Station 3894+25), at Dover, Ohio (the Line).[1]

RJCL states that in 1990, CSXT sold approximately 33.8 miles of track between milepost 74.6 at Dover and milepost 108.4 at Warwick, Ohio (the Dover-Warwick Segment), and leased the Line to R.J. Corman Railroad Company/Memphis Line (RJCM).[2] RJCL further states that RJCM later sold its interests in the Dover-Warwick Segment and the Line to RJCL.[3] According to the verified notice, RJCL and CSXT have reached an agreement to update, amend, and extend their long-standing arrangements for RJCL's continued lease and operation of the Line.

According to the verified notice, the agreement contains an interchange commitment. RJCL has provided additional information regarding the interchange commitment, as required by 49 CFR 1150.43(h).[4]

RJCL certifies that its projected annual revenues as a result of this transaction will not exceed $5 million annually and will not meet or exceed the thresholds of Class I or Class II carriers.

The transaction may be consummated on or after June 25, 2026, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed).

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions for stay must be filed no later than June 18, 2026 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 32643 (Sub-No. 1), must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board either via e-filing on the Board's website or in writing addressed to 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on RJCL's representative, Stephen J. Foland, Fletcher & Sippel LLC, 29 North Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60606.

According to RJCL, this action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c) and from historic preservation reporting requirements under 49 CFR 1105.8(b).

Board decisions and notices are available at *www.stb.gov.*

Decided: June 8, 2026.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Eden Besera,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2026–11659 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

[1] RJCL will also continue to lease and operate on ancillary yard track in Dover.

[2] *See R.J. Corman R.R./Memphis Line—Purchase & Lease—CSX Transp., Inc. Line Between Warwick & Uhrichsville, Ohio,* FD 31388 (Sub-No. 1) (ICC served June 23, 1989).

[3] *See R.J. Corman R.R./Cleveland Line—Acquis. & Operation Exemption—R.J. Corman R.R./Memphis Line,* FD 32643 (STB served Jan. 20, 1995).

[4] RJCL submitted under seal a copy of the agreement as amended. *See* 49 CFR 1150.43(h)(1) (providing that certain information related to interchange commitments, such as copies of agreements, will be kept confidential without an accompanying motion for a protective order).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2026–0661]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Notice of Request for Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of request for reinstatement of a previously approved information collection.

SUMMARY: The FHWA has forwarded the information collection request described in this notice to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reinstate a previously approved information collection. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Please submit comments by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number 0661 by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Appel, (202) 591–5675, Office of Infrastructure, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We published a **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day public comment period on this information collection on February 18, 2026, at 91 FR 7620. The notice received 1 comment. The comments and FHWA's responses are below:

Virginia DOT (VDOT): VDOT commented on the labor-intensive nature of the work required to compile Detailed Disaster Inspection Reports (DDIRs) and suggested that FHWA provide funds based on observed damage, use available geospatial imagery to review infrastructure damage, and use a formula to disburse funding to deliver initial repair dollars based on observed damage.

- *FHWA's response:* FHWA concurs that the Emergency Relief process is labor-intensive and is committed to identify ways to streamline the process. FHWA has been exploring opportunities to utilize existing post-disaster imagery for damage assessments and will continue to do so. The comments related to program improvements related to funding are not directly related to the ER Funding Application.

VDOT states that FHWA's estimate of 250 hours per assessment significantly underestimates the true burden, as it only accounts for office-based data compilation while ignoring extensive field data collection and travel times.

- *FHWA's response:* FHWA concurs that the Emergency Relief process is labor-intensive. Taking into consideration the time required to conduct site assessments, gather supporting documentation (including photographs, maps, repair information, and cost estimates), prepare necessary paperwork, and submit to FHWA for review, we have increased the estimated burden from 250 hours to 350 hours per DDIR. However, development and submittal of the ER application, including the field report required by 23 CFR 668.111(b), is a one-time effort. Additional DDIRs documenting damage to other sites may be submitted but they would not be accounted for within the ER Funding Application.

VDOT proposed the development of a standardized, nationwide, GIS-based DDIR tool to allow states to quickly collect, verify, and share spatial data and supporting documentation with FHWA.

- *FHWA's response:* FHWA is working to provide State DOTs with multiple options for conducting damage assessments. The DDIR is one tool available to States that choose to use it. Other available tools include the Policy Information Data Portal (PIDP) and the Mobile Solution for Assessment & Reporting (MSAR). Both platforms enable State DOTs to collect site assessment data and submit it electronically to FHWA.

VDOT recommended combining DDIRs by logical regional areas (*e.g.,* VDOT's 9 construction districts) to eliminate redundant paperwork. It also suggested that FHWA create a standardized toolkit including federally eligible contract templates for ER applicants. VDOT also recommended FHWA consider changes to the ER process, including FHWA compilation of DDIRs, project approval via DDIR (in lieu of FMIA authorization), and limiting FHWA DDIR reviews and audits.

- *FHWA's response:* These comments are not directly related to the ER Funding Application.

Title: Emergency Relief Funding Applications.

OMB Control: 2125–0525.

Background: States are required to submit an application for emergency relief (ER) funds to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to receive Federal-aid highway disaster assistance. The law on the ER program, 23 U.S.C. 125(a), requires a finding by the Secretary of Transportation that the damage is sufficiently serious to warrant Federal funding for repairs. In order to make this determination, the Secretary relies on the information provided in the State's application for disaster assistance. The authority and responsibility of the Federal Highway Administrator to prescribe policies and procedures for the proper submission of information necessary to allow this determination is established at 23 U.S.C. 315.

Respondents: State Transportation Departments (State DOTs), equivalent highway agencies in the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, and Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs) submit ER applications to the FHWA for review and approval.

Frequency: Once per emergency event.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 350 hours per respondent per application per form.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 14,000 hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the FHWA's performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (3) ways for the FHWA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: June 9, 2026.

Jazmyne Lewis,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11737 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2026–0662]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Request for Comments for a New Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FHWA has forwarded the information collection request described in this notice to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve a new information collection. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Please submit comments by July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number 0662 by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Toni, (518) 431–8892, Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, 11A Clinton Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, NY 12207. Office hours are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We published a **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day public comment period on this information collection on March 12, 2026, at 91 FR 12274. The notice received zero comments.

Title: Round 2: Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Fiscal Year 2023 and 2026 Pollinator-Friendly Practices of Roadsides and Highway Rights-of-Way Discretionary Grant Program.

Background: The Pollinator-Friendly Practices on Roadsides and Highway Rights-of-Way Program (also referred to as the Roadside Pollinator Program (RPP)). The RPP is a competitive grant program established in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) of 2021 (Pub. L. 117–58, November 15, 2021) and codified at 23 U.S.C. 332. The RPP seeks to fund projects that benefit pollinators on roadsides and highway rights-of-way. The FHWA will advertise a Notice of Funding Opportunity for up to $3.8 million for fiscal year 2023 and 2026 funds.

Respondents: Approximately 20 Eligible Applicants, which are State Department of Transportation (State DOT), Indian tribes, and Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs).

Frequency: Once.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: The burden hours vary depending on the phase of the RPP. The application phase will take approximately 40 hours per respondent. The grant agreement and project management phase will take approximately 2 hours to complete per phase.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 970 hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the FHWA's performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (3) ways for the FHWA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: June 9, 2026.

Jazmyne Lewis,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–11750 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0927]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V KELMAR

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2026–0927 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All comments received will be posted

without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: *smallvessels@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.[1]

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at *https://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to *SmallVessels@dot.gov.* Include in the email subject heading ''Contains Confidential Commercial Information'' or ''Contains CCI'' and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11756 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

[1] The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0925]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V GHOST CRAB

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2026–0925 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All

comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: *smallvessels@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.[1]

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at *https://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to *SmallVessels@dot.gov.* Include in the email subject heading ''Contains Confidential Commercial Information'' or ''Contains CCI'' and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11754 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

[1] The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0928]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V AVANGA

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2026–0928 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All comments received will be posted

without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: *smallvessels@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.[1]

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at *https://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to *SmallVessels@dot.gov.* Include in the email subject heading ''Contains Confidential Commercial Information'' or ''Contains CCI'' and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11758 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

[1] The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0061]

Request for Comments on the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection: Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: MARAD invites public comments on its intention to request Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed collection OMB 2133–0027 (Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits) is necessary for MARAD to determine an applicant's eligibility to enter a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) Agreement, and their compliance with the requirements of this program. Since the last renewal, there was a reduction in the total respondents, responses, and burden hours for this collection. MARAD is required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David M. Gilmore, Director, 202–366–5737, Office of Marine Financing, Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W21–308, Washington, DC 20590. Email: *marinefinaning@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0027.

Type of Request: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This information collection consists of an application for a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) agreement under 46 United States Code (U.S.C.) chapter 535 and annual submissions of appropriate schedules and exhibits. The CCF is a tax-deferred ship construction fund that was created to assist owners

and operators of U.S.-flag vessels in accumulating the large amount of capital necessary for the modernization and expansion of the U.S. merchant marine. The program encourages construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of vessels through the deferment of Federal income taxes on certain deposits of money or other property placed into a CCF.

Respondents: U.S. citizens who own or lease one or more eligible vessels and who have or desire to establish a program to provide for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of a qualified vessel.

Affected Public: Individuals and businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 160.

Estimated Number of Responses: 160.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1–12.5 Hours.

Annual Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,160.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

A 60-day **Federal Register** Notice soliciting comments on this information collection was published on March 30, 2026 (FR 15688, Vol 91, No. 60).

(Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. ch. 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.49.)

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11759 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0926]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V LIVE BAIT III

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by MARAD, is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2026–0926 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search the above DOT Docket Number and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include the DOT Docket Number, your name and a mailing address, an email address or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific DOT Docket Number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: *smallvessels@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if MARAD, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.[1]

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT Docket Number listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at *https://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search the DOT Docket Number list in the **ADDRESSES** section above or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to *SmallVessels@dot.gov.* Include in the email subject heading ''Contains Confidential Commercial Information'' or ''Contains CCI'' and state in your

[1] The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 12121, 49 CFR 1.93(a))

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11755 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0062]

Request for Comments on the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection: Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: MARAD invites public comments on its intention to request Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed collection OMB 2133–0027 (Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits) is necessary for MARAD to determine an applicant's eligibility to enter a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) Agreement, and their compliance with the requirements of this program. Since the last renewal, there was a reduction in the total respondents, responses, and burden hours for this collection. MARAD is required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David M. Gilmore, Director, 202–366–5737, Office of Marine Financing, Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W21–308, Washington, DC 20590. Email: *marinefinaning@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Capital Construction Fund and Exhibits.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0027.

Type of Request: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This information collection consists of an application for a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) agreement under 46 United States Code (U.S.C.) chapter 535 and annual submissions of appropriate schedules and exhibits. The CCF is a tax-deferred ship construction fund that was created to assist owners and operators of U.S.-flag vessels in accumulating the large amount of capital necessary for the modernization and expansion of the U.S. merchant marine. The program encourages construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of vessels through the deferment of Federal income taxes on certain deposits of money or other property placed into a CCF.

Respondents: U.S. citizens who own or lease one or more eligible vessels and who have or desire to establish a program to provide for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of a qualified vessel.

Affected Public: Individuals and businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 160.

Estimated Number of Responses: 160.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1–12.5 Hours.

Annual Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,160.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

A 60-day **Federal Register** Notice soliciting comments on this information collection was published on March 30, 2026 (FR 15688, Vol 91, No. 60).

(Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.49.)

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–11753 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0556]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Notice and Request for Comment; 49 CFR 583—Automobile Parts Content Labeling

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments on a reinstatement with modification of a previously approved information collection.

SUMMARY: NHTSA invites public comments about our intention to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a reinstatement with modification of a previously approved information collection. Before a Federal Agency can collect certain information from the public, it must receive approval from OMB. Under procedures established by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, before seeking OMB approval, Federal Agencies must solicit public comment on proposed collections of information, including extensions and reinstatement of previously approved collections. This document describes a collection of information for which NHTSA intends to seek OMB approval on Labeling and Reporting Requirements for 49 CFR part 583—Automobile Parts Content Labeling Under the American Automobile Labeling Act. This request for reinstatement includes a modification to the number of manufacturers that increases the total annual burden hours.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0556 through any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submissions:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Section

W58, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the Agency name and docket number for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or you may visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* or the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets via internet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or access to background documents, contact Mr. Walter Lysenko at (202) 366–1810 or at *walter.lysenko@dot.gov.* Address: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Please identify the relevant collection of information by referring to its OMB Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), before an Agency submits a proposed collection of information to OMB for approval, it must first publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing a 60-day comment period and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning each proposed collection of information. The OMB has promulgated regulations describing what must be included in such a document. Under OMB's regulation (at 5 CFR 1320.8(d)), an Agency must ask for public comment on the following: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) how to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) how to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.* permitting electronic submission of responses. In compliance with these requirements, NHTSA asks for public comments on the following proposed collection of information for which the Agency is seeking approval from OMB.

Title: 49 CFR583—Automobile Parts Content Labeling.

OMB Control Number: 2127–0573.

Form Number(s): N/A.

Type of Request: Request for approval of a reinstatement with modification of a previously approved information collection.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from approval date.

Summary of Information Collection: This information collection pertains to 49 CFR part 583, Automobile Parts Content Labeling. Part 583 requires manufacturers of new passenger motor vehicles—including passenger cars, certain small buses, and light trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less—to disclose the countries of origin of the equipment used in those vehicles. To comply with the American Automobile Labeling Act (49 U.S.C. 32304), manufacturers must affix labels to each new passenger motor vehicle that provide information about the percentage of U.S./Canadian and foreign parts content, the country of origin of the engine and transmission, and the location of the vehicle's final assembly. In addition to affixing the label, manufacturers are required to submit reports annually to NHTSA to demonstrate compliance with the Act. Approximately 22 manufacturers are expected to be subject to these requirements, none of which are considered small businesses under the Small Business Administration standards. This represents an increase in the number of manufactures since the last collection.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The American Automobile Labeling Act, 49 U.S.C. 32304, requires manufacturers of new passenger motor vehicles to disclose information regarding the origin of the equipment used in those vehicles. To implement this statutory requirement, the Agency promulgated 49 CFR part 583, Automobile Parts Content Labeling.

The regulation requires manufacturers of passenger cars, certain small buses, and light trucks and multipurpose passenger vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less to affix labels to each new vehicle. These labels must disclose:

- The percentage of U.S./Canadian and foreign parts content.
- The country of origin of the engine and transmission.
- The site of final vehicle assembly.

Manufacturers must also submit annual reports to NHTSA to demonstrate compliance with the American Automobile Labeling Act. This information collection serves two purposes: (1) it enables NHTSA to ensure manufacturer compliance with the statute, and (2) it provides consumers with reliable information about domestic and foreign content that can be used in the selection of new passenger motor vehicles.

Affected Public: Motor vehicle manufacturers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 22.

NHTSA anticipates approximately 22 vehicle manufacturers will be affected by these reporting requirements. The increase in respondents reflects changes in the U.S. vehicle manufacturing landscape, including the entry of additional manufacturers and changes in corporate reporting structures. The current estimate represents the present number of manufacturers subject to 49 CFR part 583 reporting requirements. NHTSA does not believe that any of these 22 manufacturers are a small business (*i.e.,* one that employs less than 500 persons) since each manufacturer employs more than 500 persons. Manufacturers of new passenger motor vehicles, including passenger cars, certain small buses, and light trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less, must file a report annually.

Frequency: As needed.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 55,484 hours per year.

The Agency estimates that the estimated number of manufacturers responding to this collection will be 22. Based on past manufacturer data received, 8 of the 22 estimated responders provided information about their annual hours for this collection of information. The data also indicated that on average, collecting and preparing the information for this collection would take approximately 2,522 annual hours per respondent/manufacturer. Therefore, the Agency estimates a total annual burden of 55,484 hours (2,522 hours × 22 manufacturers). This reflects an increase

in the total annual burden hours since the last collection.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: $4,088,414 per year.

Based on direct manufacturer input, we estimate the total annual cost to the respondents is $4,088,414. This figure is derived from annual cost provided by manufacturers for the collection of information, which average $185,837 per manufacturer. Multiplying this average cost by 22 respondents, we arrive at a total cost of $4,088,414 (22 × 185,837).

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspects of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; 49 CFR 1.49; and DOT Order 1351.29A.

Jane Doherty,

Associated Administrator for Rulemaking (Acting).

[FR Doc. 2026–11652 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0115; Notice 2]

Harbor Freight Tools, Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Denial of petition.

SUMMARY: Harbor Freight Tools (HFT) has determined that certain Kenway 12V Magnetic Trailer Light Kits and Submersible LED Trailer Lights manufactured by Jinhua Eagle King Tools Co., Ltd. (Jinhua) do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 108, *Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment.* HFT filed a noncompliance report dated October 26, 2020, and subsequently petitioned NHTSA on November 23, 2020, for a decision that the subject noncompliances are inconsequential as they relate to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces the denial of HFT's petition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelley Adams-Campos, Safety Compliance Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–7479.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview

HFT has determined that certain Kenway 12V Magnetic Trailer Light Kits (''magnetic trailer lights'') and 12V Submersible LED Trailer Lights (''submersible trailer lights'') manufactured by Jinhua Eagle King Tools Co., Ltd., do not fully comply with the requirements of FMVSS No. 108, *Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment* (49 CFR 571.108).[1] HFT filed a noncompliance report dated October 26, 2020, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* HFT subsequently petitioned NHTSA on November 23, 2020, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that these noncompliances are inconsequential as they relate to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

Notice of receipt of HFT's petition was published with a 30-day public comment period, on August 26, 2021, in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 47729). No comments were received. To view the petition and all supporting documents log onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Then follow the online search instructions to locate docket number ''NHTSA–2020–0115.''

II. Equipment Involved

Jinhua Eagle King Tools Co., Ltd manufactured the Kenway 12V magnetic trailer lights between November 13, 2019, and December 22, 2019, and the Kenway 12V submersible trailer lights between July 1, 2019, and July 9, 2019. Approximately 3,832 units in total are potentially involved.

III. Rule Requirements

Paragraphs S7.1.2, S7.1.2.13, S7.1.2.13.1, S7.2, S7.2.13, S7.3, S7.3.13, and S7.3.13.1 of FMVSS No. 108 include the requirements relevant to this petition. Each rear turn signal lamp must be designed to conform to the photometry requirements of Table VII, when tested according to the procedure of paragraph S14.2.1, for the number of lamp compartments or individual lamps, the type of vehicle it is installed on, and the lamp color as specified by S7.1.2.2. Each taillamp must be designed to conform to the photometry requirements of Table VIII, when tested according to the procedure of S14.2.1. Each stop lamp must be designed to conform to the photometry requirements of Table IX, when tested according to the procedure of paragraph S14.2.1, for the number of lamp compartments or individual lamps and the type of vehicle it is installed on. Table VII specifies the various minimum and maximum photometric intensity requirements for rear turn signal lamps at specified test points. Table VIII specifies the various minimum and maximum photometric intensity requirements for taillamps at specified test points. Table IX specifies the various minimum and maximum photometric intensity requirements for stop lamps at specified test points.

IV. Noncompliances

HFT explains the noncompliances are that the subject magnetic trailer lights and submersible trailer lights are equipped with turn signal lamps, stop lamps, and/or taillamps that exceed the maximum and/or fail to meet the minimum photometric intensity output requirements, as required by FMVSS No. 108.

In the case of the submersible trailer lights, a third-party test laboratory for HFT found that two of six samples failed to comply with FMVSS No. 108 requirements for turn signal lamps and stop lamps. Specifically, the group minimum photometric intensity for three lighted sections for Group number 3, fell below the requirement of 520 cd. One sample measured 466.33 cd and another sample measured 497.39 cd.

In the case of the magnetic trailer lights, a third-party test laboratory for HFT found that 3 of 11 right-hand samples failed to comply with FMVSS No. 108 requirements. Specifically, the first right-hand sample exceeded the maximum photometric intensity requirement of 420 cd for turn signal

[1] The manufacturer-submitted Part 573 refers to this product as a ''towing'' light kit instead of a ''trailer'' light kit, which is the term HFT uses in the petition. The submitted petition interchangeably uses the terms ''submersible LED trailer lights'' and ''submersible trailer light kit,'' as well as ''magnetic trailer light kit'' and ''magnetic LED trailer light kit.'' For ease of reading, these will be herby referred to as ''submersible trailer lights'' and ''magnetic trailer lights,'' respectively.

lamps and stop lamps, measuring 579.81 cd (520.48 cd after stabilization), and also exceeded the maximum photometric intensity requirement of 25 cd for tail lamps, measuring 31.87 cd (25.7 cd at test point H–V). The second right-hand sample exceeded the maximum photometric intensity requirement of 420 cd for turn signal lamps and stop lamps, measuring 426.87 cd (361.61 cd after stabilization). Lastly, the third right-hand sample exceeded the maximum photometric intensity requirement of 420 cd for the turn signal lamps and stop lamps, measuring 440.27 cd (418.91 cd after stabilization).

V. Summary of HFT's Petition

In its petition, HFT describes the subject noncompliances and contends that the noncompliances are inconsequential as they relate to motor vehicle safety. In support of its petition, HFT submitted the reasoning summarized below. The views and arguments described in this section do not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency.

HFT believes the subject noncompliances are inconsequential to motor vehicle safety because the affected trailer lights exceed the maximum and/or minimum photometric intensity output requirements by small margins. According to HFT, the deviation is not ''sufficient enough to be noticeable to other road users or create an increased safety risk.''

Submersible Lights

HFT explains that for the two submersible trailer light samples that did not meet the required candela values, all of the individual test points within Zone 3 [2] were found to be at least 60 percent of the specified value as permitted in the footnote of Table VII and IX of FMVSS No. 108 and were more than 90 percent of the value for the individual test point in most cases. Further, HFT says that while the two noncompliant submersible trailer light samples measured below the required minimum candela value for Zone 3, they fulfilled 88.6–95.6 percent of the requirement for the zone. Additionally, HFT notes that none of the individual test points measured below 60 percent of the specified candela value for the test point. Therefore, HFT believes that the effects on the photometric output of the zone would overall be minimal.

Alternatively, HFT contends that its petition could be granted on the basis that Zones 1, 2, 4, and 5 all exceeded the minimum candela value required for their respective zone by 27–44 percent in one sample and 26–37 percent in the other sample. Therefore, according to HFT, the noncompliant Zone 3 ''is offset by the substantial (and compliant) exceedances in the remaining zones.'' HFT states that in consideration of the overall performance of the lamp, the light from the other zones ''would compensate for the deviation in Zone 3.'' HFT states that this reasoning is consistent with prior NHTSA decisions.[3]

Magnetic Lights

HFT explains that for the three magnetic trailer light samples that did not meet the required candela values, all complied with the luminosity requirements at all other test points and all other FMVSS No. 108 requirements to which they were tested.

HFT states that NHTSA has previously granted petitions for inconsequential noncompliance ''when the noncompliance is imperceptible or nearly imperceptible to vehicle occupants or surrounding traffic.'' HFT contends that when the photometric intensity level is within 25 percent above or below the limit, the difference in the light being emitted is imperceptible to other drivers. HFT states that this metric has been applied to various types of lighting sources, including turn signal lighting.[4] Furthermore, HFT states that NHTSA has applied this reasoning when considering noncompliances with particular zones, not just individual test points.[5] HFT states that for each of the samples previously described, the values deviated within 25 percent of values that are required by FMVSS No. 108.

HFT believes that there is no increased risk of glare to approaching drivers for the magnetic trailer lights because the candela values exceed the requirement by less than 25 percent.[6]

For both submersible and magnetic lights, HFT adds that NHTSA has previously recognized ''the inherent challenges to manufacture all lamps so that each and every test point within the lamp meets the minimum criteria.'' HFT contends that this is relevant to the subject noncompliances because of the 24 sets of lamps tested by a third-party test laboratory, with production dates from June 2019 to December 2019, two samples of the submersible trailer lights and three samples of the magnetic trailer lights did not comply with the photometric requirements. HFT believes that this indicates that the subject lamps were ''designed to comply'' with FMVSS No. 108 and the results of the evaluation ''indicate an isolated number of random failures, not a systemic lapse in production processes.'' [7]

HFT notes that it has not received any reports or complaints in relation to the subject noncompliances. HFT contends that this absence of reports supports its conclusion that the noncompliances are undetectable to surrounding drivers.

HFT concludes the subject noncompliances are inconsequential as they relate to motor vehicle safety and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

HFT's complete petition and all supporting documents are available by logging onto the FDMS website at *https://www.regulations.gov* and by following the online search instructions to locate docket number ''NHTSA–2020–0115.''

VI. NHTSA's Analysis

The burden of establishing the inconsequentiality of a failure to comply with a *performance requirement* in an FMVSS is substantial and difficult to meet. Accordingly, the Agency has not found many such noncompliances inconsequential.[8]

In determining inconsequentiality of a noncompliance, NHTSA focuses on the safety risk to individuals who experience the type of event against

[2] ''Zone'' as referred to by the petitioner is actually ''Group'' in FMVSS No. 108 which is a collection of test points where when combined must meet a separate group minimum photometric intensity requirement.

[3] *See General Motors Corporation; Grant of Application for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 61 FR 1663 (January 22, 1996); *see also BMW of North America, Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 82 FR 55484 (November 21, 2017).

[4] *See* Huey, R., Dekker, D. and Lyons, R. (1994); Driver perception of just-noticeable differences of automotive signal lamp intensities (Report No. DOT HS 808 209).

[5] *See General Motors Corporation; Grant of Application for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 61 FR 1663 (January 22, 1996).

[6] See *Grant of Petition for Determination of Inconsequential Noncompliance; of Hella, Inc.,* 55 FR 37601 (September 21, 1990).

[7] *See Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment* 83 FR 51766 (October 12, 2018).

[8] *Cf. Gen. Motors Corporation: Ruling on Petition for Determination of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 69 FR 19897, 19899 (Apr. 14, 2004) (citing prior cases where noncompliance was expected to be imperceptible, or nearly so, to vehicle occupants or approaching drivers).

which a recall would otherwise protect.[9] In general, NHTSA does not consider the absence of complaints or injuries when determining if a noncompliance is inconsequential to safety. The absence of complaints does not mean vehicle occupants have not experienced a safety issue, nor does it mean that there could not be safety issues in the future.[10] Moreover, this petition concerns third-party aftermarket lighting products that would be added to an existing vehicle. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for roadway users to identify specific products installed on others' vehicles if the roadway users were even aware of the products' existence. This is especially true given that most encounters occur with moving vehicles and, in some cases, under nighttime conditions. Given these circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that potentially affected roadway users would file complaints about lighting products with either the manufacturer or with NHTSA. Therefore, the Agency does not find this argument persuasive. Further, because each inconsequential noncompliance petition must be evaluated on its own facts and determinations are highly fact-dependent, NHTSA does not consider prior determinations as binding precedent.

As HFT's petition covers two similar models of lighting equipment, this analysis will initially cover noncompliances and petitioner's arguments related to the submersible trailer lights, followed by noncompliances and petitioner's arguments related to the magnetic trailer lights, and finally address petitioner's arguments which apply to both.

Submersible Lights

In the case of the submersible trailer lights, one consideration in our analysis is if the lamps are visible to other roadway users. One aspect of visibility is related to the requirements in FMVSS No. 108 that pertain to photometric output of the lamps. Individual test points are measured to determine if they meet the photometric requirements of the standard. NHTSA does not concur with HFT's suggestion to grant this petition based on surrounding zones. When the rule was adopted, per 37 FR 21328, the addition of the zone/group requirement was in response to the Agency's recognition that the original requirement that taillamps, stop lamps, parking lamps, and turn signal lamps meet minimum photometric candlepower requirements at up to 27 individual test points appeared unnecessarily severe, since deviances at individual test points are generally not great enough to be discernible to the human eye. The Agency also stated that the addition of the zone/group requirement will not have a significant effect on motor vehicle safety and was designed to set up a more realistic and cost-effective method of determining compliance with photometric requirements. For these reasons, the zone/group requirement was added and permits flexibility to allow test points within a single group to fall below the minimum requirement by up to 40 percent, provided the minimum requirement for the group is met.

NHTSA disagrees with the petitioner's argument that failing to meet the photometric requirements applicable to individual ''groups'' by an amount of up to 25 percent is inconsequential to safety. Deviating from requirements for a group of points degrades the overall visibility of the lamp beyond the flexibilities already allowed for in FMVSS No. 108. Contrary to a past grant of a General Motors petition, 61 FR 1663, NHTSA now believes that the rationale for that grant—where one zone/group's performance can compensate for another's failure—is not sufficiently compelling to grant a petition for inconsequential noncompliance. Zones/groups are a collection of specific test points and make up a portion of a lamp's photometric output. NHTSA does not believe that even if one zone/group greatly exceeds the requirements, that it necessarily compensates for another, noncompliant zone/group such that a noncompliance is inconsequential to safety. The requirements for individual groups themselves, as previously explained, incorporate flexibilities and allowances into FMVSS No. 108. Further, the Agency notes that inconsequential noncompliance determinations are necessarily highly fact dependent. As such, NHTSA does not consider prior determinations as binding precedent.

Second, the fabricating manufacturer, Jinhua, tested the subject lamps at 12.8V, yet HFT's test failed to meet the minimum photometric requirements when the products were tested at 13.5V. Specifically, failing to meet the minimum photometric requirements when tested at 13.5V leads NHTSA to conclude that the submersible trailer lights would likely deviate further from the photometric requirements when tested at 12.8V. According to HFT's third-party test laboratory report, report no. 200103–03C, page 4, the turn signal lamps and stop lamps had a ratio multiplier of 91.2 percent of the original value for 12.8V. Meaning, the photometric intensity is expected to be 91.2 percent of the values from 13.5V if tested at 12.8V at all test points for turn signal lamps and stop lamps. Therefore, we believe the lamp could underperform in use leading to an increased risk to safety.

Magnetic Lights

In the case of the magnetic trailer lights, the noncompliance is exceeding photometric maximum requirements at certain test points. Exceeding requirements at specific test points can cause glare that NHTSA recognizes as a safety concern. Here, the third-party test data provided by HFT showed that the magnetic trailer lights were tested at 13.5V. At that voltage, the worst-case photometric value exceeded the maximum requirement of 420 candela by 38.1 percent. At this level, NHTSA is not persuaded that the noncompliance present in these magnetic trailer lights is inconsequential to safety because of glare to other drivers.[11]

While HFT argues that NHTSA has previously granted inconsequentiality petitions when the noncompliance is imperceptible or nearly imperceptible to vehicle occupants or surrounding traffic, the Agency considers each petition on its own merits. Again, NHTSA determinations are highly fact dependent, and prior determinations do not bind the agency to grant the petition at issue here. In particular, the BMW decision notice cited by HFT, 82 FR

[9] *See Gen. Motors, LLC; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 78 FR 35355 (June 12, 2013) (finding noncompliance had no effect on occupant safety because it had no effect on the proper operation of the occupant classification system and the correct deployment of an air bag); *Osram Sylvania Prods. Inc.; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 78 FR 46000 (July 30, 2013) (finding occupant using noncompliant light source would not be exposed to significantly greater risk than occupant using similar compliant light source).

[10] *See Morgan 3 Wheeler Limited; Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 81 FR 21663, 21666 (Apr. 12, 2016); *see also United States* v. *Gen. Motors Corp.,* 565 F.2d 754, 759 (D.C. Cir. 1977) (finding defect poses an unreasonable risk when it ''results in hazards as potentially dangerous as sudden engine fire, and where there is no dispute that at least some such hazards, in this case fires, can definitely be expected to occur in the future'').

[11] The Agency also notes that HFT's calculation for the percent of exceedance was incorrect. The test report submitted by HFT indicates that the worst-case photometric value corresponds to 579.81 cd at 13.5V after one minute for the stop lamp. HFT claimed that the value, 579.81 cd, exceeded the standard by 27.6 percent. NHTSA does not need to determine whether a device that exceeded the standard by 27.6 percent would be an inconsequential noncompliance for the purposes of ruling on this petition and declines to do so here.

55484, does not appear relevant to this petition as it concerns a failure to meet the illumination ratio requirement for license plate lamps. HFT also contends, relying on language in DOT HS 808 209, ''Driver Perception of Just Noticeable Differences of Automotive Signal Lamp Intensities,'' that a 25 [percent] deviation from a lighting requirement is imperceptible and thus inconsequential. We reject that argument here, as we have in other recent decisions, because the study does not apply to the noncompliances in question.[12] Here, this study is not applicable to the noncompliance concerning the zones/groups requirements of paragraph S7.1.2.13, Table VII because the study did not evaluate perception of zones or groups. Further, while HFT mentioned that there is no increased risk of glare to approaching drivers for the magnetic trailer lights, the study does not directly address the risk/potential of glare.

NHTSA is not persuaded by HFT's argument stating that their products were ''designed to comply,'' [13] NHTSA's Final Rule on ADB noted that the ''designed to conform'' language was a product of the technology available back in 1967, and that NHTSA may not come to the same conclusion if it were to revisit the issue today in light of the fact that lighting equipment design, technology, and manufacturing have evolved and advanced since the late 1960s.[14] Notwithstanding this, due to the petitioner's lack of root cause analysis, NHTSA cannot ascertain if the noncompliance was a result of poor design, technology, or manufacturing of the subject lamps. In the subject case, the root cause is perhaps moot as NHTSA observes that the petitioners' own data appears to demonstrate that the subject lamps did not consistently comply with the regulation. Therefore, NHTSA is not persuaded by the petitioner's arguments that its products were designed to conform.

VI. NHTSA's Decision

In consideration of the foregoing, NHTSA has decided that HFT has not met its burden of persuasion that the subject FMVSS No. 108 noncompliances are inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. Accordingly, HFT's petition is hereby denied and HFT is consequently obligated to provide notification of and free remedy for those noncompliances under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120.

(Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120; 49 CFR part 556; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8)

Eileen Sullivan,

Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2026–11696 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

[12] *See Weldon, Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 87 FR 6646 (February 4, 2022); *see also Mack Trucks, Inc., Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance,* 87 FR 23017 (April 18, 2022).

[13] While HFT's petition uses the phrase, ''designed to comply'' and the Final Rule on ADB uses the phrase, ''designed to conform,'' both phrases are used interchangeably as seen in FMVSS No. 108's regulatory text.

[14] Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment, Adaptive Driving Beam Headlamps, 87 FR 9916, 9940 n.92 February 22, 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2026–0859]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Notice and Request for Comment; Petitions for Exemption From the Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments on request for reinstatement with change of a previously approved information collection.

SUMMARY: NHTSA invites public comments about our intention to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reinstate with a change previously approved information collection. Before a Federal agency can collect certain information from the public, it must receive approval from OMB. Under procedures established by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, before seeking OMB approval, Federal agencies must solicit public comment on proposed collections of information, including extensions and reinstatement of previously approved collections. This document describes a collection of information for which NHTSA intends to seek OMB approval: Petitions for Exemption from the Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard, 49 CFR part 543. This is a reinstatement with change because it decreases the estimated burden hours. The previously approved information collection estimated 2,094 annual burden hours and this reinstatement estimates 1,828 annual burden hours due to a decrease of the estimated number of exemptions per year.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the Docket No. NHTSA–2026–0859 through any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submissions:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.

Mail or Hand Delivery: Docket Management, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Suite W58–213, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9826 or (202) 366–9317 before arriving. *Instructions:* All submissions must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or you may visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* or the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets via internet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or access to background documents, contact Mr. Walter Lysenko (*walter.lysenko@dot.gov*). Address: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Mr. Lysenko's telephone number is (202) 366–1810. Please identify the relevant collection of information by referring to its OMB Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), before an agency submits a proposed collection of information to OMB for approval, it must first publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing a 60-day comment period and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning each proposed collection of information. The OMB has

promulgated regulations describing what must be included in such a document. Under OMB's regulation (at 5 CFR 1320.8(d)), an agency must ask for public comment on the following: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) how to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) how to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.* permitting electronic submission of responses. In compliance with these requirements, NHTSA asks for public comments on the following proposed collection of information for which the agency is seeking approval from OMB.

Title: Petitions for Exemption from the Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard (*49 CFR part 543*).

OMB Control Number: 2127–0542.

Form Number(s): N/A.

Type of Request: Request for approval to reinstate with a change a previously-approved information collection.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of Information Collection: 49 U.S.C. Chapter 331 requires the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate a theft prevention standard to provide for the identification of certain motor vehicles and their major replacement parts (parts-marking) to impede motor vehicle theft. Under *49 U.S.C. 33106,* manufacturers may petition the Secretary of Transportation (NHTSA by delegation) for an exemption from the parts-marking requirement for a line of passenger motor vehicles equipped with an anti-theft device as standard equipment that the Secretary (NHTSA by delegation) decides is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements. In accordance with the statute, NHTSA promulgated *49 CFR part 543* to provide a process through which manufacturers may seek an exemption from the Theft Prevention Standard. Under these regulations, each manufacturer may request an exemption for one vehicle line per model year.

Under the current Part 543, manufacturers choose how they wish to demonstrate to the agency that the anti-theft device they are installing in a vehicle line meets the requirements for exemption: by either the factors listed in § 543.6 (specific content requirements: detailed lists, data, and explanations) or by the criteria listed in § 543.7 (performance criteria). Section 543.6 requires manufacturer to submit: (1) A statement that an antitheft device will be installed as standard equipment on all vehicles in the line for which an exemption is sought; (2) a list naming each component in the antitheft system, and a diagram showing the location of each of those components within the vehicle; (3) a discussion that explains the means and process by which the device is activated and functions, including any aspect of the device designed to facilitate or encourage its activation by motorists, attract attention to the efforts of an unauthorized person to enter or move the vehicle by means other than a key, prevent defeating or circumventing the device by an unauthorized person attempting to enter a vehicle by means other than a key, prevent the operation of a vehicle which an unauthorized person has entered using means other than a key, and ensure the reliability and durability of the device; (4) the reasons for the petitioner's belief that the antitheft device will be effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft, including any theft data and other data that are available to the petitioner and form the basis for that belief; (5) the reasons for the petitioner's belief that the agency should determine that the antitheft device is likely to be as effective as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of Part 541 in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft, including any statistical data that are available to the petitioner and form a basis for petitioner's belief that a line of passenger motor vehicles equipped with the antitheft device is likely to have a theft rate equal to or less than that of passenger motor vehicles of the same, or similar, line which have parts marked in compliance with Part 541.

Section 543.7 requires manufacturers to submit a statement that the entire line of vehicles is equipped with an immobilizer, as standard equipment, that meets one of the following: (1) The performance criteria of (subsections 8 through 21) of C.R.C, c. 1038.114, Theft Protection and Rollaway Prevention (in effect March 30, 2011), as excerpted in appendix A of this part; (2) National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC–S338–98, Automobile Theft Deterrent Equipment and Systems: Electronic Immobilization (May 1998); (3) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) Regulation No. 97 (ECE R97), Uniform Provisions Concerning Approval of Vehicle Alarm System (VAS) and Motor Vehicles with Regard to Their Alarm System (AS) in effect August 8, 2007; or (4) UN/ECE Regulation No. 116 (ECE R116), Uniform Technical Prescriptions Concerning the Protection of Motor Vehicles Against Unauthorized Use in effect on February 10, 2009. Manufacturers must also submit documentation to demonstrate that the device conforms with the performance criteria and a statement that the immobilizer device is durable and reliable.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: NHTSA requires this information to make a determination of whether an anti-theft device a manufacturer is installing in a vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements and therefore meets the requirements for the grant of an exemption from Part 541 parts-marking.

Affected Public: Motor vehicle manufacturers of passenger motor vehicles and light-duty trucks subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard.

Estimated Number of Respondents: Approximately nine per year.

The number of submissions under Part 543 varies from year to year, because the submission of an exemption petition is voluntary. The Agency's estimation is based on recent history with petitions for exemptions received. Currently, there are approximately 21 vehicle manufacturers that have one or more car lines exempted. NHTSA received 34 petitions for exemption from the parts-marking requirements for MYs 2021–2024 (an average of nine petitions), and six petitions received for the most recent year: five respondents filing under § 543.6 and one respondent filing under § 543.7. We anticipate that the number of petitions received in each of the next three years will be the same as the average number of petitions received for the previous four years. In 2024, there was one petition submitted under § 543.7 and eight submitted under § 543.6 for a total of nine petitions. Because each manufacturer is limited to requesting an exemption for one vehicle line per model year, NHTSA estimates that each petition will be submitted by a different vehicle manufacturer. Therefore, we estimate the total number

of responses and respondents will be nine per year.

Frequency: As needed.

Number of Responses: Approximately nine per year.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,828 hours per year.

Based on information provided by manufacturers, NHTSA estimates that 226 hours will be required for exemptions requested under § 543.6, and 20 hours for exemptions requested under § 543.7. The agency expects that nine manufacturers will choose to file for an exemption under § 543.6 and three manufacturers will choose to file for an exemption under § 543.7. The estimated total annual burden hours are shown below:

	Average number of petitions per year	Average time per petition submittal (hrs)	Total annual hours
Preparation and Submittal of Petition for Exemption under § 543.6	8	226	1,808
Preparation and Submittal of Petition for Exemption under § 543.7	1	20	20
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:	.....	.....	1,828

The labor cost associated with the burden hours for this collection is derived by (1) applying appropriate average hourly labor rate for ''Compliance Officers,'' Occupation Code 13–1041, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,[1] (2) dividing by 0.701[2] (70.1%) to obtain the total compensation rate for private industry workers, and (3) multiplying by the estimated labor hours for each exemption type.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: $0.

NHTSA estimates that there will be no costs to respondents other than costs associated with burden hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspects of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; 49 CFR 1.49; and DOT Order 1351.29A.

Issued on May 12, 2026.

Jane Doherty,

Acting Associate Administrator, Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2026–11651 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Superfund Tax on Chemical Substances; Request To Modify List of Taxable Substances; Notice of Filing for Methyl Methacrylate-ethyl Methacrylate-methacrylic Acid Copolymer in a Styrene Solution (x=75.76, y=8.46, z=1, s=168.4); Hearing Cancellation

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Cancellation of public hearing on a notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This document cancels a hearing on the notice of filing announcing that a petition has been filed requesting that methyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer in a styrene solution ($(C_5H_8O_2)_x$-$(C_6H_{10}O_2)_y$-$(C_4H_6O_2)_z$-$(C_8H_8)_s$; x=75.76, y=8.46, z=1, s=168.4) be added to the list of taxable substances.

DATES: The hearing scheduled for June 18, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time (ET) is cancelled.

ADDRESSES: See public comments submitted electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching IRS and IRS–2025–0599.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martina Greene of the Publications and Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration) at (202) 317–6901 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of filing published in the **Federal Register** on January 14, 2026 (91 FR 1599). A notice of public hearing published in the **Federal Register** on May 18, 2026 (91 FR 28759) announced that a hearing was scheduled for June 18, 2026, at 10 a.m. ET. The subject of the hearing is under public docket number: IRS–2025–0599. The notice of public hearing instructed those interested in testifying to submit a request to testify and an outline of the topics to be addressed by June 4, 2026. We did not receive any requests to testify or outlines of topics. Therefore, the hearing scheduled for June 18, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. ET is cancelled.

Oluwafunmilayo A. Taylor,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–11733 Filed 6–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4831–GV–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[Docket No. VA–2025–VACO–0001]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: As required by the Privacy Act of 1974, notice is hereby given that the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is modifying the system of records titled, ''Criminal Investigations—VA'' (11VA51). The purpose of this system of records is to compile evidence to prove or disprove criminal conduct, identify individual criminal offenders and alleged offenders, and identify witnesses and documents relevant to the investigation of the allegations.

DATES: Comments on this modified system of records must be received no later than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. If no public

comment is received during the period allowed for comment or unless otherwise published in the **Federal Register** by VA, the modified system of records will become effective a minimum of 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. If VA receives public comments, VA shall review the comments to determine whether any changes to the notice are necessary.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted through *www.regulations.gov* under docket number VA–2025–VACO–0001 or mailed to VA Privacy Service (005X6F), 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420. Comments should indicate that they are submitted in response to Criminal Investigations—VA (11VA51). Instructions for accessing agency documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket are available on *www.regulations.gov* under ''FAQ.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief, Data, Privacy and AI Office (50CI), Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs, or fax comments to 202–495–5867.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This publication is in accordance with the Privacy Act requirement that agencies publish their amended system of records in the **Federal Register** when there is revision, change, or addition. VA is modifying this system of records by revising the Purpose; Security Classification; Routine Uses; the Policies and Practices for Storing, Retrieving, Accessing, Retaining, and Disposing of Records within the System; Retention and Disposal; Record Access Procedures; and Contesting Record Procedures. VA is republishing the system notice in its entirety.

The VA Office of Inspector General reviewed its system of records notices and determined its record system, ''Criminal Investigations'' (11VA51), should be amended to reflect evolving technology and procedures, to conform to current practice, and to reflect current authorities.

The Purpose of the System is being amended to include language addressing the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in VA programs, and separately, to prevent, detect, or recoup fraud and improper payments, as mandated in Executive Order 14249.

The Security Classification is being amended to ''Unclassified.''

The Routine Uses are being amended to conform to changes as mandated in Executive Order 14249 and recommended by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Policies and Practices for Storing, Retrieving, Accessing, Retaining, and Disposing of Records within the system are being modified to state current practices and systems.

The Retention and Disposal section is being amended to include ''Records Control Schedule DAA–0015–2013–0004.''

The Record Access Procedures section is being amended to state that the system manager should request record access, and requests should include proof of identity and a sufficient description of the records sought.

The Contesting Record Procedures section is being amended to state that requests to contest or amend records should be directed to the system manager, should specify what is being contested, and that most records in this system are exempt from relevant portions of the Privacy Act.

Signing Authority: The Senior Agency Official for Privacy, or designee, approved this document and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Eddie Pool, Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology and Chief Information Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs approved this document on September 25, 2025 for publication.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Saurav Devkota,

Government Information Specialist, VA Privacy Service, Office of Information and Technology, Department of Veterans Affairs.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Criminal Investigations—VA (11VA51)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Inspector General (OIG), Office of Assistant Inspector General for Criminal Investigations (51), 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Assistant Inspector General for Criminal Investigations (51), Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Inspector General, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law (Pub. L.) 95–452, 5 U.S.C. 401, *et seq.,* as amended through Public Law 117- 263 (IG Act).

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

The purpose of this system of records is to compile evidence to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) programs and operations; prevent, detect, or recoup fraud and improper payments; prove or disprove criminal conduct; identify individual criminal offenders and alleged offenders; and identify witnesses and documents relevant to the investigation of the allegations. The records and information in the system are used in Federal and state grand jury proceedings, pre-trial negotiations, plea agreements, pre-trial diversions, court hearings, and trials. The records and information in the system also may be used in administrative proceedings when administrative action is taken against the subject of the investigation. VA OIG is modifying the system of records to give notice of changes to the system storage and system manager, and to reflect amendments to the authority under which the system of records is maintained.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

The following categories of individuals will be covered by the system: (1) employees, (2) veterans and other VA beneficiaries, and (3) private citizens, such as contractors, who conduct official business with VA, or private citizens whose actions affect or relate to the programs and operations of VA. The individuals who are or have been the subjects of investigations are those alleged to have violated criminal laws, either Federal or state, either in the performance of their official duties or related to the programs and operations of VA.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Records and information in this system include reports of criminal investigations of the VA OIG, Office of Investigations. These reports may include (1) a narrative summary or synopsis, (2) allegations of specific wrongdoing or crimes committed, (3) progress reports, (4) exhibits or attachments to the reports, (5) internal documentation and memoranda, and (6) affidavits or sworn statements. The name of the subject of an investigation, the subject's title, date of birth, social security number, home address, the station at which an investigation took place, the OIG's case number, the time period the investigation took place, and the outcome of the case are maintained in an electronic database and in hard copy files.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information is obtained from VA employees, third parties (*e.g.,* a veteran, VA beneficiary, VA contractor, or private party), the Government Accountability Office, VA records, and Congressional, Federal, state, and local offices or agencies.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

1. Congress: To a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the Member's behalf when the Member or staff requests the information on behalf of, and at the request of, the individual who is the subject of the record.

2. Data Breach Response and Remediation for VA: To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (a) VA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (b) VA has determined that, as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach, there is a risk of harm to individuals, VA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with VA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

3. Data Breach Response and Remediation for Another Federal Agency: To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when VA determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

Law Enforcement Authorities for Reporting Violations of Law: To a Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, or foreign law enforcement authority or other appropriate entity charged with the responsibility of investigating or prosecuting a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature, or charged with enforcing or implementing such law, provided that the disclosure is limited to information that, either alone or in conjunction with other information, indicates such a violation or potential violation. The disclosure of the names and addresses of veterans and their dependents from VA records under this routine use also must comply with the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 5701(f).

4. Department of Justice (DoJ), Litigation, Administrative Proceeding: To the DoJ, or in a proceeding before a court, adjudicative body, or other administrative body before which VA is authorized to appear, when any of the following is a party to such proceedings or has an interest in such proceedings, and VA determines that use of such records is relevant and necessary to the proceedings:

a. VA or any component thereof;

b. Any VA employee in their official capacity;

c. Any VA employee in their individual capacity where the DoJ has agreed to represent the employee; or

d. The United States, where VA determines that litigation is likely to affect the agency or any of its components.

5. Contractors: To contractors, grantees, experts, consultants, students, and others performing or working on a contract, service, grant, cooperative agreement, or other assignment for VA, when reasonably necessary to accomplish an agency function related to the records.

6. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC): To the EEOC in connection with investigations of alleged or possible discriminatory practices, examination of Federal affirmative employment programs, or other functions of the Commission as authorized by law.

7. Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA): To the FLRA in connection with the investigation and resolution of allegations of unfair labor practices, the resolution of exceptions to arbitration awards when a question of material fact is raised, matters before the Federal Service Impasses Panel, and the investigation of representation petitions and the conduct or supervision of representation elections.

8. Merit Systems Protection Bureau (MSPB): To the MSPB in connection with appeals, special studies of the civil service and other merit systems, review of rules and regulations, investigation of alleged or possible prohibited personnel practices, and such other functions promulgated in 5 U.S.C. 1205 and 1206, or as authorized by law.

9. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): To the NARA in records management inspections conducted under 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906, or other functions authorized by laws and policies governing NARA operations and VA records management responsibilities.

10. Attorneys, Insurers, Employers, for Preparation, Presentation, Prosecution of Claims: To attorneys, insurance companies, employers, third parties, and courts, boards, or commissions as relevant and necessary to aid the United States in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims authorized by law.

Federal Agencies, Courts, Litigants for Litigation or Administrative Proceedings: To another Federal agency, court, or party engaged in or in anticipation of litigation before a court or in an administrative proceeding conducted by a Federal agency, when the government is a party to the judicial or administrative proceeding. Any information in this system of records may be disclosed, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, administrative tribunal, or grand jury, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of such proceedings or in settlement negotiations.

11. Law Enforcement for Locating Fugitives: To any Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, or foreign law enforcement agency to identify, locate, or report a known fugitive felon, in compliance with 38 U.S.C. 5313B(d).

12. Sources: Information is obtained from any source or person, either private or governmental, to the extent necessary to secure from such source or person information relevant to, and sought in furtherance of, an investigation, inquiry, or inspection. Examples of these type of sources include VA employees, third parties (*e.g.,* a veteran, VA beneficiary, VA contractor or private party), the Government Accountability Office, Department of Veterans Affairs records, congressional, federal, state, and local offices or agencies.

13. State Licensing Boards, Professional Disciplinary Boards: To Federal, state, or local professional, regulatory, or disciplinary organizations or associations, including but not limited to bar associations, state licensing boards, and similar professional entities, for use in disciplinary proceedings and inquiries preparatory thereto, where VA determines that there is good cause to question the legality or ethical propriety of the conduct of a person employed by VA or a person representing a person in a matter before VA. The name and address of a Veteran may be disclosed to a Federal agency under this routine use if the Federal agency requested this information to enable it to respond to the VA inquiry.

Department of Treasury: To the Department of Treasury for use in identifying, preventing, or recouping

fraud and improper payments to the extent permissible by law.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Records and information are stored electronically in the VA OIG Enterprise Management System (EMS) or legacy Master Case Index (MCI) databases and servers in the office of the VA OIG's Information Technology Division. Backup records are stored on electronic media, or on cloud storage, and some files also may be retained in hard copy format in secure file folders. The VA OIG Hotline Division and Office of Investigations are responsible for electronically inputting records and information received from complainants, referrals, and correspondence related to the initiation of a case and final reports. Information input electronically includes all correspondence to and from complainants, correspondence (including email messages) to and among VA OIG organizational elements about complaints, and correspondence to and from any VA component to which a case was referred. Complaints and information about VA employees, including all investigative reports and work papers, are maintained in electronic files with restricted access limited to those with a need to know for their official duties, including personnel in the VA OIG Office of Investigations, VA OIG Human Resources Management Division, VA OIG attorneys, and VA OIG management officials responsible for supervising any VA OIG employee who is the subject of an internal investigation.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Information and records are retrieved by EMS or MCI case number and the name of the subject of the investigation. Scanned documents, reports, and other uploaded information that are made part of the electronic file cannot be searched or retrieved from the EMS or MCI databases as part of a general search.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records in this system are retained and disposed of in accordance with the schedule approved by the Archivist of the United States, Records Control Schedule DAA–0015–2013–0004.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

Information in the system is protected from unauthorized access through administrative, physical, and technical safeguards. Access to the hard copy and computerized information is restricted to authorized OIG personnel on a need-to-know basis. Hard copy records are maintained in offices that are restricted during work hours or are locked after duty hours. The headquarters building is protected by security guards and access is restricted during non-duty hours. Access to computerized information is limited to VA OIG employees by means of passwords and authorized user identification codes. Computer system documentation is maintained in a secure environment in the OIG, VA Central Office.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking information on the existence and content of records in this system pertaining to them should contact the system manager in writing as indicated herein. A request for access to records must contain the requester's full name, address, telephone number, be signed by the requester, include proof of identity, and describe the records sought in sufficient detail to enable VA personnel to locate them with a reasonable amount of effort. However, a majority of records in this system are exempt from the records access and contesting requirements under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k). To the extent that records in this system of records are not subject to exemption, they are subject to access and contest. A determination as to whether an exemption applies shall be made at the time a request for access or contest is received.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking to contest or amend records in this system pertaining to them should contact the system manager in writing as indicated herein. A request to contest or amend records must state clearly and concisely what record is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the record. Most records in this system are exempt from the review and amendment provisions under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

An individual who wishes to determine whether a record is being maintained by the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations under the individual's name in this system or wishes to determine the contents of such records should submit a written request to the Assistant Inspector General for Management and Administration (53). Most records in this system are exempt from the notification requirements under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k). To the extent that records in this system of records are not subject to exemption, they are subject to notification. A determination as to whether an exemption applies shall be made at the time a request for notification is received.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

Under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the head of any agency may exempt any system of records within the agency from certain provisions of the Privacy Act if the agency or component that maintains the system performs as its principal function any activities pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. The Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law 95–452 (Inspector General Act), as amended, mandates that the Inspector General recommend policies for and to conduct, supervise, and coordinate activities in VA and between VA and other Federal, state, and local governmental agencies with respect to (1) the prevention and detection of fraud in programs and operations administered or financed by VA and (2) the identification and prosecution of participants in such fraud. Under the Inspector General Act, whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law, the Inspector General must report the matter expeditiously to the Attorney General. This system of records has been created in major part to support the criminal law-related activities assigned by the Inspector General to the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations. These activities constitute a principal function of the Inspector General's Hotline and Criminal Investigations staff. In addition to principal functions pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws, the Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints and allegations from various sources concerning the possible existence of activities constituting non-criminal violations of law, rules, or regulations; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; abuses of authority; or substantial and specific danger to public health and safety. This system of records also exists to support inquiries by the Assistant Inspectors General for Auditing, for Management and Administration, for Administrative Investigations, and for Healthcare Inspections into non-criminal matters. Based upon the foregoing, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs exempted this system of records, to the extent that it encompasses information pertaining to criminal law-related activities, from the following provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as permitted by 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2); 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (4); 5 U.S.C. 552a(d); 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1), (2), and (3);

5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(5) and (8); 5 U.S.C. 552a(f); and 5 U.S.C. 552a(g). The Secretary of Veterans Affairs also exempted this system of records to the extent that it does not encompass information pertaining to criminal law related activities under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) from the following provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as permitted by 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2); 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); 5 U.S.C. 552a(d); 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1); 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); and 5 U.S.C. 552a(f). See 38 CFR 1.582(b).

REASONS FOR EXEMPTIONS:

The exemption of information and material in this system of records is necessary to accomplish the law enforcement functions of the OIG, for example, to prevent subjects of investigations from frustrating the investigatory process by discovering the scope and progress of an investigation, to prevent the disclosure of investigative techniques, to fulfill commitments made to protect the confidentiality of sources, to maintain access to sources of information, and to avoid endangering these sources and law enforcement personnel.

HISTORY:

73 FR 46708 (August 11, 2005); 84 FR 16141 (April 17, 2019).

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